The New-York Times.

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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

A POPULAR PRINCE—THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL—FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS—THE ELECTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 16, 1874.

We are just now rejoicing over the fine Autumn days that have fallen upon us, and about the visit of the Prince of Wales. His royal Highness seems to fill the city, for since his arrival the Boulevards have been crowded. Hundreds of Englishmen belonging to society have come on here in his train, not to join in the special festivities to which he is invited, but because a trip to Paris at the time chosen by the Earl of Chester is the correct thing to do. Probably a great many people will here make an outcry about "toadyism," and other things of the sort, but that is only because they do not see things as they are. The fact is that the English Prince is the most popular man upon the Continent, and wherever he goes there is always a vast amount of entertainment. He is so full of life, force, and good-nature that he never seems to weary; he goes everywhere, sees everything, and does all that other people do, but in a heartier fashion. How he ever manages to get through it all is more than I can say. But it is certain that Knollys and Teesdale cannot manage it, and that it requires a relay of attendants to follow the Prince. He is seen everywhere. At one moment you meet him taking an ice at Tortoni's, then walking along the Champs Elysées, then driving down the Boulevards, or about the lake of the Bois de Boulogne. He went to the Cascade the other night, then dropped into the Opera, then went to the Palais Royal, where he laughed so loudly and so heartily at Brasseur's acting that the audience burst out into applause, less on account of the actor than of the catching gayety of the English Prince. He is so well-known here that half the people he meets recognize him, and his democratic habits are so well-known that no one would feel surprised to see him driving in a hackney cab. The Prince has one very good rule. When in uniform he is treated as the representative of the Royal House of England, and is as dignified as any prince in the world and as punctilious about titles and etiquette; but when in mufti he goes in for amusing himself and does not like ceremony of any sort. Such things make him very popular with all who are thrown into intercourse with him. Yesterday the Prince got through a great number of things by twelve o'clock, at which hour he made a private visit, and after breakfast he started off for Eglemont, the residence of the Duc de la Rochfoucauld-Bissaccia. The visit was promised when the Duke was Ambassador to London, but has been deferred on account of the Prince's stay at Copenhagen. The fêtes which will be given by the Duke during the next few days will be something not often seen in France. Then the Prince goes to Rambouillet to see his friend, the Duc de Tremoille, after which he will spend a few days in Paris before returning home.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The *Soir* of last night treated us to a piece of news that caused general emotion. It said that, moved by the violent attacks made upon the Government of Marshal de MacMahon by M. Thiers during his travels in Italy, the Ministry of that country had signified to him the desire that his stay should not be prolonged. The reason given was that his presence and speeches were calculated to disturb the harmony that now exists between the two States. This communication was made in the most kindly and courteous manner, but yet in terms which show how much value the Cabinet of Rome attaches to the maintenance of good relations with France. If this should prove true, it must be regarded as the first response to the recall of the Orénoque, and the step can be explained by the old maxim that "one good turn deserves another." The Orénoque affair came up yesterday before the Committee of Permanence, which had its regular fortnightly meeting, and M. Decazes explained why it had become necessary to withdraw the vessel from Italian waters. The reasons were all excellent, but as I have already given them, I need not repeat the Duke's words. I may say that he summed up the arguments pro and con in a very masterly way. After him there was not much to be said, but the Legitimist representative did put in a feeble protest for the sake of form. M. Decazes read the order sending the Kléber to Bastia, and showed that she would prove more serviceable to the Pope in case he should desire to quit Rome, contrary to the advice of France. Then the Orénoque could be in the harbor of Civita Vecchia, and no objection could be made to the presence of a French war vessel in a Corsican port, although placed at the orders of his Holiness. As the Duke proved every step in an indisputable way, the Ultramontanes cannot say much, though, like M. de Bouillerie before the committee, they do put their protests on record as a mere matter of form.

THE FIGARO'S TACTICS.

The *Figaro* does not like to be beaten by any Parisian confrère, and when a journal gets hold of something like the above item from the *Soir*, it is almost sure to invent a sensation the next day. This time proved no exception. To-day we are treated to a very circumstantial account of M. Thiers' capture by brigands, and so ingeniously is the story concocted, by the aid of telegrams, that nine out of every ten readers will think it true. It happens to come, also, just after the details concerning the capture of Monsignor Theodoli, the Pope's Chamberlain, who was released after the payment of 50,000 lire. The *Figaro* does not give the sum of M. Thiers' ransom, but intimates that it will be very heavy, and perhaps it may demand a subscription on the part of that statesman's political friends. Of course the joke is greatly enjoyed by the Duc De Magenta's friends, who are fervently praying to-day that the news may prove true. The Italian speeches of M. Thiers have been thorns in the side of more than one member of the Government.

THE CASE OF COUNT ARNIM.

I have just now received the *Pester Lloyd*, and on glancing over it I find something about the Arnim-Bismarck affair which is too long to translate, but which embraces a few striking remarks. I wrote you some days ago that, if my private information upon the subject was correct, the documents sought for were four private letters relating to Prince Bismarck's difference from Arnim on matters of policy. It is now said that these letters were couched in the most violent terms, and that the Chancellor was very abusive when reproaching the Ambassador for not doing his duty by his chief. The *Pester Lloyd* says that, according to the general belief in diplomatic circles, Count Arnim is a victim to the *raison d'etat*, and that there are motives for this arbitrary arrest which do not appear, and which the Emperor and the Prince would both hesitate to make public. And what are these motives? We can only conjecture, of course, what they are likely to be. A year or more ago there were rumors in France, said to have been sent by the French diplomats at Berlin, that there was considerable feeling between the Empress and Prince Fritz on the one part, and Prince Bismarck on the other. The Emperor sided with the Chancellor; but his wife and son were strongly opposed to Bismarck's religious policy.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS.

I heard this before going to Vienna last year, and at the Hofburg Palace I saw the Empress Augusta go directly up to Cardinal Rouscher and take his hand; then Her Majesty sat down beside the Austrian Primate and remained conversing with him for a long time. Since then nothing has been said about the Empress or Prince Fritz, but it is said that both have sided with Count Arnim, and that the latter was about to lay his letters before them in order to justify his own policy and to solicit their sympathy and aid. But this does not refer to the four private letters of which I have spoken, at least not directly, for they were written after the quarrel over the religious question had broken out, and when there was bad feeling between the two men. The letters referred to the policy of Germany with respect to France. The Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *New Free Press*—the same that has made so many revelations heretofore—now gives the naked truth in all its brutality. The Prince wrote to Count Arnim that he was a blind man or a fool not to see that Germany was not sure of Russia, and could not count upon her friendship, but so long as the Republic could be maintained in France there would be no danger of a Franco-Russian alliance, and hence it was to Germany's interest that she should do all in her power to encourage the Republicans, and to aid them against the Monarchists or Imperialists. There we have the story, I think, or the elements of it, and the main reasons why Prince Bismarck wanted to get hold of these letters; for, as no copy of them exists in the embassy at Paris, and nowhere except in the Prince's own copy-book, Count Arnim could not furnish proof of his statements to the Empress and Prince Fritz if these letters were taken from him.

THE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

The *Pester Lloyd* gives one more curious bit of information, which I must note. When the matter was first taken up, the Tribunal of Berlin examined the papers without arriving at any solution of the question as to whether it could proceed in the jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Stettin. On the Friday previous to the arrest, the Berlin Tribunal had simply received a document from the Imperial Chancellerie, "inviting it" to make a domiciliary visit to Count Von Arnim, and eventually to arrest him. After some telegrams had been exchanged between the tribunal, the Minister of Justice, and Varzin, a special commission was improvised with great haste, and met on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock, to which certain Executive officers were adjoined, so as to execute without loss of time the order of arrest. The next morning a member of the commission received a visit from a friend, who told him that he had received a certain order that was monstrous, illegal, and so important that he could not think the Government would proceed with it. But the commission made the domiciliary visit and the arrest. When this was over, the Procureur Imperial wrote to his colleagues of Stettin, stating that, "by virtue of superior orders, he had forgotten to inform the Tribunal of Stettin that the Tribunal of Berlin had exceeded its rights in acting beyond its jurisdiction." The members of the Parquet of Stettin declare that Count Arnim was justified in protesting against his arrest, on the ground of illegality.

THE ELECTIONS.

In France, we are now in the midst of the most exciting electoral contest ever known. The Government has broken its truce with the Bonapartists, and now it is open war. There are exciting times before us on the opening of the Assembly. M. De Chabaud La Tour has entered the contest in Seine-et-Oise, and is throwing the influence of the Government, in the most open and audacious manner, against the Duc De Padoue, and in favor of M. Senard. The reason for the step was this: The Duke went to Marshal De MacMahon and pledged his word of honor to support loyally the Septennate to the end of the term, going so far as to promise his support to the organic laws, and assuring the President that he would do nothing against the policy declared in his (the President's) speech at Lille. Under those conditions, said MacMahon, the Government will remain perfectly neutral. "Can I say as much?" asked the Duke; and the Marshal authorized him to repeat the declaration. After the visit to Chiselhurst last Spring, the Duke was suspended as Mayor of Courson d'Aubrey, but was reinstated at a later period. Being a Mayor himself, M. De Padoue addressed a circular to his brother Mayors stating that he had gone to MacMahon directly to pledge his support, and that after hearing this the President had promised to remain neutral. "Hence, gentlemen," pursued the Duke, "the contest is between myself and my antagonist, and you know my programme; I am pledged to support the Government of the Duc De Magenta during its legal term, after which I shall vote for an appeal to the people." This threw M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior, into a fit of rage. He revoked at once the Duke's commission as Mayor, and had the Prefect, M. Limbourg, answer the Duke's circular. "M. De Padoue," said this official, "pretends to speak in the name of the Government, and to tell you what you shall do. I am the only mouthpiece of the Government in this department"—and then M. Limbourg went on to say that, while remaining neutral, the Government would not remain neutral, and that such electioneering schemes as that used by the Duc De Padoue would not be tolerated. He had already been turned out of office. Nothing could be clearer than this, and so war was declared. The Duke first wrote a very polite note to the President, asking him, challenging him to deny the truth of the report of their conversation, and to-day he gives us a scathing letter against the members of the Government, and particularly the Minister of the Interior. There is more to come, and if the Duke should happen to be defeated on Sunday next, the Government may regret its interference during the early days of the coming session of the Chamber.

CALIFORNIA.

A NEGRO MURDERS HIS FATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—A negro named Louis Berry, murdered his father, Isaac Berry, this morning. He cut the head in pieces with a hatchet, and stabbed him in the neck. The man is believed to be insane.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—William H. Cary, a prominent builder and manufacturer, and Supervisor of the Fifth Ward of this city, hanged himself in his barn this morning, while laboring under a mental aberration.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

CARLIST ATTACK UPON IRUN—REPULSE OF THE BESIEGERS—BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOWN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1874.

In consequence of rumors that the Carlists were contemplating an attack upon Irun, a town in the Province of Biscaya, about thirty miles from Bayonne, and only a couple of miles beyond the frontier, I delayed my projected journey to head-quarters, thinking that, in the event of an engagement taking place at that town, I might possibly be able to send you some intelligence of an interesting character. Upon inquiry at the railway station this morning whether I could get to Irun by rail, I was informed that I could not do so, as the trains would only run as far as Hendaye, until the affairs at the Spanish frontier town were in a more settled state. I immediately took a ticket for Hendaye, a small French seaport town, situated near the mouth of the River Bidasoa, which at this place is crossed by a bridge, one side of which is upon French soil and the other in the Spanish territory. Upon my arrival at Hendaye, I found that although there were some grounds for the rumors current in Bayonne to the effect that the Carlists were contemplating an attack upon Irun, about four miles from Hendaye, no action had yet been commenced, although many people were leaving Irun and seeking refuge on French soil, in consequence of a notice which had been sent by the Carlists—who occupy the mountains in the neighborhood in considerable force—that they intended making an attack upon the town, and advising the women and children to leave as soon as possible. Notwithstanding this, there were no signs of an engagement, and, after walking a couple of miles from Hendaye to the bridge already mentioned, I crossed the river, and found myself in the land of Don Quixote.

When a very little child I recollect looking at a colored map of Great Britain, and wondering why the various counties in England should be represented by different colors. A short time after this I went by rail from one county into another, and the surprise I felt that I did not perceive a sudden change from green into red, as represented upon the map, is still fresh in my memory. The impression was, of course, a childish one, and a year afterward I wondered how I could have been so foolish. Since that time I have crossed the frontier line between many countries, and in some instances have been immediately struck, not only with the change in the aspect of the country, but also in the appearance of the inhabitants. So sudden, indeed, is this change at times, that it may well be represented upon the map by contrasting colors. Until this morning the most notable change in this respect that I recollect having seen, is in crossing the frontier line at Eydtkunen, between Russia and Germany. Upon the Russian side you see a wooden railway station, put together in a hurry, and apparently never quite finished. Its name is written up in characters bearing a resemblance to Roman letters under the influence of liquor, and if, in one or two places, they are painted perpendicularly, you are inclined to believe that it was not the fault of the painter that they are so, but because his hand slipped. A couple of *moujiks* are standing on the platform, one doing nothing and the other assisting him. Russian railway porters have a hard time of it at Eydtkunen; there is but little money to be made out of the few passengers who leave the train there. There they stand, with their red shirts worn outside of their greasy trousers, their fur caps pulled down over their eyes, and their long hair and beards perfectly ignorant of the existence of any more suitable brush and comb than their fingers, which do duty occasionally for those articles. The engine whistles, the cars move on, and in a few minutes we are out of Holy Russia, and enter Germany. Here is a neat stone railway station, upon the walls of which are trained several rose-bushes and honey-suckle. A fat official is bustling about as rapidly as possible, answering innumerable questions, and looking as if he is thoroughly enjoying the long pipe he has between his lips, although the tobacco has not been alight for the last five minutes, it being impossible to smoke and talk at the same time. There are other distinctions between the two countries quite as marked as those I have been endeavoring to describe, but I must recollect that the frontier between Russia and Germany is a very different affair to the Franco-Spanish frontier, and consequently anything further that I might choose to write about it at this time may, not unnaturally, be considered irrelevant. I have said that, until this morning, I recollect no change more apparent between two countries than that experienced by a traveler when crossing from Russia to Germany. If possible, the transition from France into Spain at the point mentioned is still more marked. Even the bridge itself is an undeniable witness to the truth of my assertion. About two-thirds of it belong to the French, and this portion is neatly pointed, and kept in good order, while the remaining third, which is Spanish property, is in a rather tumble-down state, looking as if it would not take much to push the whole affair over into the river. Upon crossing to the other side the same difference is noticed. The crops of maize and other vegetables seem as if they are left to take care of themselves, for why should their owners waste time over them? Who knows whether they will not become food for the Carlists, although at the time of planting the land was in the possession of Republicans? The appearance of the soldiers is very different also to that of the Frenchmen on the other side, although but little can be said in praise of the latter; but of the Spanish soldiers I shall speak further in another letter.

As it was growing dusk I did not proceed to Irun, but recrossed the frontier and returned to Hendaye.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.

At an early hour this morning I was awakened by heavy firing in the direction of Irun, and, dressing hastily, I made my way to the bridge already spoken of. Upon my arrival there I found that a band of Carlist troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Berraye, had made an attempt this morning to take Irun by a *coup de main*. They had prepared what I may call an "infernal machine," which was placed upon the body of a cart, and consisted of different kinds of combustible materials, in the composition of which petroleum formed a principal ingredient, and a number of men pushed this vehicle along the road leading from Tolosa to Irun, intending, upon arriving at the gate, to set fire to it and obtain possession of the town, which they could possibly have done without much difficulty during the confusion which would have taken place. It appears, however, that the commandant of Irun received information last night that an attack of this kind was to be made this morning. When the Carlists arrived within a hundred and fifty yards of the gate they found a deep trench cut across the road which prevented their further progress. As soon as they arrived at this point they were attacked by the Republicans and repulsed, leaving the "infernal machine" upon the road, where it now remains at the time of writing. The Republican soldiers do not seem inclined to meddle with it, and I can hardly blame them, for it certainly is a most suspicious-looking construction. The Carlists have lost but three men killed and four or five wounded. No casualties among the Republicans have yet been reported.

There are 100 regulars in garrison at Irun, besides about 150 men of the National Guard. The Carlists have now retreated into the mountains, from whence they are throwing an occasional shell into the town. I am unable to form an estimate of the number of men engaged upon the side of Don Carlos, as they are distributed in small bands.

4:30 P. M.

The Republicans have commenced firing shells at a point in the mountains on the western side of the road to Tolosa, where it is supposed a number of the enemy are stationed. The besieged have run short of ammunition at their outposts, and have sent to Irun for further supplies. I am informed that these supplies were sent a few hours since, but have been cut off by the Carlists.

I am obliged to dispatch this letter at once to Bayonne to secure its reaching New-York by the outgoing mail, and have only just time to add that Irun is a most important town for the Carlists to capture, as, if it is in their possession, they will probably be able to smuggle provisions, ammunition, &c., across from France. They have already made several attempts to set fire to the town by sending boats laden with inflammable material down the river Bidasoa, but these attempts have been futile. Their only chance to capture the place is by doing so within the next twenty-four hours, as at the end of that time the Republicans will have received assistance from St. Sebastian, to which place they have sent for more troops. Should these reinforcements arrive, there is every probability that the Carlists will retire.

THE CARLIST ATTACK ON IRUN—A SUCCESSFUL FEINT—LANDING OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF CARLIST ARMS—THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. DORREGARAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

The Carlist troops who were attacking Irun on Monday and Tuesday last, (12th and 13th,) have retired to the mountains. Several houses in the neighborhood of Irun are in flames. There is but little doubt now that the attack upon the town was a ruse, as while it continued on Monday night, the English steamer which landed arms at Motrico about a week since, particulars of which I sent you, entered the River Bidasoa, and landed five cannons, 3,000 rifles, and 300,000 cartridges at Fuentarabia, without opposition from the Republicans, every one of the outposts situated along the river having been recalled to Irun to resist the attack upon that place. All is now quiet at Irun.

It has been stated by the Republican papers that Gen. Dorregaray has left the service of Don Carlos in consequence of a dispute he has had with him, and that several other Carlist leaders have followed him into France. The Carlist papers state that Dorregaray has retired because he is suffering from the effects of a wound received in 1812, and deny that there has been any dispute between the General and "El Rey," as Don Carlos is called here, where Carlist sympathies are very strong.

Sir Gilbert Campbell and Col. P. Payne are at Bayonne. They arrived there yesterday from Pau, where they have been paying a visit to Dona Marguerita, "the Queen," Don Carlos' wife. They are going to head-quarters to confer with the Don upon money matters and Carlist affairs generally. Sir Gilbert Campbell is the President, and Col. Payne the founder of the English Carlist Committee.

REPORTED FATAL AFFRAY.

FIGHT AT A POLITICAL MEETING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—Reports reached here this morning of a terrible affray at Yorktown yesterday during a political gathering of the friends of Hon. J. H. Platt, John Goode, and Norton (colored), the Congressional candidates in the Second District. A gentleman from West Point, who brought the information, states that Capt. Freeman, of the steamer Sue, from Baltimore, told him that while at Yorktown landing this morning he heard of the affray, and that a number of persons had been killed; also, that a negro claimed to have seen three dead bodies. The reports, as usual in such cases, are quite contradictory. One statement is to the effect that the candidates had separate stands, and each was addressing his own supporters when the disturbance occurred, and that the affray was between the partisans of Platt and Norton, the Republican aspirant. One white man and two colored men are reported as killed. There is no telegraph line between Richmond and Yorktown; hence the details are meagre.

THE FIRST REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—The account of an affray at Yorktown was grossly exaggerated by parties in that locality. The following has been received in relation to it: There was a disturbance yesterday between two factions of colored men at a political meeting in Yorktown. Several shots were fired, two of them taking effect, causing painful but not dangerous wounds.

AID FOR THE NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—The officers and the branch societies of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, in behalf of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague, are receiving contributions to meet immediate demands. It is proposed to send a car load per week of provisions and clothing to each of the six principal stations in the western counties where the crops were destroyed, if the liberal contributions now arriving continue. Nine car loads have been already forwarded. Precautions are taken to see that they go only to the needy, and are fairly distributed. Care is also taken to obtain such facts as will prevent the circulation of extravagant rumors. Gen. James S. Brisbin is traveling and soliciting for the society. The Executive Committee in Omaha, and the authorized officers of the branch associations, (where such are formed,) are alone empowered to receive contributions. There is already much want and suffering.

WHY ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' LETTER WAS WRITTEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—United States Marshal Dunn, of this State, to whom Attorney General Williams addressed a letter of instructions as already telegraphed from Washington, asked for the same in consequence of a report that Senator Bayard had declared the Enforcement act was repealed or inoperative, and that he had so advised the Mayor of this city. It was feared that upon this advice the Mayor would instruct the Police to disregard the authority of the Deputy Marshals. The Attorney General says the duties of United States Marshals and their deputies at the polling places, where members of Congress are being voted for, remains precisely as they were originally by the act of February, 1871. Marshal Dunn will appoint deputies to serve if they should be needed.

CHICAGO NOTES.

POLITICS AND TRADE.

THE REPUBLICAN AND OPPOSITION PARTIES—BAD MANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE—THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES—CHICAGO AS A FRUIT MARKET—TRANSPORTATION TO THE SEABOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

The people of this city and of Cook County are just now in the midst of one of the most exciting political contests ever known in this State. A few weeks ago it seemed certain that the Republicans would carry everything before them; but recent events have materially changed the aspect of affairs. Then the People's Party was seemingly disintegrated. Quarrels had arisen between the Irish and the Germans, and it was believed the party would not survive the discussion. But, like *Banquo's* ghost, they would not down, and to-day they are livelier and more earnest than ever in their determination to win. As a good citizen, I regret that such is the case; but I do not feel it to be my duty to predict victories when I am almost certain of defeats. Indeed, so decided have I become in my convictions, that I prophesy the complete defeat of the Republican ticket in this city, and I further declare it as my honest opinion that the party will not secure the election of more than one if any of the three Congressmen in this city. The opposition party leaders are working with an energy and a faith worthier of a better cause. The Republican Party is being led by campaigners who have long since been looked upon as unworthy of support. The result is as might have been expected. The Germans, actuated by so-called revenge, and the Irish by natural impulses, are prepared to unite and do everything possible to win. On the other hand, the Republicans are disunited and indifferent. The Irish Republicans, of whom there are several thousands, failing to secure the nomination of one of their number to a seat in the County Board, have left the ranks and joined the opposing forces in a body. Many are so utterly disgusted with the management of affairs that they are determined not to vote at all. They hope by remaining at home and thus insuring a victory to the opposition, to administer a stinging rebuke to certain conceited donkeys who invariably fix things so that they will be appointed campaign committees in the several wards. Cook County politics, except so far as relating to Congressmen, are of no special importance to readers of THE TIMES. For this reason I will refrain from mentioning any of the minor offices, and will confine myself to politics only so far as they affect the nation. For many years the Congressmen sent from Chicago have been of the Republican party. In 1872, when three Congressmen were elected the first time, Hon. John B. Rice, of the First District, received a majority of 6,139; Hon. Jasper D. Ward, of the Second District, a majority of 3,310, and Hon. Charles B. Farwell, of the Third District, a majority of 4,239 votes. Then the Germans of Cook County for the most part adhered to the Republican party. In 1873, they as a body formally dissolved their connection with the party in this city and county, and joined with the Irish and others in forming a new party, which carried the county by nearly 11,000 majority. This party remains substantially intact, receiving in addition the accession of all the Democrats who voted with the law and order party in 1873. That there have been defections is unquestionable; and it is beyond all doubt the fault of the Republicans themselves that the party was ever permitted to revive after last Summer's disunion. The vote in 1873 was larger in the aggregate than that of 1872, and the majority was almost exactly reversed.

In the First District a new set of names have been presented; in the Second and Third Districts the candidates are precisely the same as in 1872. In the First the Republicans present Sidney Smith, Esq., the opposition Barney Caulfield—both of the legal fraternity. In the Second, the nominees are Hon. Jasper D. Ward for re-election, and Carter H. Harrison, who two years ago received 8,873 votes. In the Third District the candidates are Hon. Charles B. Farwell, for re-election, and Hon. John V. LeMoyne. With the exception of Mr. Caulfield, these men, so far as ability, intelligence, and loyalty is concerned, are unquestionably competent to fill the position of Congressmen. Except that they are not sound on the main question of the day, Messrs. LeMoyne and Harrison are in every respect the peers of Messrs. Farwell and Ward. But in the First District, which consists of the south division of the city, a comparison of the two candidates is not so favorable. Sidney Smith is a man conspicuous equally for ability and integrity. His opponent is, on the other hand, a man of very moderate capacity, and was during the war with the South a bitter rebel. Twelve years ago he gave all the support he dared to the rebel conspiracy to overthrow the Government. His position during the war was extremely hostile to a Government of which he now seeks to become a part. At the close of the rebellion he left the country, with a view to become a citizen of Mexico, because of disgust at the failure of his friends. Subsequently he returned to Chicago, and now he seeks to enter Congress. He wants to represent a constituency ever proud of its loyalty, of its courage, and of its sacrifices in behalf of the country. Without even a word of sympathy for those sons of his neighbors who starved in Southern prison pens, he now seeks to represent them in the highest legislative body in the land. Once an alien in sentiment to his country, to his State, to his city, he now comes forward as the representative of a class whose only object is to overthrow the Republican Party. Of Southern birth and of Southern Democratic sentiments, he will, if elected, vote to help the South make the recent amendments to the Constitution dead letters on the statute books. This man, who was too cowardly to fight for the cause he espoused, starts out with last year's majority of over 3,000 votes in his favor, and his election seems almost an assured fact. He has made an active canvass, and is spending his money with a lavish hand. His election to a seat in Congress would be as hateful to the better class of citizens as it would be injurious to the whole country.

CHICAGO AS A FRUIT MARKET.

The importance of this city as a fruit market and of the extent of territory levied upon to supply the ever-increasing demand is not generally known. The season has been an unusually excellent one, and a few statistics showing the enormous extent of the trade in fruit will not prove uninteresting. The quantity of fruit received each day is enormous. During the month of September the following receipts were registered: By lake, 374,672 baskets of peaches, each basket averaging fifteen pounds; by rail, 5,062,299 pounds of green fruits, making a total for September of 10,682,283 pounds, or enough to fill 534 freight-cars, which would make a train of over four miles in length. But this was not all. In addition to the quantity mentioned over 46,850 barrels of apples and upward of 1,000,000 pounds of dried fruit were received during the same time. In one day during the same month over 50,000 packages were received in Chicago. The magnitude of the trade is best shown by the statement that there were at least 250 dealers, and that one of these, in one day during the second week in October, received eighty-two full car-loads, or 12,270 barrels of green fruits, while his sales on Saturday of the same week were forty-six car-loads, or 6,900 barrels. The most of these fruit dealers are located in South Water street. This business thoroughfare is the great marketing street of the city. It is built up solidly and substantially, and for a distance of half a dozen blocks or squares, on both sides of the way, there are, with but two or three exceptions, no houses not handling fruit to a greater or less extent. The street is jammed with teams, and the sidewalk crowded with foot passengers, barrels, and boxes, from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. Indeed, I cannot call to mind any one street in New-York City which equals it in busy appearance. Rents in this locality are higher than in any other portion of Chicago each foot front, it is estimated, bringing an annual rental of not less than $160. Besides the many fruit-dealers on South Water street there are a number of dealers on West Lake and on Kenzie street. Outside of the regular dealers there are nearly 100 sidewalk men, as they are termed in the parlance of the street. That is to say, there are that many persons who, with but little capital, buy of the regulars in small lots, rent so many feet front of sidewalk, and then resell to consumers. The capital of these sidewalk men varies from $5 to $100. Some of them pay as high as $365 per annum for a space of sidewalk ten feet long and four in width. It has been estimated by competent dealers that the average sales will amount to $61,000, or a total for a season of six months of a little more than $11,000,000. The sale of peaches alone, in one day during the present season, footed up over $27,500.

A RAILROAD WAR—SENSIBLE VIEWS OF A SUPERINTENDENT.

A few weeks ago railroad circles in this vicinity were somewhat interested in a war which was then in progress between the officials of the Michigan Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads. The track of the latter road having reached the Michigan Central Road in Indiana, an effort was made to make the necessary crossing, which the United States Court had decided they had a right to do. But the Central Road officials ordered their tracks barricaded, and a force of 500 men were congregated to defend the passage. The Baltimore Road officials were as determined to make the crossing as the Michigan Central Superintendent was opposed to it. When the former made attempt to lay the rails, as they had a right to do, they were driven from the embankment, and the workmen threatened with personal violence in case they persisted in their efforts. An Indiana Sheriff, who attempted to arrest some of the ringleaders, was also driven away. In this emergency an appeal was made to Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, who at once ordered several companies of Militia to the spot, with instructions to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the law. Being thus threatened, the men of the Michigan Central Road, acting under the instructions received from the President, capitulated, and in a short time the crossing was properly effected. The war lasted several days, during which time it created considerable excitement. General Superintendent Strong, of the Michigan Central Road, when asked what object the company had in refusing to recognize the court's decision, answered that the company had for the last five years been vainly endeavoring to create a reform in the nature of railroad crossings, and their attempts thus far had been without success. The corporation maintained that the general safety and benefit of the road and of the community at large strictly forbids two different lines to cross each other at any point on the same grade, and that the only safe plan which can be adopted is that the company wishing to form a junction should either erect a trestle bridge over or excavate a passage under the road crossed. This seems a sound and sensible view, and the sooner the courts enforce it on our railroad companies the better for the traveling public. The building of this crossing practically completed the Baltimore and Ohio Road to this point. This is a matter of immense importance and incalculable benefit not only to Chicago but to the whole North-west. In many respects the terminal facilities at Baltimore are far in advance of those furnished in New-York City. The detention last Winter to grain in transit between Chicago and New-York, by way of the Central or Erie Railways, sometimes amounted to thirty or forty days. This is a matter which I have heretofore spoken of, and shippers feel the effects of such delay very materially. The new route is almost a direct line, the length being only 833 miles to the terminal point. The managers of the railway lines to the sea-board have for years had a monopoly of the travel and traffic, and have both directly and indirectly practiced extortion which had become well-nigh unendurable. On these lines Winter freights, previous to the competition of the Baltimore Road, have, on corn and wheat to the sea-board, averaged about thirty-nine cents. Since this competition the average has been twenty-four to twenty-seven cents. The shipments of cereals eastward last year were 91,597,092 bushels, and it is safe to say the amount will reach the same figures this year. A saving of only seven cents per bushel would put into the pockets of Western people no less a sum than six million dollars.

HARD TIMES.

It seems almost certain that the approaching Winter will be a hard one for those who depend on their daily earnings. Thousands of men and women in the larger towns of this State are out of work, and the number of such is likely to increase rather than diminish as the cold season advances. Many of these poor people will flock to Chicago for relief, and their numbers, added to our own thousands of sufferers, will cause us great trouble. Already the question is being asked, How are these idle and helpless persons to be fed, clothed, and warmed? They cannot be given work, for there is no work to perform. To care for them will tax all the resources of public and private charity.

DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—Yesterday afternoon two young men named Shannon and Adams, the former eighteen years old, were captured in possession of a boat, which they had taken from a fisherman on the Christiana. They were being brought to the wharf at Market street, by the police, when Shannon leaped into the water, to escape by swimming, but being seized with cramps, he sank and was drowned, though the officers made every effort to save him. His body was recovered this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A FEVER-STRICKEN TOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is reported that there are 1,500 persons sick with typhoid fever in the town of Darwen, Over, County of Lancaster, being more than one-sixteenth of the entire population.

[Darwen, Over, is a manufacturing town of some importance, the cotton trade being carried on there to a large extent. Paper manufacturing and staining and handsome silk-weaving and carpet manufacturing are also carried on extensively. The town is well supplied with water.]

RUNNING RACE BETWEEN PRINCE CHARLIE AND PEUT ETRE—THE FORMER WINS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A match was run today for $2,500 a side between Mr. Dawson's ch. c. Prince Charlie and Mr. Aumont's ch. c. Peut Etre. Prince Charlie won easily.

GERMANY.

THE SENTENCE AGAINST KULLMANN TO BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—A ministerial order has been issued to carry into effect the sentence against Kullmann, at Saint George Prison, near Bayreuth.

INACCURACIES IN THE PUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HERR VON BULOW AND COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Berlin *Post* says the published version of the correspondence between Herr Von Bulow and Count Von Arnim contains numerous inaccuracies, especially as to that part of the letter attributed to Von Arnim which refers to an alleged conspiracy with a near relative of the Emperor.

SPAIN.

RUMOR THAT THE CARLISTS ARE NEGOTIATING FOR AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints a rumor that the Carlist War Department is negotiating with the Madrid Government for an armistice.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEACE LIKELY TO BE MAINTAINED—CHINESE RESIDENTS IN JAPAN WILL NOT BE MOLESTED IF WAR IS DECLARED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says the latest advices from Pekin and Yeddo are of a pacific nature. It is the general belief that war will be avoided. The Japanese Government has intimated that Chinese residents in Japan will not be molested if war is declared.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Secretary of War returned here last night. During his absence he visited Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to inspect the buildings at that place which are to be converted into military prisons. Congress at the last session appropriated $25,000 to alter certain buildings at Fort Leavenworth, and it has been found that the necessary alterations can be made for that sum. Plans for the improvement have been prepared, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly. Upon the completion of the alterations the military prisoners now confined at various prisons throughout the country will be removed to Fort Leavenworth. The Secretary also selected the site for a permanent prison building if Congress should deem it expedient to make on appropriation for the construction thereof next session.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The President has sent the following congratulatory letter to the Emperor of Russia:

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, to His Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received the letter which your Majesty addressed to me on the 17th day of August last, announcing the pleasing intelligence of the marriage on the 16th of that month of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Vladimir Alexandrowitch to her Grand Ducal Highness, the Princess Alexandrine, Elizabeth Eleanor, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Feeling a lively interest in all that concerns your Majesty's august family, I participate in the satisfaction afforded by this happy event, and offer to your Majesty my sincere congratulations upon the occasion, with the assurance that the newly married Grand Duke and Princess have my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. And so I commend your Majesty and your Majesty's royal family to the protection of the Almighty.

Written at Washington, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1874. Your good friend,

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States has shipped in notes and fractional currency $2,859,190. The receipts of fractional currency from the printing division, during the same period, were $870,100. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks $385,399,750 to secure circulation, and $16,537,300 to secure deposits of public moneys. The national bank circulation outstanding to-day is $348,740,022. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $321,739; for the month ending to-day, $9,204,871; for the fiscal year, $35,682,498.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON THE SECOND TERM.

Those who have the best opportunity of knowing say that the President's letter, published to-day, addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, although referring to a second term, expresses his views as to a third term. The permission to publish this letter was considered the only means compatible with his sense of propriety of making known the position which he now occupies.

JOE, CHIEF OF THE OSAGES, AND HIS GOOD INTENTIONS.

"Joe," a Chief of the Osages, who visited Washington a year ago, was somewhat hostile to the Government and showed a disposition to be troublesome. He now writes a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, signing himself "Governor of the Osages," stating that his people are improving more than ever. Their agent furnishes tools for every kind of work, which affords much satisfaction. He gives provisions in exchange for their work. Joe says he has concluded to work with the agent. He admits that he and his people have committed great wrongs, but says they are doing better and will show their friendship to the Government. He hopes before his term of office is out all his people will have good farms. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs replies, congratulating Governor Joe on the reform among the Osages and their progress toward civilization. The Government has no object but to spend the fund belonging to them for their benefit, and trusts they will always appreciate its position.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes, new issue	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	[illegible]
One-year notes of 1863	[illegible]
Two-year notes of 1863	[illegible]
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	[illegible]
Compound interest notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency, first issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, second issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, third issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	11,204,362 59
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	3,103,970 73
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fifth issue	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

PREPARING FOR THE SPRING CROP.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF LAST YEAR'S WHEAT UNSOLD—THE GERMAN INDEMNITY FROM THE SAMOAN GROUP—A CALIFORNIAN SCANDAL—THE SAVINGS BANKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

That the opening of our rainy season is at hand, there is every indication. The barometer is falling, and the oldest inhabitant has given it as his opinion that we will have a south-easter within twenty-four hours.

With you a north-easter means a cold, dreary storm, that sends a chill to the bones, drives everybody in doors, and inaugurates a fit of the blues. With us a south-easter means business. It comes with a balmy breath, and all nature receives it gratefully. It means work for the farmers, who, the moment the ground is softened by the warm rain, begin to plow, to harrow, to sow, to put in crops. It means acres of wild flowers, a carpet of green grass—in fact, it means Spring. Just as you are winding up the year preparatory to a long siege of torpidity, like the bears, we are beginning it, as I heard a fellow say of the delights of his old home up in stony Connecticut—a country where they work like slaves all Summer, and lay up, for luxury, with the rheumatism all the Winter, a pleasant method of getting through the season. About the time you begin to thaw out in the Spring our farmers are through with their work, crops all in, and maturing. The note of preparation this year is something wonderful. I don't know where we can sell the crop that will be put in, if it comes out a good one. We have not sold half this year's crop yet, waiting for somebody to get hungry. If you want any wheat and are ready to pay a little more than it is worth, our Grangers have it to sell. They want all *you* can get for it, however, and if you make anything on it will want you to refund the profit, or at least divide. Liberal fellows, these Grangers! By the way, in my last I mentioned the tight fix their agents, Morgan & Sons—wheat purchasers and vessel charterers—were in. Well, they had to go under. What else could be expected of a firm rash enough to charter eighty ships at nearly $10 per ton over market (present) rates, and depend upon the gentlemen Grangers to ship their wheat? If wheat had gone up to a high figure the Grangers would have shipped, but as it did not, on the contrary, went down a little, Mr. Granger said, "Oh, no; guess not; didn't enlist for this kind of a war." They encouraged Morgan & Sons to charter, promising them their grain and their business, they being the great saviors of the unsophisticated tillers of the soil—saving them from the rapacious maw of the grain-dealers, who had always bought their crop and paid its full cash value—but when Morgan & Sons called upon them to come forward and load their ships, or stand by them in their dire necessities, Messrs. Grangers couldn't see it, and did not, and walked off on their ear, leaving their saviors to an ignominious rout. The Sheriff evinced his regard by an attachment more dreaded than such evidences are when they come in a different shape. In this case it went against the grain most certainly. And now there is a score or two of indignant blarsted British Captains of British ships rushing around and wanting to know, you know. They "cawnt see 'ow it his, you know." Poor Johnnys, they will have to hoist anchor and, like Capt. Kidd, sail away in quest of more reliable business. Where to find it just now is what puzzles them, for there are no such fat charters as £5 10 at any other ports in the Pacific. The probabilities are that being in a tight fix they will accept almost any rate offered, and just barely pay expenses home. A long voyage being just what some of them will require to give ample time to "—— the hi's" of the blarsted Yanks, work off steam by the time they reach the Mersey, enabling them to land respectably in a serene frame of mind. That is one thing in John's favor, and to his credit—that he relieves his overcharged soul, and does all his damning outside, so that by the time he reaches your office he is once more intensely respectable—and that very respectability is the backbone of John's Government. It is just what we are deficient in—what we lack. We don't try to be respectable; our Government don't set us an example, and we don't feel much interest in trying to give tone to it when it won't give tone to itself.

Speaking of government, I saw in yesterday's paper a statement in the telegraphic news—giving as authority the New-York *Herald's* "special"—that the assertion that a German man-of-war had demanded and collected from the natives of the Samoan group some twelve thousand dollars for alleged damages to the property of the German residents was a canard, giving as proof the impossibility of any German man-of-war having been there at the time, and significantly hinting that it was a little dodge to aid in American schemes. Now, it so happens that I know a native resident of the Island of Apia, recently from there, who tells me that it *is* true that the German man-of-war Arcona, Capt. Von Reibneitz, in June, 1873, did demand twelve thousand dollars of the natives for the alleged damages, and did force six thousand dollars in coin from them, all the money they could raise, and they would not have had that had the missionaries suspected them of possessing it; for they keep them pretty effectually cleaned out. Not being able to obtain any more, even under threat of burning their villages, Capt. Von Dunderblixen took their obligation or note for the balance, and you can judge what will eventually be the fate of a people who have been coerced into giving a note. It only wants one more thing now to finish them—that is a bank. Missionaries, the credit system, and a bank have "done" many a heavier concern. In the earlier stages the natives may have served up a few missionaries on toast, but it was not long before they in their turn were done very brown. Next to the Granger for keenness of scent after a dollar, and industry in getting it, I commend ye self-sacrificing missionary. I have seen them in their war-paint going for ye simple native.

MORE SHOOTING.

Put your fans up to your faces now, and I will tell you a tale—something new—of a woman fair, frail, and without sense—not an unusual picture say you? Perhaps not. Requiring a man to work out the mischief, we find him in the shape of a scion of a good English family, who had left him to paddle his own canoe, and he had lived the life of a rover, with many ups and downs—the downs predominating. He served with distinction on the staff of Bourbaki in the last Franco-German war, also in the East India service; came here and figured in the police court for alleged coming the confidence game over a soft-headed young Englishman with whom he traveled. The charge was not proven, and so Major Harry Larkyns was set afloat on the sea of circumstance, to swim or sink. He became a dramatic critic on one of our newspapers, and eked out a living, and he lived like a lord when he had the money. Latterly he struck a good streak, and was doing very well, when his further progress was brought to a sudden ending by the hand of a man who owned the frail woman aforesaid. I said it was a new tale. On second thoughts it may not be. It was an *affaire de cœur* between this susceptible female and the gallant, dashing, handsome Major, for he was the very man to captivate a woman, possessing a fine exterior, prepossessing manners, and by birth and education a gentleman. Don't love letters; they bring trouble; and above all, don't hand them over to a weak-minded, unreliable old nurse to keep for you, as did Mrs. Mybridge, and by which channel Mr. Mybridge came to possess them. That was why he took the steam-boat, rushed up to Calistoga, where Larkyns was, called him to the door, and shot him dead before Larkyns could defend himself. Had they met on equal terms the ending might have been different, for Larkyns was a man of cool courage, not to be intimidated by the muzzle of a pistol. Mybridge says he did not intend to kill him, and is evidently sorry he did; but it is not well to be handling pistols carelessly, for the chances are that when you shoot to miss you will kill, and vice versa. If I were going to lose my life for a woman—which, by the way, seems to be included in the category of accidents, all men are liable to in these days—I should like to have time to feel that it was on the fair and square, and from no frivolous, silly act of hers. There's no use saying a man should never fall in love with any but a sensible woman. If he waited for such a chance he might not get in, for they are, like all popular articles, scarce, and, besides, a sensible woman, by virtue of that very great desideratum, is capable of selection, and it behooves a man to have a little capital in that way himself. The theory of dying for the woman you love is first rate—very romantic—but in practice it is not sensible. In the first place it would probably suit her a great deal better to have you live for her, and I know it would me, if I may quote my own views. I don't want to be unceremoniously thrust out of the world on any such self-sacrificing phase of the case until the sense of the meeting has been ascertained on that subject. I doubt if, in the case of Harry Larkyns, it may not be considered that a very elegant and useful man was wasted on a very silly, shallow fool of a woman; for no woman has a right to jeopardize the life of the man she professes to love, by such proceedings—putting in the hands of such an unreliable party the power to slay him any day. Some smarty will say, better keep clear of all such entanglements. I was about to say as much myself, but did not wish to be so singularly original. That is the best thing to do, I grant you, and the only object I have in quoting this scandal is that the moral of it may strike deep. If any such affairs, by any probability, are going on in your part of the world, which is hardly probable, just call attention to the tragic results of this one. I feel it in my bones, that it will put an immediate and permanent extinguisher on all "sich."

Have you any money "over" that you want to loan on good security at low rate of interest? If you have, fetch it on, for the great improvements going on and projected here will require lots of money, provided it can be had at what we call reasonable interest. I want to borrow ten millions, at from six to seven per cent. per annum—prefer six. I want to borrow it at six and lend it at seven, if I can; if I can't, will take it raw. When I say I want to borrow it, consider me for the nonce as speaking for all California. Individually I have already borrowed all I want to pay interest on, and now am speaking a good word for my neighbors. Ten millions can be safely and securely placed, every cent of which would go into legitimate and permanent improvements and sensible enterprises bearing upon the general prosperity of the country. We can borrow in small sums from the bone and sinew, for, singular to relate, this is a country where all the rich men are borrowers and the poor men lenders. That is so. What we generally term poor men here are just the fellows that always have a little money to spare.

Our savings banks are gorged with deposits until they are filled to repletion, and are at all times ready to make loans, but, by virtue of the danger they are always laboring under, of a "run" and panics, must be prepared; hence they can only make short loans, which are very unsatisfactory to borrowers, giving no time for development or to realize from the enterprise for which the money was borrowed.

I see you have had a little excitement in your town with wild cattle. It has always been famous for its bulls. I notice one silly fellow undertook to take one by the horns, and got hoisted as a matter of course. Such a fool deserves to be, for his heedlessness of previous examples. What patriot ever undertook it that did not get hoisted? You want some of our Mexican vaqueros—wild, reckless devils that carry a lasso at their saddle-bows, and will, uncoiling it, dash at a wild bull, and with unerring aim lay the huge brute flat on his back in the twinkling of an eye. Stocks are a pretty good thing to lay a bull on his back, and choke him about as bad, too. I have seen many a one with his tongue lolling out of his mouth, and every evidence otherwise of having got his goose. They throw that kind of a lasso pretty well in Wall street; in fact, there's not much that they don't throw in Wall street, not excepting mud.

PODGERS.

TILDEN—THE RAILROAD OPERATOR AND LAWYER.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As Mr. Tilden's friend and advocate, Mr. D. C. Birdsall, has put him on the stand as a great lawyer, "railroad" or otherwise, I recognize my right to a cross-examination, and he is therefore respectfully asked to answer the following questions, if other pressing engagements will afford him the necessary time:

1. Were you, between the years 1862 up to and including the year 1868, or for and during what other periods, the nominal counsel of the Chicago and North-west Railroad Company—familiarly known among railroad men as the North-west—or in any other manner or capacity connected therewith?

2. Was Mr. William B. Ogden, during all or what part of the time you were such nominal counsel, or in any other manner connected with it, its President?

3. Did Mr. Ogden, as such President, on or about the 1st of May, 1865, make a report to the stockholders, in which it was stated that its then financial condition was such that no further expenditures would be required beyond what its existing and accruing resources would amply provide for, without any increase of its indebtedness?

4. Was there not, between that date and the 1st of May, 1866, a further issue of the bonds of the company to the amount of $2,000,000, or what other amount? (I think the complaint in the suit hereinafter referred to contained an averment to that effect.)

5. Do you know what disposition was made of said bonds, and did you receive directly or indirectly any and what portion of the same?

6. What amount did you receive from said company, directly or indirectly, as its nominal counsel or in any other capacity, in money, or bonds, or other railroad securities, and for what particular services and when rendered?

7. Was a suit commenced in the Supreme Court of this State a few years since, and when the company had an office or some of its books in this City, by one or more of its stock-holders, against the company and its officers for the purpose among others of obtaining an inspection of its books?

8. Did you with associate counsel, when a motion was made in court for an appropriate order, appear and oppose the granting of the same, and for what particular reason was the motion opposed?

9. Were the books of the company immediately or soon thereafter removed beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and its office in this City closed? (If so the object of the suit was defeated and its further prosecution rendered useless.)

10. Did your connection with the company terminate with or soon after the resignation of Mr. Ogden as its President?

11. Had you a brother in the House of Assembly from the County of Columbia in 1869—the session when the somewhat notorious "Erie Classification act," so-called, was passed?

12. It appearing from the report of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the passage of that act, that you were the recipient of a counsel fee of $10,000 from the Erie Railway during that session, how and when and where were the services as such counsel rendered, and what was the nature thereof?

When the foregoing are answered perhaps a few more will be ready. Their answers may show to the ambitious young lawyer some of the advantages of becoming a great railroad lawyer.

The suspicions entertained as to the nature of Mr. Tilden's connection and transactions with that company were not such as to elevate his character to that high standard of private virtue and honesty that he is quite too much in the habit of putting on, and that some of his hired followers claim for him. In the minds of many people his sudden display of wealth had much to do with these transaction.

In conclusion allow me to ask who is Mr. D. C. Birdsall that has come to the rescue of Mr. Tilden. Is he the same gentleman who had some unpleasantness with a Grand Jury of the United States Court a few years since? The name is the same if I recollect.

INQUIRER.

A SCHOOL VISITOR IN NEVADA.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "Three little Piute Indian boys attend the Silver City public school. Unlike the majority of white men, the father of one of the redskins thinks it worth while to visit the school occasionally and observe the progress of his son and heir—the hope of his wigwam. When the father comes to visit the school he marches into the institution of learning with a turkey feather in his hair and a shot-gun on his shoulder. As an object of distraction to the school, the lamb little Mary had would not amount to a row of pins beside the big Injun, with a turkey feather, war paint, and long-barreled shot-gun."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the legal profession I deem it my duty, in a non-partisan spirit, to request the insertion of these few lines in your valuable paper, in order to impress upon the people the absolute necessity of a full vote being cast in favor of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Very few of our political speakers have fully ventilated this subject, while the majority of them have remained altogether silent. This fact has surprised me, inasmuch as the majority of our speakers are lawyers. With the exception of a lecture on the subject by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to the Liberal Club, and the action of the Bar Association of this City, very little has been either said or done. The Legislature, it seems, did not provide any money for printing the ballots, and the whole affair so far as informing the people is concerned, appears to have been very loosely managed. The matter is so important, however, that prominent business men, such as compose the Cheap Transportation Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Butter and Cheese Exchange, the German Independent Citizens' Association, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Produce Exchange, the Board of Trade, and several other associations, met together a few days since for the purpose of taking action in regard to the best means to be adopted for the distribution of ballots in favor of the amendments, the total cost of which, according to the estimate, will not exceed the sum of $800. It seems that we are again drifting into the mishap of last year, when the question of whether Judges should be elected or appointed was before the people. This important measure was lost for two reasons—first, the question was not fully explained and ventilated, and second, the proper ballots were not on hand in time for the people to vote them. Let us steer clear of the same rock this time; don't let us have the same apathy and ignorance on these amendments. Their adoption will be largely due to the legal profession, for the reason that lawyers understand their drift and importance, and can explain and illustrate them to the people. This is no party question, for the reason that neither of the political parties have "fathered" these amendments, though both candidates for Governor approve of them. Their adoption will be a safe guarantee against fraud, robbery, and corruption in the future.

J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

A CONTRAST.

Democratic stump orators during this campaign have made it a point to assert that their party alone practiced true economy in public expenditures, and that the Republican administration had been attended by shameless extravagance and lavish outlay of the people's money. Ex-Gov. Seymour and his friends seem to have forgotten all about the Tammany rule and its consequences in this City. This is to be wondered at when no man can walk across the City Hall Park without passing a monument to Democratic economy—"the new Courthouse." Surely, Democratic tax-payers, as well as others, cannot have forgotten so soon that this wretched rookery, now almost in as bad a condition as buildings centuries old, cost the City of New-York, under Democratic rule, more than $12,000,000. For fresco-work alone the bill of one man—Philip Donnarumma—was $60,000. Here, then, is one instance of the boasted economy practiced by Democratic administration. Well toward the other end of the park there looms up another building, which, in this connection, may be taken as an offset by the Republicans. This is the new Post Office building, compared with which the Court-house is a miserable affair indeed. A Republican Administration is responsible for the former, which has been about two years in course of erection, and when completed will not have cost more than $3,000,000. By these instances, at any rate, the boast of the stump orators is undeniably contradicted, so that if Democratic administrations lay claim to virtues, the people of this City cannot recognize economy among them.

SLANDERS ON GOV. DIX.

From the Albany Journal.

We have never known so shameless and villainous a perversion of truth as the editorial in the *Argus* of this morning headed "John A. Dix." Every refuted falsehood which has been put in circulation during the last two years is boldly reiterated. The Credit Mobilier slander is reproduced with new and more gross misrepresentation.

1. Gov. Dix is accused of having received as a gratuity 500 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from the promoters of the Credit Mobilier contracts.

It was publicly declared by his authority twenty months ago, that he never had owned a dollar of that stock which he had not paid for in cash and at its current value, except what he took in part payment of his salary, at par.

2. It is charged that he was thoroughly informed of the infamous Oakes Ames contracts, and that he kept the information concealed in his own breast.

It has been shown that he opposed the Oakes Ames contracts before he went to France; that they were consummated while he was abroad, and that he resigned immediately on receiving the information.

3. It is alleged that Congress directed a suit against Gen. Dix to recover $50,000, which they paid him for his stock.

A more atrocious falsehood was never uttered. A suit was brought against the Union Pacific Railroad Company on account of transactions which Gov. Dix had nothing to do with, and which were consummated while he was in Europe.

4. The last of these gross falsehoods is, that the people have been robbed of $24,000,000 through the frauds carried out by Gen. Dix.

These frauds, as is well known, were opposed by Gen. Dix, were carried out while he was in Europe, and caused his resignation the moment he heard of them.

The old refuted charge of "black-mailing," by demanding $50,000 of the company because Oakes Ames, after seven years had elapsed, said he had heard that there was such a letter written to somebody, is renewed. A week ago Gov. Dix, in a conversation with S. L. M. Barlow, Esq., of New-York, his counsel for settling his accounts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, asked him if he would write a letter stating the facts, which had been so grossly misrepresented. Mr. Barlow, who is a political friend of Mr. Tilden, immediately addressed the following letter to Gov. Dix. It disposes of the grossest of the slanders which the *Argus* and its unscrupulous allies have persistently circulated:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

Hon. John A. Dix, Albany:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your recent inquiry I have pleasure in stating that I was retained, as one of your counsel, in the matter of your claims against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the year 1868, and according to my recollection I alone conducted this negotiation with the company.

Your claims were placed in our hands without specific instructions as to the sums for which the company was liable, but with instructions to collect as large a part of what was fairly and justly due, as could be obtained without suit, if possible, and in case of doubt as to the proper course to be pursued by your counsel, in your absence, we were instructed to consult freely with John J. Cisco, Esq., of this City, formerly a Director of the Union Pacific Road, and to be governed by his judgment.

Upon examination, we came to the conclusion that you were entitled to about $12,000 for salary, and quite $100,000 upon the original stock of the railroad which you then owned.

The first claim was admitted—that upon the stock was disputed, and my negotiation lasted some weeks, when the company offered to me the sum of $50,000, to be in full settlement of all your claims, including salary, and for your stock in the company.

After advising with Mr. Cisco, but without consulting you, we accepted this compromise, believing that while you thereby received less than one-half the sum legally and equitably due to you, it was better than to attempt the collection of a larger sum through a long litigation.

As before stated, you did not ask any specific sum, and the amount which we finally claimed was reached by us after a careful investigation of the facts, and was not so much as you were entitled to. In fact you received much less than your just rights.

I am, General, yours truly,

(Signed,) SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

The other misrepresentations of the *Argus* are not less unscrupulous. Gov. Dix is represented as intending to use his influence to repeal the Usury laws if he is elected. The *Argus* well knows that though he suggested it "for the consideration of the Legislature" in his first message, he did not renew the suggestion in his last message, though strongly urged to do so, because he was satisfied that the people did not agree with him as to its probable effects, and he declined to suggest it a second time a measure to which they were opposed.

In political controversies, as in all others, honorable men never forget what is due to truth and fair dealing. The *Argus* has long since cut loose from all restraints, and has sunk to the level of the basest of slanderers.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

WHY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOMINATED COL. GRANVILLE P. HAWES—THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

Some of the friends of Mr. William Haw, Jr., seem to have industriously circulated the rumor that he has been crowded out of the contest by the Central Committee to make way for Col. Granville P. Hawes, the regular nominee for Assembly. There is not a word of truth in this report. The facts in the case are just these. Mr. W. Haw Jr., has been President of the Republican Association in that district, and prominent in the party as an office-holder for some years back, and by obvious means managed to get himself nominated twice as candidate from that district for the Assembly. Everybody knows that he has always been beaten, never having had the slightest chance of carrying the district for his party at any time. Thus it became necessary that another and more popular man should be put at the head of the ticket this year in order to secure the district for the Republicans. Such an one was found in Col. Granville P. Hawes, who never sought the nomination, and only accepted it for the benefit of his party. Mr. W. Haw, Jr., feeling that he had no greater assurance of his election this year than at any former time, agreed to withdraw and, pledged himself to do so when a suitable candidate was found. When the time for the fulfillment of his promise came he deliberately refused to keep it, and got some of his personal friends to nominate him in a packed convention of their own. If he had had the faintest prospect of receiving the suffrages of the mass of the straight Republicans in the district, and had given evidence of his good faith to the party, the probability is that he would have been indorsed by the Central Committee. But besides being decidedly unpopular among his own people, Mr. William Haw, Jr., was found to be too intimate with many of Senator Fenton's friends residing in the Twenty-first District—among them, Gen. Palmer, and one De Camp, well known agents for the Senator in this section. This was not all—the committee ascertained satisfactorily to itself that Mr. William Haw, Jr., was dickering with the friends of Benjamin J. Willis in such a manner as to awaken the suspicion that he was working against Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, and was otherwise behaving in a manner calculated to aid rather than to mar the prospects of the enemies of the Republicans. Prior to these last discoveries Mr. W. Haw, Jr., reiterated his promise to withdraw in favor of a more suitable candidate than himself, and his written refusal to accept any nomination that might have been tendered him by his personal friends was published. Again he broke his word, and most unaccountably wanted to run for Assembly when it was evident that he could never be elected. This set the committee to thinking, and it was finally discovered that Mr. W. Haw, Jr.'s acquaintance with the Fentonites was becoming daily more extended, and the bonds of friendship between him and them grew stronger. He was not charged with having been bought over by Senator Fenton to act so as to lose the district to the Republicans, and so secure another vote in the Assembly for his (Fenton's) reelection to the United States Senate; but Mr. W. Haw, Jr., acted just in that way—hence the Central Committee became more than ever satisfied of his total unfitness for the Republican nomination to the Assembly, and it was given to Col. Granville P. Hawes, who was deemed the proper man. Mr. W. Haw, Jr., did not withdraw, as he should have done; but true to his suspected compact with Fenton, sticks in the hope of dividing the Republicans in his district to defeat their regular nominee. In this, however, he will not succeed, as his previous unpopularity will, no doubt, be increased when the people of the Twenty-first District learn that Mr. W. Haw, Jr., while pretending to be an honest Republican, was actually working for and playing into the hands of Fenton, who hopes to secure enough of votes in the next Legislature to re-elect him to the Senate.

THE NOMINATION OF GRANVILLE P. HAWES RATIFIED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District had a mass-meeting last evening at East-Side Hall, Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, to ratify the State and County nominations and the regular Republican nominee for Assembly, Mr. Granville P. Hawes. The hall was densely crowded, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. Edward Ketchum presided. Resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to support Mr. Isaac H. Bailey for Congress, Mr. Granville P. Hawes for Assembly, and the entire Republican ticket. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, called the attention of the meeting to the necessity of sending proper men to represent the district in the Legislature. He referred to the passage of the Gardner Warehouse bill, which would have blockaded the City on every side, and have transferred property belonging to the City, and valued at $55,000,000, into the hands of a private corporation. This bill would have become law were it not that Gov. Dix put his veto upon it when the true state of the case was represented to him. [Applause.]

Mr. Granville P. Hawes was then introduced, and was received with applause. He delivered an earnest and impressive address, in the course of which he called attention to the opening up of the Harlem River by prosecuting the work at Hell Gate without delay. Also, the necessity for rapid transit, and the completion of the public improvements in the upper part of the Island, so that mechanics and laborers should have ample employment. To his own certain knowledge, he was aware that Tammany Hall had prevented the improvements in Morningside and Riverside Parks, though that party were now stating that they were in favor of giving the working classes employment. There were 24,500 mechanics in this City, 15,000 of whom, he said, were out of work, and this state of things was to be attributed to the fact that the funds of the City had been plundered by Tammany, leaving no means of carrying on the public improvements. As to the cry which was now being raised by the Democratic Party that Tammany Hall had reformed, he said that its members were all well aware that this idea was a delusion.

Mr. Frederick G. Gedney was the next speaker. He warmly advocated the support of Mr. Granville P. Hawes for Assembly, and felt assured that the Twenty-first Assembly District could send a Republican member to that body. They could select no one more worthy of their confidence or more deserving of their support than Mr. Hawes. He was a gentleman who would not cause any of his constituency to blush. From an extended tour he had recently made through the State, he thought the Republican prospects were most encouraging. He believed the Empire State would be true to its past history by returning Gov. Dix. In regard to Mr. Bailey, he said that that gentleman stood high in the social scale, was blameless in his official life, and if elected to Congress, would reflect credit upon the district. He also spoke in favor of the other Republican nominations. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District cordially commend to all citizens of the district the candidates placed in nomination by the Republican Party.

That the interests of the Eleventh Congressional District call for the unanimous and enthusiastic support of our candidate for Congress, Isaac H. Bailey, whose political creed, high character, wide experience, and eminent ability entitle him to the fullest confidence of every voter.

That our candidate for Assembly, Granville P. Hawes, the regular nominee of the Republican Party, receives our hearty indorsement. We believe that the interest he feels in the prosperity of the district, his familiarity with our local needs, and his well-known integrity and capacity warrant the opinion that he will prove, if elected, a wise and successful representative of the district in the Legislature of the State.

That the entire Republican ticket, State, County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly, meets with our unqualified approval, and we pledge ourselves to labor faithfully for its success."

The meeting then adjourned.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District held an enthusiastic ratification meeting last evening at the corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-first street, Mr. William Wade presiding. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Charles Blackie, candidate for Assembly, Alderman S. H. B. Vance, and Messrs. S. R. Keogh and S. H. Streeter.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District, heartily reaffirm the nomination of Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. John C. Robinson, and point with pride and pleasure to their faithful and successful administration of the affairs of this State during the past two years.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republicans of this City upon their excellent nominations for City officers, feeling assured that in Salem H. Wales for Mayor, Patrick H. Jones for Register, and Samuel B. H. Vance, Oliver P. C. Billings, Frederick Kuhne, and George Forster for Aldermen at large, we have honest, faithful and fearless representatives of the people.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Hon. John D. Lawson for re-election to Congress, we point with confidence to his efforts in the last Congress to assure an honest and sound currency.

Resolved, That in John J. Morris and George B. Deane, Jr., for Aldermen of this district, we have faithful, able, and tried representatives.

Resolved, That in the nomination, for Member of Assembly of this district, of Hon. Charles Blackie, we recognise one who has proved a competent, faithful, and honest public servant.

The meeting then adjourned.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District had a splendid meeting in the Fiftieth Street Church last evening. It was the second of the grand demonstrations in this place this campaign, and will be the last before the election. The house was crowded and there were many ladies among the audience. Col. Joel W. Mason presided and called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. The business was begun by the presentation and passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, recognizing the propriety and wisdom of the Republican County Convention in nominating for office straight-out Republicans, congratulate the citizens of this Metropolis on the opportunity they now have, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, of voting for the unmistakably honest and capable men named on the Republican ticket, and we hereby heartily ratify and indorse the nomination of Salem H. Wales, for Mayor; Patrick H. Jones, for Register; S. B. H. Vance, O. P. C. Billings, F. Kuhne, and G. H. Forster, for Aldermen at Large; and Dr. Robert S. Newton, for Congress for the Ninth Congressional District; and, while pledging the support of this association to said nominees, we call upon all good citizens to give them their votes, confident that in so doing they will have no cause for regret.

The first speaker introduced was Dr. Robert S. Newton, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. He said that he could not help wondering why the Republicans had put a candidate in the field in a district where there were 8,000 more Democrats than Republicans. He supposed that the latter had considered it their duty to do so, in order that the principles of the party should be upheld and the organization be kept complete. The speaker supposed that these were the only reasons why he had been nominated on Friday. This perseverance in the weakest districts year after year would undoubtedly result in success. The speaker then referred to the strength of the State ticket, because of the character of the nominees upon it. Gov. Dix was all that could be desired for Governor. His whole career in the past had proved him in every way worthy of re-election. The other names on the ticket were similarly commended, and the speaker urged unceasing and vigorous effort on the part of the Republicans everywhere to bring out the whole vote on Tuesday. By this means alone could successful headway be made against the Democratic Party. There never had been a period when it was more necessary that the Republican State ticket should be elected than at present. If New-York be lost to the Republicans the calamity will be one that it will take years to overcome. Put the Democratic Party into power and the old issues will have to be fought over again. Dr. Newton concluded by hoping that Hon. I. H. Bailey would be elected to Congress. After this speaker the Idlewild Quartet sang in Kuklux costume a very funny song, called the "K. K. K."

The Chairman then introduced Hon. William A. Darling, who said that an important election was at hand and the hordes of Tammany Hall once more confronted the people. Not only was our Municipal Government menaced, but that of the nation was also endangered. For wherever the Democratic Party had achieved a success the old rebel spirit had begun to crop out anew. If the Republican Party had only acted solidly and in perfect unity like the Democratic, the latter would not have been victorious anywhere. In New-York the Republicans must be true to their duty and determinedly support the excellent candidates placed in the field this year. The people, from Montauk Point to Niagara, felt that John A. Dix is the best custodian of their interests, and knew what would happen to the country if the Democrats should gain the ascendency in Congress. War, debt, bloodshed, and disaster would follow, so that it behooved every man to see that such a terrible state of things should never be brought about. Referring to the local ticket, the speaker said that if Mr. Wickham be elected the City's debt would be increased to $200,000,000, and on the other hand, should Mr. Wales be the Mayor, the public debt would be reduced $20,000,000 in two years.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey was next introduced, and said that he believed as fully in the Republican Party in its infancy and adversity as in its hour of victory. Parties have their seasons of elation and depression, and it is more noble to declare one's adherence to a party in times of trouble than when everything is progressing smoothly. In the further course of his remarks the speaker dwelt emphatically on the present financial condition and the best means of and the positive necessity for an immediate return to a specie payment. Then he reviewed the condition of things national, and the impossibility of wrong-doing so long as Republicans and the people remain so vigilant as they have been. He regarded the success of the Republican Party as the safety of the Union. The Democrats have been wrong on every important measure during the last fourteen years; therefore that party should not be intrusted with the reins of government in these critical times. Mr. Bailey carefully went over the history of both parties during the past nine years, and showed how the Democrats had ever been on the wrong side of the vital questions of each succeeding crisis. He showed how they had stultified themselves for all time by the financial plank they put in their platform in 1868, on the 4th of July, in the National Convention held at Tammany Hall. In this way Mr. Bailey plainly unveiled Democratic hypocrisy in this campaign, and upset the boasts of economy made so frequently by stump orators. In conclusion Mr. Bailey strove to impress upon Republicans the downright necessity for work and energetic efforts for the election of the State ticket. He would not say anything for himself; but he felt certain that it would be disastrous to the country to allow the Democrats to obtain the ascendency in the next Congress. At any rate, while the Democrats might be perfectly honest in their statements of new convictions with regard to finances and other vital matters, he was not in favor of giving the converts all the places of trust. It were only just as well as expedient that they should pass through a probationary period before being put in a position to mulct the Treasury of the United States for their own and friends' benefit. In short, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey emphatically declared himself in direct opposition to any spoliation of the nation for the aggrandizement of men who had been disloyal.

At the conclusion of these remarks three hearty cheers were given for the speaker, and after a song by the Idlewild Quartet, the meeting adjourned.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Fellow-members of the Mercantile Library Association:

Our old comrade, Ex-President Isaac H. Bailey, is a candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District. He has been identified with the library for more than thirty years, and we, who have witnessed his career from the time when he joined us as a clerk, know that he possesses, in an eminent degree, all the necessary qualifications for the important office for which he has been nominated.

A merchant of long experience and high standing, well versed in financial and commercial affairs, a ready and effective speaker, possessing great executive and administrative ability, of incorruptible integrity, he is entitled to the support of all who desire to see the Empire City worthily represented in the national councils.

Without regard to politics we commend him to those members of both parties who will give their votes to the candidate whose character furnishes the best guarantee of honesty and capacity.

EDMUND COFFIN,
CORNELIUS L. EVERIT,
D. F. APPLETON,
HUGH N. CAMP,
E. H. JACQUELIN,
E. BOUDINOT SERVOSS,
WILLARD L. FELT,
CHARLES F. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. LEE,
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON,
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
WILLIAM H. GUION, JR.,
JOSEPH H. LECOUR,
A. A. RAVEN,
A. L. BELL,
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
JOHN J. HERRICK,
A. HALSEY,
A. W. SHERMAN,
M. C. D. BORDEN,
CHARLES H. WILSON,
C. C. HOUGH.

A RALLY AT CARMANSVILLE LAST EVENING.

A grand mass-meeting of Republicans of the northern end of the Island was held last night at Library Hall, (Carmansville,) under the auspices of the Washington Heights Republican Campaign Club, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the State and County tickets. Mr. Molyneux Bell, the President of the club, opened the meeting and called upon Mr. John L. Tonellé to preside. Mr. John McMullen was invited to act as Secretary. After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. McMullen offered the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically approved:

Whereas, An election is to be held on Tuesday next to determine what men shall, to a certain extent, and for a certain time, rule the destinies of this great Empire State, we, proud of our State and of our candidate, have here this night

Resolved, That under the leadership of John A. Dix, we shall fight our best fight for him and for that flag that he so nobly has defended, and which represents to us all that is good and wise in statesmanship, all that is pure and progressive in politics, and all that is high and noble in humanity.

Resolved, That in Sixtus Karl Kapff, our candidate for Assembly, we hail with pleasure a representative of that nation that has been a model of steady, persevering industry, of good citizenship, and of all manly virtues, and we will do our utmost to make him victorious over all his antagonists, and place him as our representative in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That in Salem H. Wales, our candidate for Mayor, we recognize a man most fit for his position by his experience, his affability, his genial sympathy with all classes of men, and his well-proven ability and energy in public life, and we earnestly exhort all who wish well to this great City to do what may be done to place him where he eminently deserves to be placed.

The meeting was then addressed by Col. T. B. Thorn, Gen. Wm. F. Morris, Mr. Sixtus Karl Kapff, Mr. Lorenzo N. Fuller, Mr. Henry C. Robinson, Republican candidates for Alderman of the Eighth Senatorial District, and Mr. John McMullen.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The following letter has been addressed to the electors of the Eleventh Assembly District:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

SIR: One year ago most of the undersigned united in commending to the voters of the Eleventh Assembly District Knox McAfee as a candidate for member of Assembly. Mr. McAfee was triumphantly elected, and is now, a second time, a candidate for the suffrages of the voters of the Eleventh District. We said one year ago:

"Mr. McAfee is a native of this City, of Scotch descent, an educated gentleman of unblemished reputation, a Republican from principle, and one who will prove himself capable, trustworthy, and deserving. He is well known as the Ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and his war record is such as commends itself to all good citizens. Confident that he would represent the Eleventh Assembly District in the coming Legislature in a manner creditable to himself and his constituents, we earnestly unite in recommending him to your support."

We point with pride to Mr. McAfee's record during the last session of the Legislature, as showing that we were not mistaken in our estimate of him. He showed himself honest, faithful, and attentive. If again elected, as we are confident he will be, the same qualities will mark his career, while his usefulness will be greatly increased by the experience he has gained as a legislator.

(Signed,) Edwin D. Morgan, Jackson S. Schultz, George Bliss, Marshall B. Blake, C. D. Van Wagenen, John H. White, William Laimbeer, Thomas C. Acton, Charles A. Peabody, George W. Lyons, Charles C. Pinckney.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS RATIFY THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS.

The colored Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District held an enthusiastic mass-meeting at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, Friday evening, Dr. J. McDonough presiding. Hon. John D. Lawson, Rev. Henry H. Garnett, and Mr. John Jones, of California, delivered addresses explanatory of the issues to be presented at the ensuing election. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the colored voters of the district to the candidates nominated by the Republican Party; denouncing the recent outrages in the South, and stating that the recent Democratic victories in Ohio and Indiana should only induce them to increase their efforts to secure a Republican victory in this City.

THE REGISTERSHIP.

The public, irrespective of party, should remember that while "Jimmy" Hayes, John Morrissey's candidate for Register, was robbing this City, in 1863, his opponent, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, was fighting for his country on a Southern battle-field. Assuming that Hayes can succeed Sigel as Register, his success would simply be a disgrace to this City, as it would go far to establish the fact that to win a high office, worth $100,000 a year, the candidate must first graduate as a "Ring" thief, and then secure the influence of a prize-fighter and a gambler. As to the position—John Kelly says that it requires only the ability of a "recording clerk," and that, therefore, even "Jimmy" is fit for the place. But "Jimmy" would doubtless let Morrissey control the business, and, perhaps, divide half the profits with him, which, under such an administration, are sure to be enormous. Fortunately, however, there is no chance of success.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

A FULL LIST OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

Below will be found a full list of the Republican, Democratic, and Independent candidates for the different city and county offices to be filled in Kings County on Tuesday, and a copy of an order issued by Superintendent Folk for the guidance of the Police on election day. The Congressional nominees of all parties are also given:

COUNTY TICKET.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
District Attorney	Philip S. Crooke.	Winch'r Britton.
County Treasurer	Daniel Maujer.	T. A. Gardiner.
County Auditor	George H. Fisher.	M. Fitzgerald.
Coroner, W. D.	James Watt.	Henry C. Simms.
Coroner, E. D.	Jared Clark.	Francis Nolan.
Com. Char. 2d D.	Samuel Booth.	Thos. P. Norris.
Com. Char. 3d D.	Geo. W. Harmer.	John Raber.
Com. Char. 5th D.	Wm. J. Cropsey.	H. V. Storms.
Justice of Ses'ns	Henry Wolfert.	S. L. Voorhees.
	Temperance.	Nationals.
District Attorney	Henry Hagner.	Daniel P. Barnard.
County Treasurer	Horace Hooker.	Wm. H. Pegg.
County Auditor	Charles Kennedy.	John T. O'Brien.
Coroner, W. D.	Benjamin Jones.	T. S. Henderson.
Coroner, E. D.	Isaac S. P. Lord.	Wm. T. Krulder.
Com. Char. 2d D.	W. M. Whitehead.	Timothy Desmond.
Com. Char. 3d D.	Oliver Cotter.	Patrick Dugan.
Com. Char. 5th D.	Joseph Whitaker.	Francis Hopkins.
Justice of Ses'ns		W. B. Howard.
CITY TICKET.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
Controller	F. A. Schroeder.	Samuel S. Powell.
City Auditor	George Thomas.	Wm. S. Searing.
	Temperance.	Nationals.
Controller	John W. Hall.	Thomas H. Faron.
City Auditor	W. B. Wadsworth.	J. J. McCormick.
CONGRESSIONAL.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
Second District	E. T. Wood.	J. G. Schumaker.
Third District	P. W. Ostrander.	S. B. Chittenden.
Short term	Frederick Cocheu.	S. B. Chittenden.
Fourth District	George C. Bennett.	Arch. M. Bliss.
	Temperance.	Nationals.
Second District	James Morton.	E. T. Wood.
Third District	Alex. Campbell.	Chas. C. Contrell.
Short term	Jonathan Mason.	
Fourth District	Reuben C. Bull.	
ASSEMBLY.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
First District		John Connell.
Second District	S. C. Carll.	J. R. Kennaday.
Third District	A. E. Masters, Jr.	Michael Coffey.
Fourth District	J. H. Clyne.	T. V. P. Talmage.
Fifth District	J. H. Burtis.	C. B. Thornton.
Sixth District	Jacob Woerth.	
Seventh District	J. P. Short.	S. J. Colahan.
Eighth District	David Williams.	B. Silverman.
Ninth District	John F. Stinson.	J. McGroarty.
	Temperance.	Nationals.
First District		Daniel Bradley.
Second District		Law. J. Matthews.
Third District	Alfred Rollins.	Philip Clare.
Fourth District	Robert S. Osborne.	
Fifth District	Ethan Whitney.	
Sixth District	Isaac N. Hotly.	
Seventh District	Elisha C. Langley.	
Eighth District	John N. Stearns.	Denis Meagher.
Ninth District	Samuel M. Main	
	Liberal.	
First District	John Cashow.	
ALDERMEN.		
	Republican.	Democratic.
Second Ward		William Dwyer.
Fourth Ward	B. Stryker.	Robert Black.
Sixth Ward	R. F. White.	James Kane.
Eighth Ward	R. W. Fielding.	John McIntyre.
Tenth Ward	C. T. Trowbridge.	John T. Moran.
Twelfth Ward		Daniel O'Reilly.
Fourteenth Ward	A. J. Higgins.	No nomination.
Sixteenth Ward	David Acker.	Herman L. Guck.
Eighteenth Ward	Adrian M. Suydam.	H. N. Balderson.
Twentieth Ward	John French.	J. N. Eitel.
Twenty-sec'd W'd	W. T. Morford.	Charles E. Vaughn.
	Ind. Dem.	
Sixth Ward	J. C. Meaghan.	
Tenth Ward	J. M. Golden.	
Fourteenth Ward	Dennis Short.	
	Mark Reardon.	
	James Tierney.	
Sixteenth Ward	John H. Miller.	
Eighteenth Ward	Peter Totans.	

CANDIDATES INDORSED BY COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

District Attorney—Philip S. Crooke.
Auditor—George H. Fisher.
Justice of Sessions—William B. Howard.
Controller—Frederick A. Schroeder.
Commissioners of Charities—Second District, Samuel Booth; Third District, George W. Harmer.

THE MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Municipal Reform Association, whose head-quarters are at No. 43 South Washington square, has sent to every voter in the district a circular explaining the meaning of each of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, and urging their importance. The association has received the following letter from the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh District:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1874.

Your letter of the 27th instant inclosing a resolution of the Municipal Reform Association in reference to inequality and consequent injustice in the present system of taxation in this State has been received.

It gives me pleasure to observe that your association, whose name implies its praiseworthy and patriotic purpose, is bestowing attention upon this as well as other needed reforms. One of the chief sources of misgovernment and corruption in our State for many years has been the proclivity toward special and local legislation, instead of general enactments.

Laws to be just need to be general in their scope and uniform in their operation. Taxation becomes especially onerous when unequal. The framers of the Constitution of the United States wisely provided that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and the amendments to the Constitution of New-York to be voted upon at the coming election are pervaded with the same impartial spirit. If adopted, as I trust they may be, they will do much to reform the abuses which have grown up under the present system. The efforts of your association in that direction deserve, and I doubt not will command the help of all reflecting citizens. Respectfully yours,

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

TILDEN AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

In the month of July or August, 1861,—that is to say, three or four months after the firing on Fort Sumter—several railway lawyers were assembled on the balcony of Congress Hall, at Saratoga, where they had met on some railroad business. Among them was Samuel J. Tilden. The conversation presently turned to the subject of the war, and Mr. Tilden expressed his decided opinion that the war was illegal from beginning to end; that every step taken by the Government was in violation of law, and that every person engaged in carrying on the war, either in the military or naval service, was a breaker of the law, and, as such, liable to punishment. He went on to say that every soldier who marched South under the banner of the Union was a trespasser on Southern soil, and, as such, liable in damages to the owner of the soil for the trespass. He explained that it would be no defense for such trespasser to plead that he committed the act in obedience to the order of his superior officer, for no officer had any legal authority to issue such an order. All were guilty alike and responsible. At this Gov. Underwood, of Vermont, who had been discussing the question with Mr. Tilden, arose excitedly and said that he would no longer sit there and listen to "such —— nonsense." Some excitement ensued, and the group broke up in confusion. Several gentlemen who were present can vouch for the truth of the story.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY LAST NIGHT—SPEECHES OF SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN AND GEN. KILPATRICK.

The Republicans of Jersey City held a grand ratification meeting last evening at the Arcade. The audience was one of the most intelligent and appreciative ever gathered within the city. Mr. William A. Lewis, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated John W. Pangborn for Chairman. Mr. Pangborn returned thanks in a brief speech for the honor conferred upon him. During the course of his remarks, he said that the continued triumphs of the Republican Party had frightened the Democrats into putting respectable men into nomination.

Mr. Lewis read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents.—Benjamin G. Clarke, David Tailor, James Gopsill, Dudley S. Gregory, Adolph Kiersten, Jasper Wandle, Matthew Armstrong, William H. Wood, Solon Humphreys, Isaac I. Vanderbeek, William Keaney, A. H. Wallis, John J. Youlin, Jonathan Meyers, John Kennard, James Montgomery, Sr., Jacob Hengle, Adolph Meckert, David Smith, H. N. Ege, J. Owen Rouse, William Anderson, F. M. Lockwood, John Annese, H. A. Thomas, Christian Helms, Augustus Zabriskie, Jonathan Dixon, John Linn, William J. Still, August Ingwersen, Frederick A. Goetz.

Secretaries.—John A. Blair, Charles F. Case, D. A. Pelonbet, Henry A. Brantigan, James A. McLaughlan, M. T. Newbold, Samuel B. Archer, and Anthony H. Ryder.

The Union Glee Club having entertained the audience with a song, the Chairman introduced Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who was received with enthusiastic applause. Having premised that the framers of the Constitution compromised with sin in permitting slavery, he said that there existed in the South a class of men who cannot be judged by any ordinary patriotic standard. The Northern man loves his country. The Southern man did not love his country. If the South wanted prosperity, its people must stop murdering men for opinion's sake. Mr. Frelinghuysen recounted some of the outrages lately perpetrated in several of the Southern States. The Democrats excuse them. If redress be sought through the Federal courts, and it could not be got through the State courts—they say that the rights of the States are being set at naught. The Democracy denied that these outrages were perpetrated. Why, then, were the colored people of the South, to a man, deadly opposed to the Democracy of the South when, being the servants generally of the whites, it ought to be possible for the latter to control the votes of the blacks for any legitimate purpose? Unless we meant to protect these men we ought to have left them slaves. It was also the white man's interests to elevate the downtrodden race. Four millions in numbers to-day, they will be twenty millions a few years hence. Did we not owe it to ourselves to make them creatures of God, rather than to leave them to degradation—pestilential to society? But the sheeted ghost with which the Democracy seek to frighten the people out of giving to the Southern blacks their rights, was social equality. When it was proposed to give the Southern blacks their liberty, it was "social equality." When the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was proposed, that, too, was social equality. There never was a time when the poorest, meanest, most degraded man in the community, unless he was a convict, did not enjoy all the civil and political rights of the highest. Had they, therefore, become our equals socially? "Social equality" was a fraud—that was what it was. The Senator approved of the course pursued by Gen. Grant, whom he likened to William the Silent. He was not much of a man to talk, but he was great in action. "Talk to me about his Cæsarism!" exclaimed the Senator. "That silent man in Washington loves his country as he loves his life. He would lay down his life as freely for his country as he would give a cup of water to a war-worn veteran retiring from the scene of strife." Having traced the cause of the hard times back to the war, the Senator said that Ohio and Indiana had demanded repudiation as medicine, but they might howl, and howl, and howl, the Republicans would never administer it. The Senator then adverted to the position of Judge Beale in the present canvass. He deprecated the turning of the machinery of justice into an engine for political advancement, and pointed out instances in which a Judge, who is also a candidate, might, and probably would, permit his judgments to be molded by their political effect—as for instance, if a suit in which a railroad corporation controlling 6,000 or 7,000 employes, were brought to his notice. Would he, in that instance, asked the Senator, be likely to slight so important an influence? In conclusion, the Senator warmly eulogized Hon. George H. Halsey, the Republican candidate for Governor, and showed how important it was to return Hon. Isaac W. Scudder to Congress.

The Glee Club then sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," after which Mr. Pangborn introduced Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. The speaker said that two years ago, in the great quadrennial contest he had found himself arrayed against the Republican Party, but the Cincinnati Convention, whose nominee he supported, made no declaration which was not in perfect consonance with the principles of the great party with which it had taken issue. To-day, he said, the old ante-war spirit was revived. He felt it the duty of every patriot to draw the line where it was drawn in 1860. The Cincinnati platform was indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and Horace Greeley, a life-long Republican, was put in nomination. Yet the Democratic Party had stood by with arms folded, and seen him defeated by a majority much greater than that which elected Gen. Grant in 1868. The party had not sustained Greeley sincerely, and every time they cheered him it was with a profane reservation. The Democrats, as a party, were not to be trusted. Miles Ross, who had introduced a bill into the State Legislature prohibiting any soldier from going within a mile of the polls, has been made by them their nominee for Congress from the Third District of New-Jersey. Samuel J. Tilden, who was Chairman of the committee which had declared the war a failure, was now running for Governor in New-York. But the action of the Democratic Party had afforded stronger evidence of a revival of the old spirit of rebellion. School-houses burned, colored missionaries murdered in cold blood at the dead of night, and the usurpation of a mob on the street corners in New-Orleans, admonished every patriotic man that it was his duty to stand ready to spring again to the defense of his country. He had rejected all the overtures of leaders of both parties to take part in the present campaign, but his fear of a national Democratic triumph had impelled him to forego his original determination. He said there was no chance for a third party in the country. The fight must be fought out between the old Republican Party on the one side, and the Democratic Party on the other—not the Democratic Party that had drawn the mild resolutions in Baltimore, but the party that started rebellion in the South and encouraged it in the North. Where, then, were the members of the Liberal Republican Party to go? Other men might choose for themselves, but there was but one party with which he could train—and that was the great Republican Party of Lincoln and Sumner and Greeley. In view of his divergence he did not know how he looked before the audience last night. He might not look so handsome as before, but like the boy who had had his face disfigured by the kick of a tormented mule, he would know a good deal better.

The General made some references at this point to the old battle fields of the war, every reference to which brought out deafening cheers from the audience. In conclusion, he referred to the third-term agitation. He denounced it as folly. No Cæsar in despotism sat in the Presidential chair. Nor, if he did, could he rob the people of their liberties. In Italy, or France, or Spain, a military despotism might be possible, but in this country, with its school-houses and printing presses, never.

Addresses were also delivered by Jonathan Dixon, Fritz A. Meyer and others.

REPUBLICAN RALLIES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Senator Frelinghuysen will close the New-Jersey campaign at New-Brunswick Monday evening.

Senator Frelinghuysen, Thursday night, addressed one of the largest audiences ever gathered in that part of the State at Bridgeton. Fully 2,000 persons from the surrounding country were in attendance and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting held in Newark Thursday evening was the largest ever held in that city. The Opera house was crowded from pit to dome. The address of Senator Edmunds, the same substantially with that delivered by him at New-Brunswick, and already reported in THE TIMES, was well received. After the meeting had adjourned the citizens waited upon the Senator at the house of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and serenaded him. The Senator responded in a second address, counseling vigorous work to insure the election of the ticket.

Friday evening a large mass-meeting was held in Hoboken. Odd-fellows Hall, the largest in the city, was well crowded. Major B. F. Hart, a war veteran, presided, and Hon. George A. Halsey, Republican candidate for Governor, was himself in attendance. Hon. Silas B. Dutcher was the first speaker of the evening. He arraigned the Democratic Party as the tool of the slaveholding politicians of the South. He said that they had learned nothing by the war, but are the same in spirit as then. The people had seen the rule of the Democracy in New-York City. It was Tweed there. It was Tweedism all over the country. Tweed was doing the State better service on his island home than he ever did before. Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, the next speaker, reviewed the financial condition of the country. B. W. Throckmorton spoke of general national topics, and Donald Mann, of the Hoboken *Democrat*, pointed out the weaknesses of the Democratic local candidates. The meeting adjourned at a late hour amid much enthusiasm.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

OVER THE RIVER.

I had a glorious coronal—emeralds, sapphires, and pearls;
Dainty was its glow on the frank young brow, 'mid the sheen of the clustering curls,
But the purest gem of the diadem was the first to drop away.
There are few to be told, mid the tarnished gold, round the tresses scant and gray.
Men ask for the jewels I wore erewhile:
"Over the river," I say, and smile.

I had a wealth of beautiful buds, crimson and golden and blue;
Through the April hours my fair frail flowers nor change nor drooping knew;
But some shrunk and died in the Summer's pride, some faded in Autumn's rain;
The wild winds moan where I stand alone, on the arid leafless plain.
Where are the roses you cherished of late?
"Over the river," I say, and wait.

I had a lute, whose music was the glory of life to me;
Love gave to each string its happy ring, hope woke its melody.
But the thrilling chords and the passionate words died into silence soon,
And my faint cold touch cannot wake so much as the ghost of a vanished tune.
Where is the measure you loved the best?
"Over the river, with all the rest."

Fast as the fleeting moments, sure as the night to the day,
Our hopes and pleasures, our joys and treasures, glide from our clasp away;
Sudden and swift the dark clouds lift, the lightning flashes down—
Not an hour we know on our path below, if marked for the cross or the crown;
Yet God guides all to the perfect day;
Till we cross the river, love, trust, and pray.

—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

KEEPING FAITH.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST MEETING.

Between fifty and sixty years ago Tunbridge Wells was still in the sunset of its glory. It might be, nay, it had always been, a cockney paradise, but the cockneyism continued more or less aristocratic so long as royal Dukes paid flying visits to the Pantiles and the Assembly Rooms, and Princesses tarried for weeks enjoying the benefit of the waters. Tunbridge was found the proper combination of nature and art, of chalked boards and gray rocks, green tables and green fields, early and late hours, which the gay world of a former generation took to mean rural felicity—supposing rural felicity existed. The impression lasted after the master of the ceremonies had become a mere decorous cipher in comparison with the half gallant, half brutal tyrant of former days.

Still, parties of ladies of quality drove out on the pleasant country roads to Frant or to Southburgh in the state of a barouche-and-four, though they had ceased to masquerade in the guise of orange-girls and farmers' daughters, when courtiers chaffered with buxom, red-cheeked wenches at the fair on Tunbridge Common. So late as 1807 a young lady of fortune eloped with a player from Tunbridge Wells. Hostile meetings continued to be held among the more remote golden gorse of Rusthall, by gentlemen in high-necked, short-waisted coats, and plaited shirt-frills, like that held by Castlereagh and Canning nearer town, where the least that could be apprehended was a flesh wound or a shot in the thigh, not counted dangerous. The Kent Fencibles were in great favor with the whole country, as who could tell when their services might not be required, to repel an invasion?—in the news at home and abroad of the sailing of ships and the marching of armies; how the great Walcheren expedition had gone out, and come back again, minus the victims of ague; how Sir Sydney Smith was heard of here and Sir Arthur Wellesley there; and the news from Germany were bitterly bad, but the tidings from Russia highly cheering. The Old World had not lost its gay and strong, no, nor its coarse tints.

During one Autumn, between fifty and sixty years ago, there arrived at Tunbridge Wells, under the guardianship of her grandmother, Lady Stukely, Lady Catherine Fortescue, of Oxham. Lady Catherine was a young orphan of rank, fortune, and beauty, whose parents had both died in her infancy; while the estate of the earl, her father, had descended, by the terms of its entail, to Lady Catherine, separate from the earldom, which passed to the heir male.

Lady Stukely and Lady Catherine lodged in a house, already old-fashioned, on the Parade, with its gable fronting the street, its red roof, its balcony, commanding a fine view of the early and late promenaders (though national and world-wide lions were no longer so obliging as to stalk and roar in packs below,) and of the charmed fountain in the centre of the street, where the merchants of the four seasons in flowers, vegetables, and fruit were wont to congregate on the steps amid splendid, luscious bits of Flemish coloring—made up of tiger lilies and creamy white roses, of radishes and cucumbers, of crimson strawberries or amber and amethyst plums.

The same accommodating balcony commanded the constant tide of company going to and coming from the principal hotel opposite, and, in addition, restful glimpses of quiet park-like woods and pastures, by comparison, far away. The Tunbridge assemblies began at so primitive an hour that Lady Catherine, seated before her high, narrow mirror, could glance out, while it was still barred with sunshine and shadow, at the busy outer world, in which she took a lively interest, where, to promenade with her grandmother and her grandfather's friends to the music of the band, to watch the general company, to do a little shopping, were treats only next in order to this long-looked-forward-to, eagerly-anticipated ball.

Of course Lady Catherine was very foolish and ignorant, though she was supposed to be solidly instructed in the information and accomplishments of her rank and era; she had been put through a good deal of reading, English, French, and Italian, and she could accompany herself, tunefully, on the harp when she sang "Di Tanti Palpiti," and "Said a Smile to a Tear." But she was charmingly natural, and charmingly lovely at this period of her life, with a loveliness which is difficult to describe; it was at once so fresh and so dainty, like that of a lady's smock out in the Tunbridge meadows; but the lady's smocks were to be found in thousands, and Lady Catherine, taking her all in all, was unique. She had a very fair, shell-pink-tinted complexion, contrasting, pleasantly, with chestnut-brown hair, small delicate features belonging to a little oval face, and cheerful gray eyes opening in a mixture of wonder and trust on what seemed to her a happy world where, orphan as she was, and without brother or sister, she had never wanted friends.

Lady Catherine's dress was of dim pearly-white crape, with a border worked in silver shells, and looped up with silver cords and tassels. She wore on her shapely girlish head a small white satin hat, inclining a little over one temple, with a single Prince of Wales' feather fastened in its band by the Oxham cluster of diamond wheat-ears which Lady Catherine's mother had worn on her presentation to young Queen Charlotte. The little hat alone might have made its wearer look like an Arcadian shepherdess, but its combination with the single wavy white feather standing up in front of the tiny ear, as the finishing stroke of the taste of the day to the dress of a young lady in Lady Catherine's position, constituted the fairy princess who was starting to meet the Prince. The hat and feather took nothing from the youthfulness of the aspirant, while it added to that youthfulness an indescribable element of maidenly dignity and stateliness perfectly compatible with modesty and sprightliness.

Lady Catherine looked at herself with inno[illegible], and in her trepidation arranged a fold here and a knot there, beat time with eager foot to imaginary dance airs, drew on her gloves to try and beguile the interval which must elapse before Lady Stukely, who had been anxiously overlooking her granddaughter's toilet, should have completed her own. Lady Catherine had pledged herself to sit as steady as a rock, not rise and run about and plume herself like a restless bird deranging its fine feathers in the pluming. But the restlessness was getting the better of her, and even healthy young Lady Catherine was in danger of becoming nervous over her début. Her fleeting glances out of the window were fixed by an arrival at the hotel opposite, and she seized on the diversion.

"Sally, what is going on? what do you see there?" Lady Catherine called to her elderly maid, who, now that she had discharged the most enormous functions that her office was ever likely to bring her, unless it should be on Lady Catherine's wedding morning, had retired to a seat at the window and methodically resumed her work, only intermitting it to keep a watchful, admiring eye on her young mistress. This Sally, with regard to whom Lady Catherine did not fall into the hard, unfeminine habit, just coming into practice, of dropping the Christian name and employing merely the surname, was a link between the picturesque Abigails of Pope's "Betty" type and the commonplace or tawdry *soubrettes* represented by "Jenkins," or "Dawson," or "Dupont," or "Schmidt." Sally Judd was not a *dame de compagnie* as imperious, whimsical, and saucy as her mistress, neither was she an enterprising hair-dresser's or milliner's assistant, whose merit lay in her fingers, or, at furthest, in her eyes. Sally could not only say her church catechism and the responses in her prayer-book by heart, read and write, and cast up accounts, she could bake and brew, distil scents and medicine, besides being an adept at plain sewing. She had some experience of real human life; she was trustworthy and sensible; though not a *dame de compagnie*, she was a companionable woman.

Sally, sitting in her good, sober gown, white apron and cap, sewing busily, responded to her mistress's appeal.

"There is a traveling chariot just entering the inn yard, Lady Catherine, and a party of five officers alighting."

"Oh, dear, how late they will be," Lady Catherine clasped her hands and regretted, disinterestedly; "they will miss the opening by the Master and her Grace and all the earlier sets."

"But you will not miss 'em, my lady," Sally comforted her mistress with a short, half-bashful compliment.

"Who, I? I daresay I shall not notice the naughty men who come late. I shall have more to do."

Lady Catherine pretended to give herself airs, laughing joyously at the pretense. But Lady Catherine did notice these late-comers in spite of everything—her own triumphant success, among other impediments—partly because the strangers were worthy of notice, partly because there is a fate and a Providence in men and women's destinies.

Lady Stukely joined Lady Catherine, as desirable a chaperon as could be made by wisdom, reputation, the hoary crown of a high head, the splendor of the brocade, lace, and jewels—above all the finish of the manners of the old régime, and individually by the innate truth and tenderness of a staunch old spirit, which no long apprenticeship to worldly ways could render more than superficially worldly.

The ladies walked, as the evening was fine, and in the lingering inadvertent homeliness of the artificial world on this side of the Channel, which capped the mock simplicity maintained by a violent effort on the revolutionized shores of France. Lady Stukely and her granddaughter were attended by a couple of menservants to prevent their being too pressingly waited on by a crowd of respectable admirers among the townspeople, whom such a spectacle entranced "mightily," to the doors of the Assembly Rooms. Later in the evening the same townspeople would not think it beneath their dignity to get up, on the pantiles without, rival country dances to those of the nobility and gentry within, jigged blithely to the music, floating through the open windows, of the one instrumental band. Was it not a social world, though it was also a world of extravagance, excess, sometimes of vile debauchery, on which the setting sun shone between fifty and sixty years ago?

The due buzz of admiration had been given on Lady Catherine's entrance, the due throng of solicitations for the honor of an introduction, and the felicity of being her partner, had followed. Other stars of the season—the beautiful Miss Heathcotes, understood to be penniless adventuresses, but so much the rage, and so likely to wed, in unwary moments, enamored dukes, or earls at least, that rash squires could not refrain from singeing their wings; Miss Larkins, the great city heiress, for when were city heiresses not in the field? and they were more conspicuous, more marked by uncommon ugliness in a former than in the present generation—subsided discreetly, or with a little unavailing, angry twinkle, giving way to the unmistakable rising sun.

Lady Stukely, after taking care to do a little severe weeding to the candidates for her granddaughter's notice, saw her present task, in a manner, happily ended, and her goal attained. She delegated its slight remaining duties to qualified allies, and, in consideration of her own years and honorable labors, allowed herself to be seated at the principal card-table. There Lady Stukely arranged her cards like a high-bred connoisseur in card-playing, who had played at the loo table of the late Princess Emily, and was elegant rather than offensive in taking snuff after the fashion of Queen Charlotte herself, while she received a more fragrant incense to sweeten the tit-bits of scandal between the deals, in the assurance of this night's establishment of her grand-daughter's prospects. Now and then Lady Stukely turned her glass lovingly on her charge, and there was Lady Catherine, fair as a lily, and fresh as a rose, with that feather of hers nodding and beckoning in fine majesty and harmony. The girl was really dancing, not walking, with tripping, bounding feet, by the aid of an interminable succession of happy, gallant, and—as Lady Stukely took care—fitting partners, down the central alleys and up the side vistas of double performances of the Triumph and the White Cockade, the genuine English country-dances still holding their ground against the mongrel quadrille which had displaced the courtly minuet. Waltzing had been brought over into England before the wane of the Great Empire, and of the first famous waltzers at Almack's there was one at least who, like Sir Christopher Hatton, of Elizabethan memories, whatever he might owe to his heels, was not to risk his whole fame on them. But such ladies as Lady Stukely were slow to award their patronage, in the persons of their young daughters and granddaughters, to round dances.

Lady Catherine did not weary. She was so naïve as to admire the chalked boards and the decoration of the ceiling as well as the company; the increasing smell of white soup and negus did not disgust her, but she was never too engrossed to notice the various entrances into the rooms to the last—that of a party of officers, no doubt the same Sally Judd had seen alighting in the inn-yard.

The group was made up of several marked men of rank and fashion, imposing from their easy, nonchalant, critical air, if from nothing else; advanced as the evening was, their progress up the crowded room created a new sensation. Soon Lady Catherine experienced that she had a formidable rival as the observed of all observers, not only in the group, where union was strength, but in its central figure, a dark, bold, bright-looking young man, wearing gracefully enough the uniform of a staff officer. Who was he? What had he done, to be on a staff at his age? Was he indeed the Lord Robert Luttrel, a son of the Duke of Salop's?—the same son who had done so dashing a thing in the course of the taking and burning of Copenhagen last year, and he a mere boy from his mother's apron-string? Yes; and it was said he was a favorite of Sir Arthur's, and now he had come across from Portugal, only ten days ago, with dipatches. He was fresh from the seat of war and the glorious victory of Vimiera, the supposed bearer of news of friend and foe—private and political—of the rival Kings, Ferdinand and Joseph; of Wellesley, Crawford, and Hill; of Junot, Kellermann, Murat—though he might well have been many a league from these worthies.

What was any heroine—lovely young Lady Catherine, heiress of Oxham, even—to such a hero! It might to have been hard to have her honors snatched from her, and more than divided with another, on the very first night of her reign; but Lady Catherine, though accustomed to be made much of, delighted to confer favor and afford delight, and had a magnanimous soul at seventeen. With but the most infinitesimal and transient pang, at which she laughed and blushed the next moment, she fell unresistingly into the background, as her neighbors had done before her; nay, went before them in hurrying with the hurrying multitude to offer her gracious homage to the king, in whose honor she was a deposed queen.

Lady Catherine suffered from the scarlet-fever epidemic of the period. She had imbibed the infection from so mature a patient as Lady Stukely, who, discreet in all else, was a red-hot patriot; as warlike in her proclivities as if she had been the aged widow of a fighting baron of the eleventh or twelfth century, and not of a peaceful, turnip-growing, road-mending viscount, who had belonged properly to the eighteenth century, ere it was convulsed by the French Revolution. Lord Robert was the first real live hero that Lady Catherine's lustrous eyes had rested and feasted on; and she discovered, within a very few minutes of reviewing his perfections, that it was far better to have found a hero than to be a heroine, to give glory than to receive it. What! had that sunburnt, eager face, not above four or five years older than her own, looked bravely without blanching on scenes of horror and affright, while the slim, almost boyish body stood unwaveringly the brunt of hail-storms of shot and charges of bayonets, keeping its post and rallying the troops behind, till a commanding officer, who had received his death-wound, was dragged out of fire, to die in the shelter of the stack of wood which served for house and bed and the last fainting memories of home? Lady Catherine's eyes grew larger, her face rosier, and then her generous sympathy had its reward.

After strolling a little up and down, and staring merrily—not impudently—in return for the stares he got; chatting frankly with those who were presented to him; only elevating his eyebrows occasionally at the questions addressed to him, and being guilty of but a few irresistible *canards*, Lord Robert's eye was caught by the face and figure of Lady Catherine Fortescue. He stopped short, smitten like an impulsive boy, not knowing who she was; like a barbarian from the wars, bent on improving his opportunity; like the spoilt child of fortune that he had been.

"Who is that lovely girl—that divine creature?"

"Lady Catherine Fortescue—young beauty—high rank—great fortune—just come out;—Tunbridge had the honor of her bursting bloom;—first appearance in the rooms this very night—tremendous impression—nothing like it since the Gunnings—Maulesdale, Sir Raaf, Five-bar Meredith, greatest catches here—all been attracted, fluttering in the train—all caught, who knows?" was the information communicated in emphatic fragments to the inquirer.

"By George!" protested the hero—it was uncertain whether he swore by the King or the saint; taking in everything, one would have said by the King—"I must dance with her."

"Im—possible; engaged three, six, nine deep. Old dragon of a grandmother, Lady Stukely, inspected and fixed the engagements."

"Then I shan't dance with any other lady," threatened Lord Robert, in a pet, preparing to loll sulkily against the wall.

In the first glow of his herodom, and of the satellites' hero-worship, to thwart and vex Lord Robert as if he were an ordinary mortal was not to be thought of. The Duke of Salop's son—this son the fighter of his country's battles, the conquering hero, or at least the hero who would conquer in the end—deserved better at the hands of his grateful admirers. One obliging fellow flew to the master of the ceremonies to make known to him the dilemma; another, an elderly enthusiast, a friend of Lady Stukely's, apprized her of the laurels which she and Lady Catherine were in danger of losing, and whispered to the guardian and grandmother that Lord Robert, though a younger son, inherited a good estate in Sussex from his maternal grandfather; a third, the shrewdest helper of all, observed that one of Lady Catherine's promised partners had forgotten himself and her, and was incapable of profiting by his good fortune, (a casualty not unheard of in those days,) having in the meantime indulged in such rash potations in the refreshment-room that he had been carried senseless from the field to his lodgings, along with other vanquished men overtaken by the same evil hap. What so easy as for Lord Robert, by these combined forces, to step into the vacant shoes of his unconscious predecessor *hors de combat*?

Lord Robert danced with Lady Catherine, certainly without shirking a couple of the two overflowing sets. Then he stood beside her looking at her, leaning over her, talking to her, till all the other couples had danced loyally and exultingly after the couple of the night. In the advantage of establishing innocent familiarity in the matter of rational acquaintance, these old-fashioned country dances were, in comparison with modern dances, what stage-coach was to railway traveling. In evidence, recall how Henry Tilney had opportunity to play with and fall in love with the tastes of Catherine Morland, and how Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet even discussed and disputed principles, all between the "cross hands and down the middle and up again."

Next, by another stroke of a benign destiny, that dance concluded just as the signal was given for supper, and Lord Robert had the supreme happiness of escorting Lady Catherine to the supper-room, of serving her with chicken and claret-cup, and of convincing himself, more and more to his own undoing and enslavement, how perfect his companion was in more than her young beauty or her gifts of fortune. How unaffected, how ingenuous, what a good listener he found her! She did not compel him to rack his brains and go back to last year's topics—what she thought of Catalani's singing and Young's playing, for the great Yorkshire election and Sir Francis Burdett's triumphal car would not have been much in a young lady's way. He might have stumbled on the Duchess of Brunswick's arrival in the country, and what effect the event might have on the differences in a certain royal household. All women, young and old, were interested in a man and wife's quarrels. But he was saved the trouble. Lady Catherine was prepared to hang breathless on his stories of transports, disembarkations, marches, and bivouacs, among cork trees and vineyards; above all, of a pitched battle. She put quick, intelligent questions in the sweetest of voices, laughed melodiously, turned away her Rubens' or Reynolds' head in its hat and feather, to hide the tender moisture which dimmed her bright eyes, when he knew his own were wet, as he entered into the tragic spirit of some of his narratives, and talked with a little faltering in his simple eloquence.

Lady Catherine came back from her first ball with a head as nearly turned, and a heart as nearly lost, as ever Lady Catherine's or young beauty's head and heart were in danger of capitulation on the first summons. Why, Lady Stukely had not been proof against the spell! Her own old head and heart were not quite in her keeping after all she had greedily swallowed of "the handsomest, best-matched young couple that eyes were ever set on;" of "the old fascinating romance in love at first sight warming the heart;" of "Dan Cupid's being worth all the heralds and gentlemen-ushers in the world, at the same time when they and Dan shook hands and walked in good fellowship, it was a sight for an admiring universe—a sight almost more than this great human quality-world could stand without dying of envy;" of "none but the brave deserving the fair, from the days of Alexander downward." But Lady Stukely was old, and a little worn out with all this success and unexpected excitement. She retired to rest so soon as she had reached her lodging.

Lady Catherine, too young to feel fatigue, to entertain a doubt, all palpitating with emotion—very naturally, but very suddenly and swiftly, awakened, could not go to bed and to sleep immediately, and wanted to talk over her adventures, to recount what she could of her impressions. In her brotherless, sisterless state she had none to talk to but Sally Judd, and so to Sally, considerably overcome with sleep, yet with patience and interest to spare, as she unfastened Lady Catherine's dress and brushed her hair, Lady Catherine sat and prattled about the ball. And Sally was sharp enough to remark how perpetually the name of Lord Robert Luttrell—"the gallant young soldier from the Peninsula, you know, Sally"—slipped out, late as had been Lord Robert's attendance at the rooms, how his figure superseded and overshadowed other figures, how Lady Catherine's cheeks and eyes burned and glowed as she mentioned him.

Sally said to herself, in her plain way, "The business is done. My mistress has met her master, if so be he chose to be the happiest and one of the powerfullest gentlemen in England. Its like he'll consent, for Lady Catherine and Oxham are not gifts to be cast away. Shouldn't I like to get a look at him! but that will come in good time."

Even after Sally had been dismissed, Lady Catherine could not come down from her giddy height of happiness, but flitted about in her white dressing-gown with her twinkling bare feet, reproaching herself for not settling to say her prayers, peeping out at the stars, opening the window an inch for a little air. It was at that moment when, retreating hastily from the sound of the last feet of the ball-goers on the pantiles below, that Lady Catherine detected a quick step, which all at once lingered. At the same time she distinguished a well-remembered voice that had thrilled her not two hours before, in the pauses of the interminable dance, and amid the clatter of forks, and knives, and tongues in the supper-room. The voice said now, (could she forgive its loud openness and vehement assertion?) "Is this where she lives? By George! I shall never rest till I have secured her for my wife."

CHAPTER II.

ANOTHER MEETING.

Very little more was called for in order that Lord Robert might fulfill his pledge. A few promenades on the pantiles, the assemblies, a morning service at church, a bewitching gypsy tea among the frowning, yawning, tangled beauties of the High Rocks, a delightful dreamy ride through oak and birch coppice and high green hollies to the ruins at Bayham, were all the occasions on which Lady Catherine and Lord Robert saw each other, before the two promised to become one, and to be true to each other for life and death.

Lord Robert rejoined the army; Lady Catherine was presented at Court, where she was rallied by royal lips on her interest in the war, and went through her first season. Four or five years of lovers' separation followed. Then, like a thunder-clap in a Summer sky, unclouded as it had seemed the moment before, the blow fell—so simple a blow, yet so grievous and manifold in its consequences, a trial so difficult to realize in our days of merciful modifications and compensations.

Fifty or sixty years since sounds so short a time for us to go back and regard with wonder and pity troubles which hardly come near the present generation, working on natures which were not trained as ours have been. Yet, not more than sixty years ago, the entire colony of New South Wales was in danger of perishing from a single sailing vessel's not arriving in time to supply the colonists with a fresh store of provision to replace their last ounces of musty flour and salt pork.

Jenner had lived to receive a vote of thirty thousand pounds from Parliament ere this, but small-pox was still, what God forbid it should be again, one of the scourges of the human race. This scourge met Lady Catherine face to face, waiting in her youth, bloom, and happiness for her lover, whom she was persuaded—not in audacity and arrogance, but in sheer inexperience—Heaven must spare. The small-pox spared her life and sight, but took everything besides, save what belonged to that immortal part of her which neither plague nor pestilence could reach. The small-pox branded her as St. Dunstan is said to have seared with hot irons the face of the Saxon maiden, Elgitha, before setting her free to risk an encounter with her royal lover.

At twenty-one, Lady Catherine Fortescue was a bodily wreck, sickly, emaciated, her exquisite complexion irretrievably ruined, her delicate features coarsely blurred, her fine eyes heavy and dim; at her age, in her circumstances, belonging to a class and to a stage of civilization in which personal advantages were very potent, the sentence of reverse was frightful.

Lady Catherine rose so far to meet it. The first time she was able, her trembling hand caught up her gold pen. She had often twirled it happily in her white fingers, considering what pretty, bashfully-restrained, but transparently-loving phrases she should use to her ardent lover, whose effusions, however debatable in grammar and orthography, never failed in passionate recollections of her beauty, and anticipations of its perfection, with fervent vows of allegiance to the balsam cheek, the dove-gray eyes, the rosebud of a mouth, the soft, warm cloud of brown hair—all of which had suffered eclipse and transformation to the drawn purple lips and the thinned locks.

Now Lady Catherine wrote straight to the point:

> I have had the small-pox, to my great grief, for your sake as well as for my own, since, though I have recovered, I am quite altered—I doubt, even, if you would know me again. At least, you would never more call me your little beauty. I have become a very plain girl. My mirror told me so whenever I was allowed to look into it, and my friends could not deny the evidence. In addition, I fear my health is shattered, I continue to be so weak and to have so many ailments. I know you are sorry for me, as I am sorry for you in your disappointment, but as neither you nor I could have anticipated the melancholy end to our plans, I do not think it is right—believe me, I recoil from binding you to a marred lot that God, who sent it to me, will give me strength to bear alone. But at your age, in our rank, with its obligations, to persist in tying yourself to a disfigured, dull, and fretful invalid, (for I am all that, Lord Robert,) would not only be very foolish, it would be unsuitable and injurious. Don't let your generosity mislead you. Take back your word, and I shall take back mine. I shall never blame you, even in thought. I shall always take the deepest interest in your welfare, and perhaps one day we may meet as friends. I am not fit to write more, except that I pray God to bless you, now and ever.
>
> CATHERINE FORTESCUE.

If there is anything hard, stiff, and unnatural in this letter, remember that it was written by a creature not only stricken, but gagged. Lord Robert realized that, when he replied in gallant indignation—not resentment—that no change in his Lady Catherine could make any change in him. He should only hold her dearer for what the world and she might err and esteem her loss. He would not restore her her word, though she restored him his twenty times. Had such a proposal come from a man, though he had been Lord Robert's commander-in-chief, Lord Robert would have considered it so heavy a reflection on him as a man and gentleman, that he would have had the proposer "out" before the day was done, risking a court-martial. But to stop Lady Catherine's dear mouth, he would move heaven and earth to get leave, or he would be tempted to take French leave and share the fate of Sir Home Topham and his squadron. He would marry her out of hand, and have her off with him to recruit in a mild climate, at Lisbon, or nearer the forces, where many English ladies ventured to take up their abode and make English colonies to be within reach of their husbands.

Poor young Lady Catherine in her twenty-second year was comforted a little by that warm, swaggering letter, which she read till it was so wasted by severe wear and tear that she had to encase it in two tiny boards, bound with blue ribbon, in order that it might be preserved to be buried with her. (Was it buried with her, after all?) But in the meantime she began to look up faintly, to have some heart in her recovery, some hope in her life. There was reviving trust, struggling successfully with despair, in her pathetic question to her faithful Sally.

"Do you think Lord Robert will be able to bear the sight of me, Sally? He cared so much for my looks; men put so much weight on looks. They were all that he had time or perhaps inclination to see in me. But if he never thought of Oxham, and you know he was too noble and true to do that, don't you think it is just possible that he may not heed my looks, and care only for me—that part of me which is left to love him so?"

Lady Stukely was pleased, though she was also dubious and nervous. Then Lord Robert sent a courier express to announce that he had got leave, he would sail in a few days, and if his packet were not caught by the enemy, he would be in England at the heels of his messenger before February was ended. But as he must be out in Spain again early in April, he urged that every preparation should be made beforehand, and his bride ready to marry on a moment's warning, and start like a soldier's wife with her husband on his campaigning.

Lady Stukely and Lady Catherine were gone with the first breath of Spring to Tunbridge Wells, to try what the waters would do to retrieve the desolation of disease, as people had recourse then to mineral wells for all trivial and all fatal complaints of the most widely varied type—vapours, consumption, gout, atrophy—crediting the waters with miraculous power which only an angel troubling them could have conferred. Tunbridge Wells out of season was as good a locality as another for the celebration of a marriage, which, even without regard to its history, was to be consummated quietly and speedily in the temporary reaction of fashion from the splendid coach-and-six, twelve best men and twelve best maids, troops of friends and heaps of livery of the Grandisonian era. But Tunbridge Wells in Spring—before primroses were thick as daisies on every grassy bank, blue-bells gemming each dingle, cuckoos calling in the Penshurst and the Erridge woods—was another place from Tunbridge in the bounty of Autumn. It was bare as its hop-poles, and bleak as its common.

Yet marriage was never so abridged of joyous honor and festivity, or even so clogged with draw-backs, the scene of it was never so ungenial as to prevent its being the one marriage in the world to its own particular bride. Let it be ever so shorn and spoiled, it will serve to interest her in its details for days and weeks beforehand. This peculiarly feminine fascination was a boon to Lady Catherine, above all at the date when Lord Robert announced himself as near as Dover, where he was to sleep and recruit from a stormy voyage, purposing to post to Tunbridge Wells so as to reach it two days before the wedding-day, and one day before their graces of Salop, and sundry lords and ladies Luttrel, travelling in their family coach, arrived for the same happy event.

Lady Catherine was fain to tax to the uttermost her slight strength, with the arrangement of pelisses and morning gowns, wraps, mails, the procuring of the special license, the reading of the marriage settlement, the bridal chariot, the hotels where it was to stop, the accommodation for Sally Judd (how Lady Catherine clung to 'Sally) and Lord Robert's man in the rumble, the letters which were to be written to Lady Stukely from ship-board, and in the moment of landing in a foreign city—all to escape the thought of the imminent meeting which had been imagined in every way except the one way in which it came about, and longed for till the longing died out in sick reluctance. By a species of instinct and unspoken sense of fitness, such as belongs to a sensitive temperament, Lady Catherine had dressed herself for the occasion in a costume as far removed as possible from that of the soft white crape and shining white satin hat, with its nodding feather, in which she had danced before Lord Robert at his first ball. The cold Spring winds and her feeble health, together with the hour—just after noon—afforded excuse for the poor young woman's shrouding her defects in what was then called a great-coat of dark bottle-green cloth, trimmed with black fur, to which belonged a plaited frill tied by a neckerchief up to her ears, and a round cap drawn down to her nose. In this guise Lady Catherine looked like a living mummy when she rose, cold and trembling, at the sound of carriage wheels dashing up and stopping at the door. Lady Catherine had proffered an irresistible request to her grandmother that the interview with her bridegroom should be private. Thus alone and unsupported—not hurrying with flying feet and panting breath, but standing nailed to the floor of the artificial, flimsy, lodging-house drawing-room—Lady Catherine heard again with sharpened, strained sense, after all that had come and gone, his voice with its mellowness roughened by anxiety and eagerness, his step spurning the space between them, resounding and drawing nearer, till he burst into the room—a man in the first flush of manhood, radiant with strength, power, grace, warm passion, all the more radiant, as it seemed, for the glow of agitation in which he presented himself. That glow of agitation blinded Lord Robert for a moment, as he sprang forward, open-armed, to the solitary, shrinking figure. Then his sun-burnt color waned to a dusky pallor, his eyes opened wide, his lips dropped apart, as he stopped short for a second, like a man who had received a revelation and been stunned and confused by it as a staggering blow, before he clasped and wrung the damp, shivering hands extended toward him.

"My God!" he groaned, "I did not think it had been so bad as this."

He could have bitten his tongue out the next moment for that speech. It had escaped him unawares, on the impulse of the moment, according to the nature of the man, exactly as he had cried out on that Autumn night, "By George! I shall never rest till I have secured her for my wife." His was no unkindly, though neither was it a self-contained, delicately sensitive nature.

He did all that a man miserably constrained and awkward, at the same time with a young man's restiveness under an utterly new and strange experience of dismay and anguish, could do to efface the recollection of the words from the blighted, chill woman beside him during the rest of the interview, and in the company of their friends in the course of the evening and the following day. He discussed his plans with vehement fluency, he galloped furiously through the spirit-stirring narratives of the war, and still he was able to enter keenly into home news, never flagging in his questions, bitten with insatiable curiosity whether it referred to chronic riots in the manufacturing districts, to the rebuilding of Covent Garden Theatre, or to fresh walking feats on the part of the renowned Capt. Barclay. He kept up the ball, he permitted no dangerous pause either to himself or his neighbors, no moment for intolerable comparison and reflection. He was hoarse with feverish speaking; he was dead tired by unaccustomed mental effort.

He had contrived to be even wildly gay, and he had not succeeded in deceiving, not to say himself, but Lady Catherine, or any living being deeply interested in the drama, after it was too late to retract. Above all, it was much too late for the bride, who, notwithstanding the quick ageing of the tribulation of a few months, was still a timid, docile young woman to stand forward singly, outraging all authority and precedent, and break off the marriage with all its preparations completed, to be solmnized within twenty-four hours. Lady Catharine could not tear up the marriage settlements, burn the special license, dismiss in dudgeon their Graces of Salop and the branches of the Luttrel family accommodated in the Salop coach, and scandalize Lady Stukely by sending back to the wars from which he had been torn, to play his part and get his portion of this world's goods, however burdened, the innocent bridegroom who, in the circumstances of the case, would be exposed to the chief blame, mortification, and ridicule of the miserable failure. No, however Lord Robert might have been brought to welcome the release had he been fully enlightened and convinced at an earlier stage of the proceedings, he would never consent to accept the alternative at this date. Like most hot-headed, simple-hearted, blustering men, he was vain and arrogant, and, though not rendered thin-skinned by excessive, essential refinement, he was very much alive to the scorn and laughter of his fellows. He had written chivalrously in his first dim glimpse of Lady Catherine's misfortune, that he would not hesitate to call out every man who should suggest his giving her up. If she gave him up at the eleventh hour he would grind his teeth and prepare to fight all round the whole world whom he suspected of grinning and sneering at his discomfiture.

No final breaking-off of the marriage could be in those days to those people—not with Lady Catherine cut to the quick with her pride—and the young, gracious, kindly girl had, without knowing it, been proud in her own way—laid in the very dust, her moral nature frozen in its vitals. The rupture was impossible, though the Duke of Salop was moved to elevate his chin, let fall his eyeglass, and murmur to his congenial first-born, "Heavens! what a pill it is for a boy like poor Bob to swallow, though he has Oxham to gild the pill." Though Lady Stukely, in the retirement of her darkened room and great bed, beat her hands together and cried weakly by way of comforting herself, too, out of the treasure-house of her experience, "the lad was a fine lad, and he is stanch, at least he will not rob or beat my Kitty."

CHAPTER III.

THE LAST MEETING.

Complete change of scene and the climate of Portugal and Spain did not suit Lady Catherine. The crushed and wounded woman was far from popular among the half Bohemian military set to which, while morbidly shrinking from strangers, she was introduced. Even the pity excited by the sad story written on her young face, together with the honor due to her rank, rapidly passed into the careless contempt which coarse minds are apt to feel when they are constrained to pity, and when, at the same time, the privileges which they would respect remain unclaimed. Lord Robert, on the contrary, was exceedingly popular as a frank, high-spirited young man, who had kept his word at all hazards, and the skeleton at whose feast was keenly appreciated. His gentlemanlike forbearance with his wife's peculiarities was loudly commended, while the avoidance of and repugnance to Lady Catherine, which underlay the indulgence, was overlooked and escaped remark.

Within a year, by mutual consent, and quite as much by her will as by Lord Robert's, Lady Catherine returned with Sally Judd to England.

Lady Catherine was not without a call of duty summoning her home, for Lady Stukely was on her death-bed, the lingering, painless, pathetically peaceful death-bed, in all the centuries, of honest Christian old age long reconciled to its adversaries. Lady Catherine waited dutifully and lovingly by the bed to which, day and night, Summer and Winter, came without the prospect of change to the aged woman, save the great change through death and the grave. Like all such watchers by such beds, Lady Catherine found the noise, the strife, the very bitterness of life, stilled and sweetened in the half-solemn, half-sweet, wholly human and familiar calmness. Then came another of the turning-points in Lady Catherine's life—one of those turning-points silent in proportion to their importance, and which are, for the most part, better left in silence.

After Lady Stukely's death Lady Catherine began to cultivate her privileges, duties, and tastes, languidly and fitfully at first, always more steadily and successfully. These duties included returning to society, to which her rank and fortune gave her an unforfeited passport, and exchanging civilities with the Salop family, for nothing had happened which could legally dissolve Lady Catherine's marriage, and she was still to be considered and coveted by Lord Robert's family as a rich, childless wife, who, if Oxham must eventually go back to a Fortescue, had yet enough in her power to render desirable the bridging over the gulf of incompatibility between her and Lord Robert.

Lady Catherine improved greatly in health and brightened altogether—she was still under five-and-twenty—until she attained the neutral tint of being regarded as a high-bred example in the right ordering of a great establishment, a judge and ally in the church services established to convert the heathenness of the land, and in the elementary schools which Hannah More was employed in setting a-going to inform the people's dense ignorance, in cottage-aids, in simple literature and art, flowers, and needle-work. Lady Catherine took younger unmarried women under her chaperonage to county and town balls, to the play, to an auction, or an archery meeting—at the last she would distribute the prizes and be spoken of as pleasant-looking in her ladyhood and good-nature, in spite of her plainness. She resided chiefly at her own country house of Oxham, which had not received its master. There Lady Catherine's rooms were not only stately but cheerful and animated with their pleasant home and country view, with her birds, her pug, her Angola cat, her plants, her books, her worsted work. These rooms were as different as possible from Lady Catherine's cheerless, foreign apartments—empty of occupation, devoid of ornament—where she had lodged with her husband, and he had paid her freezing, goading visits of ceremony.

For outward interest, at Oxham Lady Catherine had her friendly neighbors in general, and her Rector in particular; her poultry, pet little cows and ponies, as well as pet village-maids and lads, old men and women, all the innocent kindly ties of an innocent, kindly woman.

Time wore on. Lady Catherine heard the public news from rumor and the newspapers. Lord Robert was marching and picketing under broiling suns and rainy moons, reconnoitring by hedges and in ditches, faring on chance fare, playing his part in bloody battles and desperate assaults, having the shine taken out of the man as well as out of his uniform. The peace of 1814 came, and the allies were in Paris, where Lord Robert tarried with other disengaged gentlemen. Another whirlwind broke over the world when the lion was loose again, and the destiny of a quarter of the world to be settled once more. The battle of Waterloo followed, with the hurrying of frantic couriers east and west, north and south, to Russia, Italy, England, and America, and with one little quaintly, coldly-formal, yet familiar, school-boy note to Lady Catherine, beginning "Dear Lady Catherine," and ending "Your obedient servant, Robert Luttrel"—certifying that a great battle had been fought and won, peace was about to be established at last, and Lord Robert Luttrel, whose name Lady Catherine bore, was among the triumphant survivors. A throb of duty and dignity, perhaps born of discipline, dispatched that letter; a throb of duty and dignity acknowledged it fitly. Nay, more, when Lord Robert was safe back in England only to find that his agent, from having indulged freely in the land mania and other manias which collapsed with the peace, had spent the money which Lord Robert, not being a gambler who could gamble anywhere and at any odd moment, had been too continuously and busily engaged on active service to fail to spare, he was persuaded to apply through his agent and his wife's agent for help from Lady Catherine! Why not? He had not robbed—not to say beaten her—even to the extent marriage might have permitted him to do. He had not wronged her willfully. Destiny had been against them—a great mutual misfortune had separated them—he thought. It was true that he only proposed to borrow from Lady Catherine a loan to which she would have been heartily welcome from him, had she required or sought it, at any time all these years.

Lady Catherine did not hesitate for a moment over this request. She wrote a generous letter; she sent immediate and imperative orders to her agent to do what he could for Lord Robert in his embarrassments incurred while he was serving his country.

Lord Robert's circumstances were righted, and more years—a decade, two decades—slipped by rapidly, as the years gather momentum and speed, in multiplying, till they reach the appointed span of each man and woman. During the interval Lord Robert and Lady Catherine had not met again even in public, for they were not like a state couple compelled of necessity to parade their misery and make a mock show of polite greetings in high places and thoroughfares.

Both lived mostly in the country at their different seats, where there were several shires linked together to form a barrier between them. When the lady and the gentleman were in town, naturally they were in different sets. They heard of each other—shyly and a little curiously; Lord Robert of Lady Catherine, as a good plain woman who might have grown twaddling and bigoted in his eyes, but who could be trusted not to disgrace the shred of connection between them; Lady Catherine of Lord Robert, as roughened and louder, (since even a Lord Robert may roughen and wax louder by campaigning,) offering a rude version of a lordly bearing—a man somewhat given to violent exercise even of his lawful power, to excesses of temper in public and private, and addicted to those who might be stigmatized as boon companions in his man's fastness of Chevington Friars, but still not by any means regarded as a man beyond the pale of society and social esteem. Sometimes comically petty details floated to the husband and wife of their respective ways and doings; how Lady Catherine would not consent to adopt a wig, but wore her own silvering hair under her turban or cap; how Lord Robert had shown the fiercest grizzled mutton-chop whiskers at the nearest assizes and assize ball; how lady Catherine had founded a home for incurables, including the blind victims of small-pox; how Lord Robert had knocked down a refractory post-boy—to be sure, the post-boy had been brutal to his horses as well as insolent to his employer—and after teaching the man a lesson in humanity and civility, Lord Robert had promptly administered a solatium in current coin of the realm.

Then there came a time when Lord Robert, visiting within the county in which Oxham was situated, and hardened by long immunity to a painful, accidental encounter, ventured to follow the hunt so near to his wife's gates that when he was badly thrown hers happened to be the nearest house within several miles.

The members of the hunt who were on the spot, and who knew the gentleman and his story, consulted together and fidgeted a good deal before they arranged that he should be carried to Oxham. They did not apprehend the fall to be fatal, though ribs were broken and unknown internal injuries loomed in the background, but delay and such insufficient accommodation as any of the neighboring farm-houses could afford might well have the worst consequences in the case of a heavy elderly man, whose constitution had been tried by active foreign service. It was quite within men's memories how the late Duke of Dorset had met with his accident while hunting with Lord Powerscourt's harriers over in Ireland, and had risen without assistance and run half a dozen yards across the furrows before he staggered and fell to rise no more.

In the meantime Lord Robert had recovered his senses, and was fit to be told what was the most likely place for a gentleman hurt on the hunting field to be taken to, and could enter his objection if his alienation from his wife were of such a nature that he could not seek shelter under her roof in circumstances when a man would not turn his enemy's dog from the door.

Lord Robert made no objection. Perhaps his head was not clear yet, perhaps he was conscious of greater injuries than men guessed at, and judged that he might as well die at Oxham as elsewhere, if there were not a certain propriety in its master drawing his last breath there, though he had never crossed the threshold before. Whatever the reason, after a moment's thought, Lord Robert gave a gruff consent to the movement.

Lady Catherine was from home for the day, gone to superintend her home for incurables, when the anxious group, with Lord Robert on men's shoulders in their centre, arrived, but the servants were ready to do the honors of the house in Lady Catherine's absence, and to render every assistance.

Sally Judd, a sagacious, responsible old woman, in her black silk gown and white silk shawl, was forward to help and relieve an old master and acquaintance.

Lord Robert recognized Sally as she plied him with restoratives.

"Well, how are you, Sally? How has the world gone with you?" he inquired faintly, not proving himself abashed or overcome by more than pain and giddiness.

"Middling well, my Lord; but I'm main sorry that you've met with this toss," answered Sally, discreetly.

"The old man," was her verdict when she turned away, "I'll warrant his conscience feels none the guiltier nor the tenderer."

Sally, like many people, confounded conconscience with capacity of feeling, and then, as if aware of her injustice, she added emphatically, "Which I never said Lord Robert was either a very bad man, or a very bad master, but he was found wanting when he had to deal with himself and my lady, as they were pulled up and brought to book for what had brought and what had kep' 'em together; and when they were like to go clean distraught with the beggary which the small-pox had left behind it for their portion. Lady Catherine has lived it down, and grown a well-to-do woman again—why should she not? But the two are crossing each other's paths afresh when—as sure as I ever seed it in a man's eyes—there's death in his path, let them doctors say what they will. Eh, it mun be no less than death that sends Lord Robert here at this hour of the day. What will my lady think? daisy me knows the upshot!" finished Sally, appealing to a mysterious and yet familiar oracle.

The doctors, soon summoned, saw cause to dread such irreparable evil that they did not dare to precipitate matters by removing Lord Robert from the couch in the morning-room, to Lady Catherine's own room, to which he had been first taken in the confusion and consternation. There he dozed for the rest of the short Autumn day, occasionally roused to take what medicines were tried by the assiduous watchers, occasionally rousing himself with a start of fitful recollection to the scene and circumstances. How different this room was from other rooms he recollected. He was so fond of animals that the ruling passion strong in death made him have a perception of Lady Catherine's pets, and transported his half-wandering imagination to her out-of-door favorites, which would have been his favorites too, or brothers and sisters to his favorites. He had entertained a boyish admiration for bright colors and pleasant outlines, though he had not known how, in amending the stiff, bare details of his single man's house at Chevington Friars, to put in practice the taste which was now instinctively, and with an absence of the reasoning faculty, gratified. "By George! its nice—I have not seen so nice a room for a long time," he muttered gently. In one of his waking moments Lord Robert's eye fell on the handwriting of a letter lying on the little table close to his couch, and it roused him with a sense of familiarity with the spider-legged characters. Surely that was his sister Jane's handwriting? How long was it since she had written to him? Yet he and Jenny used to be good friends long ago. In his selfish bachelor and widower habits he had grown out of knowledge of the old place and the old people. Lady Catherine seemed to know more of them than he knew.

Thus life and consciousness ebbed and flowed, and was sinking lower and lower, before Lady Catherine at last returned from her "home," and was told of who had been brought to her door, and in what state he came. After a great effort, she entered the room where he lay, while the doctors and attendants drew off to the farthest window, whispered and shrugged their shoulders imperceptibly—the men of them because they could not allow themselves any other display of feeling as a pendant to that of the women, who shook their heads and wiped their eyes, men and women turning their backs on the couple's last meeting, to be quickly succeeded by a last parting.

A final flash of intelligence sprang into Lord Robert's eyes with Lady Catherine's presence, and enabled him to take it in, in its entireness, for a brief moment.

Lady Catharine was still in the dimity gown and garden bonnet in which she had gone on her accustomed morning avocations. Her face was simply what it would be in her coffin—a face deeply scarred and blemished by small-pox, but the blurredness of the features, the blearedness of the eyes, the scantiness of the hair, were gone with the recentness of the attack and the weak health which had helped to occasion them. Age had softened the destruction worked by disease as it softens most destructions, and, like the gray lichens and mosses which cling to and surmount ruins, Lady Catherine's white hair served as powder to touch tenderly, and even to crown, the wreck of her beauty. Her expression had passed from the intuitive gladness, and then the boundless despair of the girl, to the peace and freedom of the old woman, who has learned self-forgetfulness and with it self-respect, patience, sympathy. If Lord Robert had possessed the strength, he would have rubbed his eyes, though he had but to shut them in order to recall the hopeless, forlorn girl in the neglected, ugly invalid dress, who had been an intolerable offence to all his perceptions when she had been out with him in the Peninsula.

Lady Catherine gazed down with brimming eyes and quivering lips on the prostrate figure of her once gallant bridegroom, on the helpless bulk, the swollen, discolored face, the iron-gray hair, damp and in disorder, the breathing becoming always more labored and stertorous.

"I am very, very sorry for your accident, Lord Robert," she said tremulously, touching him lightly in token of reconciliation, with an open, friendly, shaking old ivory hand.

He answered her irrelevantly, and with a groan.

"Lady Catherine," he said, striving to keep steady the heavy eyes fixed upon her, "if you had been spared as you were when I knew you first, (by heavens! you were the loveliest, sweetest creature,) you would have been the happiest as well as the finest woman in England."

He spoke in a high strained key, as if he sought to make her believe so much in their mutual justification.

"Ah! never mind; that is all past," she sighed, hastily.

"Past," he repeated in the same key; "and I am dead beat, but I wish that, knowing everything, I had it all to begin and do over again."

"The first thing that you have to do over again is to get well and be about once more."

She tried to speak encouragingly while humoring his fancy.

But Lord Robert had ceased to see or hear her. His beginning and doing all over again was not to be in this world!—*Cornhill.*

The Irishman When Away From Home.—The modern Irishman is of no race, so blended now is the blood of Celt and Dane, Saxon and Norman, Scot and Frenchman. The Irishman of the last century rose to his natural level whenever he was removed from his own unhappy country. In the Seven Years' War Austria's best generals were Irishmen. Brown was an Irishman; Lacy was an Irishman; O'Donnell's name speaks for him; and Lally Tollendal, who punished England at Fontenoy, was O'Mullally of Tollendally. Strike the names of Irishmen out of our own public service, and we lose the heroes of our proudest exploits—we lose the Wellesleys, the Pallisers, the Moores, the Eyres, the Cootes, the Napiers; we lose half the officers and half the privates who conquered India for us, and fought our battles in the Peninsula. What the Irish could do as enemies we were about to learn when the Ulster exiles crowded to the standard of Washington.—*Froude's History of Ireland, Vol. II.*

The Value of Fish-food.—Many elaborate comparisons have been made as to the comparative food-values of butcher-meat and fish, and occasional controversies have arisen on the subject, in which the utmost diversity of opinion has been expressed. Some economic writers maintain that fish has no food-value worth speakieg of; others say that fish-food must occupy a middle position between vegetables and beef and mutton. Again, a learned authority says that fish, well cooked, with oil or fat of some kind, or served with butter when brought to table, "is chemically the same as butcher-meat, so far as nutrition is concerned." Another writer says that fish as food is only fit for children and invalids, and is totally unfitted to support the health and vigor of men or women engaged in laborious occupations. As usual in such disputes, we may hold that the truth lies between the two extremes. Many people following laborious occupations, especially in Scotland, live largely upon fish. In that country, the fishermen themselves eat a considerable portion, and, as a class, fishermen are strong and healthy; and the wives, who undertake a part of the men's work, are still stronger and healthier. In Portugal, fish fried in oil forms a very large proportion of the food of the population; their fish-diet is supplemented by a little bread and fruit, and although the peasantry of the land never partake of flesh meat, yet they are a hardy, vigorous, and brave people. Let it be remembered that fish is a necessity of life in France and Spain, and as regards the latter country, a constant organization is at work in our own islands to supply it with many kinds of cured fish. A huge portion of the pilchards taken on the coast of Cornwall, as well as many hundred hogsheads of cured and smoked herrings, are sent to the Spanish markets.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Betty's Withdrawal from the Stage.—The Young Roscius withdrew from the stage and entered Christ's College, Cambridge. He there enjoyed quiet study and luxurious seclusion. Meanwhile that once boy with the flashing eyes, Edmund Kean, had got a modest post at the Haymarket, where he played *Rosencrantz* to Mr. Rae's *Hamlet*. He had also struggled his way to Belfast, and had acted *Osman* to Mrs. Siddons' *Zara*. "He plays well, very well," said the lady; "but there is too little of him to make a great actor." Edmund, too, had married "Mary Chambers," at Stroud, and Mr. Beverly had turned the young couple out of his company, to teach them not to do it again. In 1812 Mr. Betty, come to man's estate, returned to the stage, at Bath. A few months previously Mr. and Mrs. Kean were wandering from town to town. In rooms, to which the public were invited by written bills, in Kean's hand, they recited scenes from plays and sang duets; and he trilled songs, spoke soliloquies, danced hornpipes, and gave imitations!—and starved, and hoped—and would by no means despair. Mr. Betty's second career lasted from 1812 to 1824, when he made his last bow at Southampton, as the *Earl of Warwick*. Within the above period he acted at Covent Garden, in 1812 and 1813. He proved to be a highly "respectable" actor; but the phenomenon no longer [illegible]. His last performance in London was in June, 1818, when he played *Richard III.* and *Tristram Fickle*, for his benefit. In the following January, Edmund Kean, three years his senior, took the town by storm in *Shylock* and made his conquest good by his incomparable *Richard*. The genius of Mr. Betty left him with his youth. Edmund Kean drowned his genius in wine and rioting before his manhood was matured. Forty-one years have elapsed since he was carried to his grave in Richmond church-yard. A month has not gone by since, honored and regretted, all that was mortal of the once highly-gifted boy, now a venerable and much-loved old man, "four score years and upward," was borne to his last resting-place in the cemetery at Highgate. *Requiescat in pace!—Temple Bar.*

NOCTURNE.

AN ECHO OF CHOPIN.

"When we seek to explain our musical emotions, we look about for images calculated to excite similar emotions, and strive to convey through these images to others the effect produced by music on ourselves."—*Haweis' "Music and Morals."*

Wind, and the sound of a sea
  Heard in the night from afar,
Spending itself on an unknown shore,
Feeling its way o'er an unseen floor,
  Lighted by moon nor star;
Telling a tale to the list'ning ear
Of wounds and woes that the rolling year
  Hath brought to the human heart,
Telling of passion and innermost pain,
Sinking and swooning, and growing again
  As the wind and the waves take part;
Lifting a voice to the voiceless skies,
Tender entreaties that faint for replies,
Pauses of sorrow that pass into sighs
  Born of a secret despair;
Fluttering back on the clear tide of tone,
Gathering in force till the melody's grown
Strong to interpret the accents unknown
  Haunting the dark fields of air;
Speaking the longings of life, the full soul's
Hidden desires in music that rolls,
  Wave-like, in search of a shore;
Eddies of harmony, floating around,
Widen in circles of lessening sound,
Die in the distance, till silence is found
  And earth redemands us once more.
    —*All the Year Round.*

AMERICAN AND IRISH REVOLUTION.—The wrongs of which America had to complain were but mosquito bites by the side of the enormous injuries which had been inflicted by English selfishness on the trade and manufactures of Ireland. Why was Ireland to submit when America was winning admiration by resistance? Why, indeed? save that America was in earnest. The Irish were not. America meant to fight. The Irish meant only to clamor and to threaten to fight. The American leaders, rightly or wrongly, were working for the benefit of the whole population of the colonies. The Irish leaders were using the wrongs of their country as a means of forcing England to bribe them into connivance. Had the Irish at any period of their history aspired to any noble freedom, they would have fought for it as the Scotch fought at far greater disadvantage. They expected to obtain the privileges which are the only prize of the brave and noble by eloquence and chicanery. They desired those privileges only to convert them into personal profit; and when the hard truth was spoken to them, they screamed like hysterical girls.—*Froude's History of Ireland, Vol. II.*

THE LAST PARIS PICTURE EXHIBITION.—Apropos of realism, it is interesting to compare French treatment with that of some English painters. The English artist has fallen into a fashion of brutal copying—a debasing mimicry both for artist and spectator. As a French critic says happily, it is a gymnastic contest with nature, the artist trying to rival her in colors, shape, and even texture. As has been often shown, perfect success would but amount to defeat. "It is not well done," said Johnson, when likening a lady's performance to a dog's walking on its hind legs; "but you wonder that it is done." This is the material; but there is a sentiment, a poetry, in all things, which it is the artist's task to extract. Even in the rails of the embankment there is a poetry which a hundred artists would have missed. One of the most interesting studies in this exhibition is the portraits and the manner of them. The French seem to affect long and rather narrow portraits, the head and arms rather close to the side of the frame, and the figure nearly always "three-quarter length." This is founded on the excellent old models, and is certainly an improvement on our fashion, where the size and shape of the picture seem to have no relation to the figure. The almost square "Kit-Cat" leaves too much space on each side and too little overhead, and the whole arrangement generally seems to be of an arbitrary sort.—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

BULWER.—"When I first commenced the career of authorship, I had brought myself to the persuasion that, upon the whole, it is best for the young writer not to give an exclusive preference to the development of one special faculty, even though that faculty be the one for which he has the most natural aptitude, but rather to seek to mature and accomplish, as far as he can, his whole intellectual organization." This confession of faith was made by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, then in the zenith of his literary fame, precisely twenty years ago, before the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. The speaker was the guest of the evening and the President of the Societies, and he responded to an eloquent address from one of the most accomplished of Scottish gentlemen, who has since sunk his individuality in the doubtful honors of a disputable baronetcy, but who at that time was still "Stirling of Keir." A more candid acknowledgment was seldom made, or a truer one. The records of contemporary literature had by that time taken note of "Bulwer's" name in seven or eight distinct departments of intellectual effort. As a novelist, a dramatist, a poet, a politician, an orator, an essayist, a scholar, a historian, and a patron of science, he had made a remarkable success in every achievement that he had attempted—only it was plain that in no single mode of enterprise was his success equal to his expectations, to his promise, or to his unchallengeable ability. The secret of this discrepancy was unfolded by himself with sufficient frankness at Edinburgh. "I had observed," he said, "that many authors, more especially, perhaps, writers of imagination and fiction, often excel only in one particular line of observation; nay, that, perhaps, they only write one thoroughly successful and original work, after which their ideas appear to be exhausted; and it seemed to me that the best mode to prevent that contrast between fertility in one patch of intelligence and barrenness of the surrounding district, was to bring under cultivation the entire soil at our command." His studious industry was comparable so far, though indeed no further, with the perfect and vigilant self-culture of Goethe, but the manner in which it was applied seriously detracted from its effect. He seemed to be always contriving surprises for the world; no sooner had he dazzled his countrymen in one character, than quickly and almost covertly he appeared and wooed applauses in another, like a clever rider of the cirque or a drawing-room magician. As he has himself written of Canning, he "schemed for the gaze and plotted for the cheer."—*Examiner.*

PRIESTLEY'S IDEA OF MAN'S FUTURE PERFECTION.—The fact that France has been for eighty-five years trying, without much success, to right herself after the great storm of the revolution, is not unfrequently cited among us, as an indication of some inherent incapacity for self-government among the French people. I think, however, that Englishmen who argue thus, forget that, from the meeting of the Long Parliament in 1640, to the last Stuart rebellion, in 1745, is a hundred and five years, and that in the middle of the last century we had but just safely freed ourselves from our Bourbons and all that they represented. The corruption of our state was as bad as that of the Second Empire. Bribery was the instrument of government, and peculation its reward. Four-fifths of the seats in the House of Commons were more or less openly dealt with as property. A Minister had to consider the state of the vote market, and the sovereign secured a sufficiency of "king's friends" by payments allotted with retail, rather than royal, sagacity.

Barefaced and brutal immorality and intemperance pervaded the land, from the highest to the lowest classes of society. The Established Church was torpid, so far as it was not a scandal; but those who dissented from it came within the meshes of the act of Uniformity, the Test act, and the Corporation act. By law, such a man as Priestley, being a Unitarian, could neither teach nor preach, and was liable to ruinous fines and long imprisonment. In those days, the guns that were pointed by the Church against the Dissenters were shotted. The law was a cesspool of iniquity and cruelty. Adam Smith was a new prophet whom few regarded, and commerce was hampered by idiotic impediments, and ruined by still more absurd help, on the part of the Government.

Birmingham, though already the centre of a considerable industry, was a mere village as compared with its present extent. People who traveled went about armed, by reason of the abundance of highwaymen and the paucity and inefficiency of the Police. Stage coaches had not reached Birmingham, and it took three days to get to London. Even canals were a recent and much-opposed invention.

Newton had laid the foundation of a mechanical conception of the physical universe; Hartley, putting a modern face upon ancient materialism, had extended that mechanical conception to psychology; Linnæus and Haller were beginning to introduce method and order into the chaotic accumulation of biological facts. But those parts of physical science which deal with heat, electrity, and magnetism, and above all, chemistry, in the modern sense, can hardly be said to have had an existence. No one knew that two of the old elemental bodies, air and water, are compounds, and that a third, fire, is not a substance but a motion. The great industries that have grown out of the applications of modern scientific discoveries had no existence, and the man who should have foretold their coming into being in the days of his son, would have been regarded as a mad enthusiast.

In common with many other excellent persons, Priestley believed that man is capable of reaching, and will eventually attain, perfection. If the temperature of space presented no obstacle, I should be glad to entertain the same idea; but, judging from the past progress of our species, I am afraid that the globe will have cooled down so far before the advent of this natural millennium that we shall be, at best, perfected Esquimaux. For all practical purposes, however, it is enough that man may visibly improve his condition in the course of a century or so. And, if the picture of the state of things in Priestley's time, which I have just drawn, have any pretense to accuracy, I think it must be admitted that there has been a considerable change for the better.—*Prof. Huxley, MacMillan's Magazine.*

TYROLESE SUPERSTITIONS.—As the peasants believe that a departed soul must expiate any evil done in this life on the spot where the sin was committed, the whole country is supposed to be peopled with these ghostly visitants. Almost every lonely wood or gloomy spot has its own ghost. At holy seasons a blue light is visible on the meadows, a fiery form hovers over the marshes, and weird animals approach the frightened wanderer in desolate places; these are all "poor souls" who must thus atone for their misdeeds, far from human habitations. The reason for this is that if the peasant perceives anything uncanny in his house or stables, he at once fetches a priest, who forthwith blesses the whole house and banishes the apparation to some solitary woodland nook, where it can no longer disturb people. However the exorcising may also be performed by the peasant himself, by collecting all the keys in the house and chinking them together. He can thus drive the spirit to the borders of his domain, but he must be very careful not to set foot beyond his own boundaries, or he will inevitably be torn in pieces. A common crime seems to have been removing the landmarks, for which the boundary, bearing a red-hot stone on his shoulder and crying in wailing accents, "Where shall I place it?" If any passer-by has the courage to reply, "Put it back in the spot whence you took it," the spirit is enabled to replace the landmark in its rightful position and is immediately relieved from his pennance. The Höttinger Gasse at Innsbruck, is haunted by fiery milk-women who have watered the milk during their life-time.—*All The Year Round.*

SPORTING CLERICALS.—The recent correspondence between the Bishop of Lincoln and the owner of Apology produces a rather mixed feeling. We do not doubt, indeed that the Bishop was in the right. As a general principle, the clergy will not strengthen the position of the Church by becoming owners of race horses. And if the culprit had been half a century younger, we should have felt not only approval, but sympathy, for the episcopal action. Perhaps the plea of age ought to make no legal difference. Offenders are often pardoned on the ground of tender years; but the indulgence due to old age is not generally understood to mean license for breaking the law. As a matter of fact, however, it necessarily alters our feelings. We cannot be hard upon an old man for preserving some of the prejudices of his youth. Horse-racing was never a distinctly clerical amusement; but at least it may be said that in Mr. King's youth the corruptions which are now threatening to drive respectable men from the sport were by no means so flagrant as they are now. Moreover, it is impossible not to feel a sneaking admiration for an old man who retains his sporting enthusiasm. Rightly or wrongly, it seems to imply a kind of masculine vigor which is a good quality even in a clergyman. Whether or not Mr. King is a model priest, we feel that in all probability he is a fine specimen of the English breed; we cannot help in our hearts applauding the old gentleman's pluck, just as we used to admire Lord Palmerston for similar qualities; and it is not quite plain at first sight why a character which may be estimable in the ruler of a country should be altogether inadmissible in the pastor of a parish.—*Saturday Review.*

HUMAN LOCOMOTION.—The movements executed by animals in transporting themselves from place to place have long engaged the attention of observers; and as animals which travel on the land are more easily got at than those which frequent the sea and the air, it is the motions of such that we know most about. Yet much remains to be learned of the modes of progression of even the most familiar of these, and not a little probably will have to be unlearned that recent investigations have shown to be erroneous. At first sight, the operations of walking and running, as displayed by both two-legged and four-legged creatures, may appear simple enough, but all attempts to analyze and explain them have shown that in reality they are very complex, so that there has arisen a wide diversity of opinion concerning their real nature. These disagreements among the investigators of the subject can only be accounted for on the principle of the insufficiency of the means at their command for complete investigation; and the confusion has been further increased by the difficulty of expressing in words the rhythm, duration, and phases of the rapid and complex movements involved. Prof. E. J. Marey, of the College of France, a skillful physiologist, and the inventor of the various delicate mechanical appliances for tracing and registering obscure animal motions, has contributed to the "International Scientific Series" a work entitled "Animal Mechanism," in which the subject of terrestrial locomotion, as typified in man and in the horse, is fully treated. Prof. Marey has devised an apparatus which, applied to the extremities of a moving animal, enables each limb to write out a description, or make a picture of its own actions, so that the duration and phases of its movements, its periods of rest, and the relations of these to the corresponding features in the motions of the other limbs, may be seen at a glance.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

MONKEYS.—"I hate the sight of monkeys," said Luttrell; "they remind me so of poor relations." But, amusing as it is, this sort of witticism, founded on a perversion of the Darwinian theory, is becoming rather stale, and should be regarded as "bad form" by all intelligent people. Better, by a good deal, than this easy commonplace is Lord Neaves' brief résumé of the theory in one of his most famous songs:

"An ape with a pliable thumb and big brain,
When the gift of the gab he had managed to gain,
As a Lord of Creation established his reign;
    Which nobody can deny."

And better still is Mr. Mortimer Collins' version of the same old story:

"There was an ape in the days that were earlier;
Centuries passed, and his hair became curlier;
Centuries more gave a thumb to his wrist;
Then he was Man, and a Positivist."
    —*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE BOY WAGNER.—His first attempts at original production we have to date at a very early period. They were not of a musical but of a poetical kind, a fact full of significance in the future advocate of the "poetic principle" in music. At the age of eleven we find him pondering over the plan of a gigantic drama, conceived in the spirit of Shakespeare, but intended to far outdo the tragic pathos of that master-mind. Wagner describes his tragedy as a kind of compound of "Hamlet" and "Lear." "The design," he says, "was grand in the extreme. Forty-two people died in the course of the piece, and I was obliged to let most of them reappear as ghosts in the last acts, for want of living characters." We have no doubt that the piece was quite as ridiculous as this humorous self-criticism implies, but we have mentioned it, nevertheless, as indicating in its embryonic stage that Titantic struggle for the utmost expansion of artistic forms which characterizes the whole of Wagner's career.—*Scribner's*

BACHELORS AND MARRIAGE.

ADVICE TO MISERABLE BACHELORS.

THEY DO NOT WANT GOOD LODGINGS, BUT GOOD WIVES—MARRIAGE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR HUMAN ILLS—THE OPINIONS OF YOUNG LADIES AND YOUNG MEN ON THE SUBJECT, WITH SOME ADVICE TO PERSONS IN ALL CONDITIONS IN LIFE.

[The following letters are printed very nearly as they were forwarded to us, with some slight occasional alteration and condensation. They have all been provoked by the letter of a bachelor recommending capitalists to build good and comfortable homes for unmarried men.]

FROM A LADY WHO IS WILLING TO SACRIFICE HERSELF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for the opportunity given by the publication of the letter signed "A Bachelor, who has been looking fifteen years for a wife," to say a few words on the subject under discussion.

I am a young woman, twenty-two years old, with an income of $600. I should be most happy to join my lot to that of a poor young man, provided his habits were good. The bachelor in question mentions $1,800 as his yearly allowance. Is this what be really intends to live on, or has he not deducted the amount which all young men spend on cigars, lunches, cab hire, theatres, and gambling?

What sacrifices would a man make to obtain a wife? A great deal has been said about the training up of girls to make good wives, but not a word concerning the bringing up of boys to make good husbands. Let this last fault be remedied. As soon as the girls feel there is something to depend on in a man, they will not look for a recompense in money for the sacrifice they make. I know it is a popular fallacy that young women sit all day twirling their fingers, and doing nothing else. It is a fallacy, for no matter how well off a person may be, there are a thousand tasks which they alone can and must perform. This gives our girls habits of thrift, for which they get no credit from the rougher sex. I would suggest to the young men interested, and who are not blessed with patience to wait fifteen years for a wife, that Jersey remains to them.

I was not aware that I was living in violation of any laws. Please thank the bachelor for his piece of information, and for his gallantry coming to the front to rescue, if only one of us, unfortunate spinsters from this dreadful situation, and believe me

A VERY SINCERE WOMAN.

FROM A "STRUGGLER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is too bad, dear Mr. Editor, to trespass thus upon your time and attention, and I would not do it if I were not moved so strongly to pity by "A Bachelor's" second letter. It seems strange to me that a gentleman of such varied accomplishments should so long go unrewarded in his search for a wife. I hope he is not mercenary. He and his "thousands" of friends must be singularly fortunate if, in these hard times, they know no ladies who are "struggling," or any save in "luxurious homes." I am a "struggler," and as our friend takes himself as a type of his class, I may be pardoned for doing the same. I was brought up in, and accustomed to, good society, was educated at one of the best private schools in this City, am thoroughly versed in all branches of English and French, and somewhat acquainted with German, can sing, play, dance, ride, drive, row, bowl, play whist and croquet, make my own dresses and bonnets, am a thorough good house-keeper, and I am young, and said to be not ill-looking, yet a series of misfortunes, through no fault of my own, placed me among the struggling ones, just as I had attained to womanhood. I am only one of many who are ready, willing and able to become loving wives, and help husbands to make eighteen hundred a year, or even a less sum, a competence. Unfortunately, most of the bachelors want fortune and fashion, forgetting that these things do not always make home happy, and we who possess not these requirements live in single—shall I say blessedness?—all our days. Let me advise "A Bachelor" to ask some dowager among his aristocratic friends for an introduction to two or three struggling girls. Perhaps he will then meet with better success in the search, which must now seem well-nigh hopeless.

A STRUGGLER,
Who is waiting to be looked for.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

TO A BACHELOR "WHO HAS BEEN LOOKING FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A WIFE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am neither a poor nor a struggling girl. I have a fine home, and a net income of five hundred per year. Of course, I live with my parents, and the five hundred I invest in clothing for myself. My position in society is perfect. I have been looking fifteen years for a husband, consequently am just thirty years of age. Will be well pleased to join my income to your own and try to live upon it. But in order to do so, I very well know I must do the work of one maid-servant. This I cheerfully consent to, provided you do the work of a man-servant, such as scrub the pavement, attend the furnace, black your own boots, polish the door-knob, and attend to the door-bell when you are at home.

The general house-work girl will cook, wash, iron, &c., and I will do chamber-work and waiting. Should we be blessed with a family before your income shall have increased, I consent to add the care of a child or so to my other cares, provided you drag the wagon now and then.

In reviewing the duties I have assigned you, you will observe they will in no way conflict with your business hours. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, very truly,

PATIENCE.

Fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

HARD TO PLEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Bachelor who Has been Looking Fifteen Years for a Wife" must either be only amusing himself or else very hard to please. It is astonishing, that while "he is always a welcome visitor in some of the most aristocratic and wealthy families in the City," he could not choose from among them a fitting mate. His income would, to some girls, be sufficient—I mean those who have the faculty of looking well "with nothing on," as an ultra-fashionable woman said of a very accomplished and distingué young person who did not belong to "our set, you know." As for his "family connections," we all know what nuisances relations are, so that is nothing in his favor, or any man's, except to show his respectability. I do not believe any man or woman voluntarily remains single; two cost little more than one. Women cannot choose the men they would have for mates; hence, many being in need of homes, care, and protection, marry the first man who asks. I agree with him when he says, "Marriage should be the first consideration;" but that does not sound like a "Bachelor." I regret that some woman has not been found in all these years. Maybe there has not appeared as yet one who could be called a fine figure, financially speaking, that would not be objectionable; for is it not just as easy to love a girl that lives in a brown-stone house, rides in her carriage, and so forth, as it is to love one with heavenly eyes and an amiable disposition? I always think of that sensible nursery rhyme, where the little man said:

"Little maid, will you wed, wed, wed?"

The little maid replied:

"Will the flame that you're so rich in
Light a fire in the kitchen,
And the little God of Love
Turn the spit, spit, spit?"

"A GIRL."

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, Oct. 25, 1874.
P. S.—I like "old bachelors."

EITHER UNREASONABLE OR UNFORTUNATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps what I am about to say may be of too personal a nature. If so, you have the most effectual means of quieting me at your disposal. It has occurred to me that one of three things may be safely alleged of the bachelor who for fifteen years has been looking for a wife willing to live on eighteen hundred dollars a year. Either the gentleman is a most unreasonable individual, and seeks perfection on earth—the embodiment of all the virtues in the one whom he would make his wife; or he has been most unfortunate in his circle of acquaintances; or else, in spite of his accomplishments, he must lack the qualities necessary to make him beloved. For him to affirm that he has never met a lady of equal education, culture, and social position, who would consent to live on his income as his loving and loved wife, seems to me so extraordinary, that the thought will present itself, that perhaps the fault lies in him, and not in this generation of womanhood.

K. M.

STAMFORD, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to give a hint to "A Bachelor in Necessity," and to any other who professes to wish to get married if he could. Let them go and ask advice of some widower of their acquaintance. Every one knows how speedily a widower, even one with several incumbrances, finds a second and often a third wife.

If nine bachelors and one widower should now commence to look for a wife, I venture to assert the latter would be married long before any of the nine were engaged. I think that your correspondent could not have meant "working girls" when he suggested men should find wives from those who were earning their own living. He doubtless had in view teachers, and a large class who earn their own money by making designs for texts, illustrating children's books, doing water-color or oil pictures to be chromoed. Every one has some acquaintances among these young ladies, and without "going into the street and marrying the first women they meet," I think any young man could get introduced into the society of this educated and artistic but not luxuriously reared set, and then he can follow the advice of his widower friend for the rest. Let me also call attention to the old but true saying, "Where there is a will there is a way."

* * *

CONCERNING LOVE-MAKING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Bachelor's" appeal and its replies, I doubt not, have been read with much interest and some amusement by many of us of the gentler sex; and as we are not usually credited with a capability for maintaining silence for any long period of time, it were not fair to do ourselves that injustice under the present critical condition of the poor "Bachelor," who has been contemplating matrimony for the last "fifteen years."

With his professed disposition to marry, it were indeed a sad matter if, in this long run of time, he has not been successful in winning the heart of a young lady his equal in intellect and station. Under the circumstances he deserves sympathy; as I before remarked—it is sad. Yet, notwithstanding the melancholy attached to his failure, we can but observe that the manner in which he slides the blame from his own broad shoulders upon ours reveals a very serious lack of something—we won't say what. And now that even a slight discrepancy is laid before this bachelor of the period, does it not occur to him that it is possible these young ladies "reared in luxury" may have made this discovery a few years sooner than we, and felt it safer to avoid such shoals? In other words, may not the women he has sought have felt an inequality in some higher and more essential attribute than wealth? Did any one, (this privately,) did any one of these ladies ever tell him his limited salary was the objection? It is the firm opinion of some sensible people, that where there is a round supply of real old-fashioned true love, greenbacks might be cabbage-leaves, for all the interference they present. It is also the opinion of some sensible people, that if a woman knows a man to be pure and good, or admires his talents, he may, if he goes the right way about it, win her entire devotion, and when that is won, who knows the woman that would not sacrifice wealth, station, accomplishments—all, to its object? We know many who would and do, but more who would not.

If, then, these bachelors would ignore mere worldly difference, would devote their thoughts to the work in hand, viz., love-making, unless, indeed, their faults are very apparent, they must win sooner or later. If they lack the ability to make love at this progressive era of the civilized world, they are men among men, and their case is indeed hopeless.

A YOUNG LADY, "Reared" in Comfort.

MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE OPINIONS OF "A WORKING GIRL."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you will think that I come the day after the fair, but as no one seems to reply to "Bachelor" on the part of the working girls, I venture to write a few lines in their favor.

First of all, however, I would say that many of the class that are reared in luxury do marry men with small incomes, and make very good wives, too, although it comes doubly hard for them to learn economy at the same time that they try to practice it.

"Bachelor" may be one of those who are exceptions to the general rule, as he says he lives upon $1,000 of his $1,800 income; but I think most young men of small incomes will confess that they spend all they make, and in that case it certainly becomes a question of what their wives are to live on.

Of course, it is possible, and even easy, to live on less than $2,000 a year, but how many men will deny themselves their small luxuries, their numerous cigars, rides, and theatre tickets, which is where their saving must commence, for a man's expenses are so much more than a woman's in the matter of clothes, as he cannot turn and turn them, that there is little saving possible there.

Our dresses that are called extravagant are often remodeled again and again, and rides have to be very sparingly indulged in on $150 or $200 a year, for dress covers all incidental expenses.

"Bachelor" says he never meets working girls. Perhaps not if he means shop girls or dress-makers, but are there not others who work as hard in other professions—teachers, or even those who try to lessen household expenses by turning their hands to all kinds of house-work, and many of whom would hold their own with any "highly-recommended ladies"—who make life a trial to many in fine houses?

I have already written more than I intended, so I will only close by following "Bachelor's" example, and—although this is not an advertisement for a husband—saying that I speak one language beside my own, and read a little in two others though I am only

A WORKING GIRL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26.

A SARCASTIC LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read, with pity and surprise, the communication signed "A Bachelor" in THE TIMES of Oct. 26. That a person of such varied attainments, of such excellent qualifications, moving, at will, amid the charmed regions of the best society, should have so long sought a wife in vain, is matter for infinite wonderment. Only fancy that for fifteen years this paragon of perfection, plus $1,800 annual income, has in vain displayed his manifold excellences to the eyes of New-York's fairest daughters. Why, such a man, without income, would be a prize of inestimable worth, and in view of such facts, one can only regard with wonder the mercenary and unappreciative daughters of the "most wealthy and aristocratic families." Then this unfortunate being descants, with pathetic earnestness, upon the uselessness of appeal to him in behalf of the "poor and struggling girls." He never meets them—he don't where to find them.

"Oh, the pity o't! the wonder o't!"

He never has a glimpse of a "poor and struggling one" among all "the aristocratic and wealthy families of whom he is always so welcome a visitor." No daughter of them all so ignoble as to own a friend less wealthy than herself—no family so base as ever to entertain poor relations. We know how his magnanimous and high-souled nature would have rejoiced to seek out such a one, had he met her, and snatching her from poverty and misery, translate her to a paradise wherein she should possess himself, plus $1,800 (divided by two) a year. But he never meets them—he don't know where to find them.

SYMPATHY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to say a few words to your correspondent, a "Bachelor" against his will for "fifteen years," notwithstanding he seems to have closed the subject. Not to suggest to him, however, to seek the "toiling, struggling young woman," as suggested to his first communication. All honor to the "toiling, struggling young women," but they are not for him. Let him not make the fatal, the terribly fatal, mistake of marrying beneath him, in hopes of finding a woman who can live on a small income. He would doubtless secure one who would think $1,800 a year a large sum, and manage it admirably; but it would be at the cost of his happiness. By marrying beneath him—I mean in education, not birth; it is folly to talk of birth in our country; but to one of his education an uncultivated woman would prove an insupportable burden. Every day proves to me more clearly the necessity of those marrying who by training and culture are fully the equals of each other and can sympathize and enter into each other's feelings, and also understand the feelings of the circle in which each moves. If he finds such a one in humble circumstances, so much the better, but he will be more likely to find one among the wealthy—not *les nouveaux richesses*, but solid, substantial wealth—and let me assure him in the name of my sex, that if he can find one who will reciprocate his feelings of love and honor, she will not hesitate to accept an income lower than the amount she has been accustomed to spend upon her toilet alone, and will prove herself capable of living with more simplicity and refinement on smaller means, than her "toiling, struggling sister." But before the lady clearly what is offered her, as to income, before she engages herself, and if she consents to accept it, I doubt not the result will prove a happy one. Let the "Bachelor" also be willing to accept his share of privations. He now enjoys many luxuries on his income which will be impossible when shared with another, and which he will find quite as difficult to relinquish as the lady will her accustomed elegancies of life. Let the gentleman have the rare courage to live within his means, and he will have no difficulty in inducing his wife to do the same. The great want of our day is courage—courage to act independently of some imaginary standard, courage to live as will suit our income and our taste, and defy the opinion of those who have no right to control us—a moral courage as rare in men as in women. "To live," as Robertson says, "the simple, lofty life which befits an heir of immortality."

B., of A.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1874.

A TIMID MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to express an opinion upon the bachelor question. I notice that some of your correspondents cite, as the principal reasons why so many men prefer a life of single blessedness, that they cannot find suitable mates, or that they cannot afford the expense, &c. Now I am a bachelor, and here affirm that it is neither the expense nor the inability to find partners to share my lot that is the cause of my preference to that mode of life. My principal difficulty has been heretofore to steer clear of traps, and protect myself from woman's natural art and tact.

If those who are interested in that question—I speak now to fathers with unmarried daughters whom they wish to place and marry off their hands, managing mothers, and the women themselves—will search a little deeper, they will find the true cause, and I believe I speak the true sentiments of all bachelors, if they will analyze their feelings, when I say that it is the absurd and unequal marriage laws, together with the natural heartlessness of the average American woman, that keeps so many of them out of marriage. I understand that if a woman commits a misdemeanor, the husband is responsible. If the man who is unfortunate enough to be married to an American woman becomes crippled or thrown out of business, or cannot get employment, or loses his money, the wife, although she may be rich, can turn him into the street, or, worse, under the laws as at present constituted, even sue him for a support. What man, unless bereft of his natural senses, cares to place such a power in the hands of a woman taught by custom to look upon him as a machine to supply her wants? Better live in a howling wilderness or commit suicide at once. I think the burdens of life are hard enough to bear already, without being linked to such a prospective destiny.

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

A WAIL FROM A "CITY MAN."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest all the correspondence on the subject of "bachelors and marriage" in your valuable paper, and, being one of the unfortunate beings called "selfish bachelors," I desire to say a word or two on the question.

I am over thirty years old, and would have been married long ago had I been fortunate enough to have met with some nice girl with moderate ideas. But, alas! what can a City man do who has only a small income, and who meets no girls but those who have their heads filled with extravagant nonsense about the luxury and idleness they expect to experience in the married state? I have met with both rich girls and poor, and they all seem to have the same high notions, and the poorer the girl the bigger notions she seems to have.

I can coincide with your correspondent J. S. E. in what he has to say in favor of the country girls, for your City miss as a rule is no fitting mate for a man struggling to gain a standing in business or in a profession, and who must be carried up the ladder of life instead of climbing up side by side with her husband.

I hope with J. S. E. that there are exceptions, and would like very much to meet one if by so doing I might find a congenial helpmate. It was my good fortune to visit a part of the West this Summer, where I met a number of young persons of the fair sex who seemed to be of the right stamp. They were all well educated, (in some respects better than their fashionable sisters of the city,) and yet they were all smart and careful at house-work, and as Bridgets are unknown in that region, they all did cheerfully and economically their share of the household duties. Ever since that short visit I have been thinking, should opportunity occur, of taking the late Mr. Greeley's advice and "go West"—not to remain, but to offer myself to some one of the bright-eyed daughters of the prairies and install her the mistress of a certain pretty little domain I am possessor of not far from New York, and who for awhile at least would not disdain to do her own house-work. I find your City damsel with high expectations, "can't live in the country," and thinks "housekeeping is stoopid," but whose wedded life is to be spent in a hotel, or at least a boarding-house—from which may heaven deliver me and all the bachelors who are at present hoping for the time when they will know to the full extent the meaning of the word home.

ELLIOT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Oct 24, 1874.

LESS MARRYING AND MORE MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How to keep on finding wives to bestow upon unprepared bachelors seems to be the amiable trouble of some of your correspondents. This is only another, and the most absurd, form of the very old difficulty of getting suits for briefless barristers, or obtaining feeing subjects of experiment for unskilled doctors, or securing passenger trains for undisciplined engineers to smash. It is essentially vagabond the idea that every man as such is entitled to a wife, and is somehow defrauded of his just dues if he doesn't get one, no matter how unprepared he may be to receive her. This sort of talk might do very well among the fishes of the sea and the birds of the air, but it is simply monstrous to apply it to rational human beings. A man is entitled only to what he earns, and no more. It would be just as sensible "to look fifteen years" for a city hall as for a wife. When a man has earned the right to have a wife she will swiftly appear in his horizon.

Every practical man knows that there is no source in our modern society so plenteous and inexhaustible of downright misery as happy-go-lucky fragmentary matrimony. War between nations is a lesser evil. It is worse even than the frightful habit which men, those who—"sh—know the world, you know," have of complacently smoking and swallowing fusel oil, logwood, and old shoe-leather, under the hallucination that they are drinking sparkling champagne, generous port, and the rest.

Let your correspondents be patient, for we have had more already than it is at all pleasant to think about of this kind of marrying and giving in marriage. It is especially the lament of this age and this nation that we have so much marrying and so little marriage.

Men, then, instead of wedding sooner, should stay single longer, without vulgar vacillation of attachment, seeking to make their life altruistic by constant preparation for the high dignity of marriage, and avoiding, as far as possible, the dominion of mere gush, when they finally come to choose, with all their mind as well as heart, the fair deliverer, "to whose soft seizure the cygnet's down is harsh."

HAMILTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

WANTED, A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Bachelor Who Has Been Looking Fifteen Years for a Wife," in this morning's issue presents an enigma totally beyond our comprehension. If he will be good enough to give his method of solving the riddle, he will receive the hearty thanks of thousands of brother bachelors in trouble. From his own statement he is a bachelor of refined and educated tastes, moving in wealthy and aristocratic circles, and who rides, drives, rows, plays chess and billiards, besides indulging his artistic tastes of drawing and music, "and lives comfortably on $1,000 a year."

A bill of items would be gratefully received by others of our anxious tribe besides.

A BACHELOR "who is open to conviction."

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

A KNOWING OLD FOX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While married men appear to think that to discuss the comparative happiness or misery of married life is a sufficient answer to your correspondent's excellent suggestion to build comfortable rooms on the foreign plan for bachelors, will you allow one of that much abused body to remark that there appears to be a great waste of sentiment on all sides. Should any capitalist act on your correspondent's idea and build a "Bachelor's Hall," he will doubtless do it in the expectation of profit, and not with any view to encourage or discourage matrimony. It would be no charitable building, (working girls, I believe, being the only favored class at present that have a palace in the course of construction for them,) so, for goodness' sake, let married men reserve their twaddle for some more suitable occasion.

If we bachelors wish, or are obliged, to remain single, why cannot the married men let us alone? We are quite content that they should "love, honor, and obey" their wives, as is the custom in this our land; besides, the oft-repeated assertion that bachelors are selfish has nothing to do with the question of lodgings, even if selfishness were a crime, which it is not; and further, we, with good authority at our back, hold that married people are more often intensely selfish than bachelors.

To drive bachelors into the arms of the "worthy unaccomplished and needy" spinsters, as one correspondent of yours, more eccentric than the rest, suggests, by making them uncomfortable in their present state, strikes me as a very childish, Sunday-school kind of plan, about on a par with the idea of totally abolishing the liquor trade to keep people sober, or shutting up all harmless places of entertainment on Sunday to compel people to go to church.

Unfortunately for these enthusiasts, bachelors are free agents, and if wise will continue to please themselves.

ONE OF THEM.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

ANOTHER HARD HIT FOR A BACHELOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I am emboldened to request you to insert the following in reply to the bachelor who has been vainly "looking fifteen years" for a wife.

The reason of this failure, I think, is chiefly due to his conceit and selfishness. If he enumerates his many accomplishments, &c., to any sensible young lady, as he has to you, she, I think, would be sufficient to disgust her. He considers it "unreasonable" that a young lady who has been brought up amid luxurious surroundings, and who has varied accomplishments, &c., should be unwilling to live on $1,800 a year for the sake of accommodating a poor, lone bachelor. Well, I think he imagines no one should be selfish but himself.

I consider the matter of any young lady possessing the above advantages marrying him as much out of the question as he does that a man of his standing should choose a wife from among the poor and struggling girls who are obliged to earn their living.

He states that he never meets the latter, and don't know where to find them. I am afraid, if he does not succeed better in future concerning the poor girls, that he will be compelled to look "fifteen years" longer for a wife.

ONE OF THE STRUGGLING.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

HOMES FOR BACHELORS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "F.," has an extraordinary capacity for asking questions of us bachelors about the way we should behave in his apartment house. But we do not yearn after the shabby building he is thinking of. "F." asks: "Suppose I should build them a house, wouldn't they cut eagles and monograms all over the wood-work, and carry my mantel-pieces away by piecemeal, in the shape of tooth-picks and cigar-lighters?" I answer, "Certainly we would, for jack-knife ornamentation would improve the looks of your kind of house, and as your mantels are to be, admittedly, made of wood, and, perhaps, painted black, we should swiftly smite them into the biggest tooth-picks you ever saw."

"F.'s" idea, as fairly gathered from his letter, would be to build a sort of "barrack" or "brick" tenement, probably in Baxter street, with wooden mantel-pieces; rooms too small for both a bed and a cuspadore—necessitating the use of the "sidewalk for expectoration;" and "halls" so narrow as to raise the angry passions of the bachelors trying to get by one another in the way—thus leading to the "fisticuffs" which he anticipates. This sort of relief is not exactly the thing we are dreaming about.

Seriously, is it not a shame that nowhere in this Metropolitan City is there a comfortable and happy abode for bachelors with incomes of from $2,000 to $4,000 a year? We are too poor properly and prudently to marry until after years and years of judicious saving. The problem is, how to save annually the largest sum consistent with a moderate use and enjoyment of the passing, and to most of us the best, years of our lives. Plainly, the only way to reduce individual expense is through co-operative expenditure, and the scope and opportunity for the latter may be found in an apartment house, built with bachelor adaptations. A wise co-operative expenditure would reduce each individual's outlay by one-quarter, and enrich each individual's life fourfold.

For example: In such a house there would be a common library and reading-room. And instead of every person buying, say his own set of *Appleton's Cyclopædia*, one set would do for all. Not only so, but all joining, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* could be gotten as well, and thus everybody would be much better off than if spending alone. The same with other necessary books and magazines. Surely, it must be seen that, in the aggregate, for a number of years, thousands upon thousands of dollars would be saved for ultimate matrimony in this one direction only of expense.

Should these bachelor houses succeed, there would gradually grow up around them characteristic features. In one, a complete music-room; in another, a billiard-room or gymnasium; in another, a superior *cuisine*, and so on. In this way all the bachelors might select, according to taste and education, a profitable, joyful residence, rich in congenial association, and not be forced as now to live the wasteful, mean, barren life of the boarding-house, where a boarder is valued in the ratio of his absence.

If our civilization was ready for this fine adjustment, we should become far less liable to those derangements of the system, on account of which, through chromo matrimony, we fly to evils we know not of rather than endure the ills we have. By chromo matrimony, I mean all kinds of fragmentary marriage, as, for instance, marrying for mere love, consulting nothing but the agitation of the heart—the silliest thing a man can do; or, marrying money alone, or beauty only, or doctor's bills—these do make most unlovely wives; or because you are uneasy and restless and feel desperately bored by single life and will take your chances in a change.

Real matrimony is an estate of permanent happiness because the conditions of happiness are conspicuously present. Chromo matrimony is from the first an estate in bankruptcy, because important conditions of happiness are conspicuously absent. Inasmuch, then, as co-operative bachelorism is better for the individual and for society than chromo matrimony, let the apartment house go up forthwith in order to create the one and diminish the other.

JOSEPHUS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS TRIED TO GET A HUSBAND FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your correspondence with the "bachelor who has been looking for a wife fifteen years," and should like to say a word in defense of our sex. I think your bachelor is very much to be pitied, for he must be either too wise and good to live, or so disagreeable that he cannot find a wife among the hundreds of young ladies in New-York. I am twenty-four, tolerably well educated, understand housekeeping, make my own dresses, and have been taught by my good mother that a girl should make herself proficient in some particular thing, so that in case she does not marry she can support herself. Therefore I am a music teacher; not because it is necessary, but because I prefer to learn to maintain myself in case I should be an old maid. As I have a good home and everything I want, and move in good society, I am not anxious to marry, but would accept a good offer if the gentleman was agreeable. And I know of several young ladies who would say the same.

And if the bachelor is so anxious to marry I shall be happy to introduce him to some of them, and see if he could not find a wife to suit him.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR A HUSBAND SIX YEARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

MEN ARE TO BE PITIED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a young girl of eighteen, and, of course, sympathize with bachelors, old and young—the young more particularly, however—and, I do assure you, men *are* to be pitied. I give them my entire sympathy, beginning with my dear old papa, and ending with (after taking a large circuit outside) my good-for-nothing brothers. I do wish there could be provided rooms with spittoons inserted in the floors—for men whose chief happiness is in expectorating. I do wish my dear papa, friends masculine, and my brothers could be made to retire to said rooms during the smoking, drinking, and expectorating part of their lives. I do wish you would induce some sublime philanthropist to build rooms for bachelors who don't know how to treat their mothers, daughters, and sisters; let us have some hours of rest, when we can feel that, like troublesome children, the dear creatures are cared for and amused—kept, in fact, out of mischief. Dress up lay figures and assume they are women, drape them in costume to please the masculines, warrant them to stand kicks, cuffs, and swearing, allow one to each room, and, like Praed's "Eton boys grown larger," you will find them quieted with the toy.

Poor dears! I do, indeed, wish a proper retreat could be built for them. What little money is left in my purse, after giving my brothers all they demand from me—because they say I, being a girl, don't require money—I will cheerfully give toward founding a home for them. With high respect,

ESTER LAVINIA WHITE,
Lexington avenue, New-York.

ONLY EIGHTEEN LAST JUNE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must preface this by giving you my age—eighteen last June.

I move in the highest circles of society, but heaven forbid that I should marry a man in the same station as myself. His refinement would be the refinement of vice. Pampered and spoiled from a baby, his school-days will have been a farce, and his college days a time to be looked back on with anything but pride. With no higher principle than their own selfish desires, young men entirely ignore every duty. As for religion, it is to them an empty word. To sneer at sacred matters they think is particularly clever and gentlemanly.

What can a girl do?

When she goes to entertainments, she must either make herself agreeable to young men whom she knows to be breaking every law or sit in a corner.

In receiving any little gift or attention, she wonders if the wherewithal it was purchased with resulted from a successful run of luck at the gaming-table, or was extorted with threats from the mother or sisters. As for mind! Where will you find a man who has anything beyond a few vapid remarks to dole out to you?

A young married woman's advice to me was "never to mention a book in the hearing of a young man."

It is very well for people to talk about the girl of the period, but under no circumstances could she be as bad as the young man of the period.

For a girl brought up in the seclusion and sanctity of a refined home, a rake is considered plenty good.

Just at present the cry of the lords of creation is for "homes." I see no obstacle to providing good and suitable homes for them. A great many might be sent where they belong—to the Inebriate Asylum. Others to "homes" which possessed the advantages of some of our public institutions. I think such homes would be patronized by every family, who would be only too glad to part with at least one of their unruly sons. The congratulations of the near relatives would be overpowering. Don't think me too severe, Mr. Editor. I know the ups and downs, the mazes and pitfalls of young mens' characters. No wonder they say no one will marry them. I know I wouldn't, for love or money.

P. D.

GO SOUTH, YOUNG MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had an income of $1,500 per year, which I dare not offer a woman of my position in society. What did I do? Go South, and offer it to one of the most attractive girls there, one whose family could date from William, who first invaded England.

She was like all "blood" breed, ready to work, to do her part in the battle of life. Southern women are greatly misunderstood. The better the blood, the more ready are they to take hold and do. My wife works with a will. My house is well kept, and my friends say attractive, and we live in harmony. I have to hold her back, she offering to take a boarder or two, anything as she says to help me. I should have had my hands full had I taken a lady from my own circle in the North. What would a Northern mother-in-law have not done to me had I dragged her daughter so low? Let me suggest to the bachelors of New-York that they go South and get wives. There they will find things very different from what they suppose, Northern literature notwithstanding.

CLARENCE.

"THE WAIL OF THE HOPELESSLY CRUSTY."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BACHELOR'S HALL, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague, a famous wit and beauty, pronounced the severest sarcasm that was ever published concerning her own sex: "It goes far toward reconciling me to be a woman," said she, "when I reflect that I am in no danger of marrying one of them." Miss M. E. Braddon, the English novelist, corroborates the imputation of Mme. Montague by contending, that "Truth and affection of themselves have no value with them. It is a blind self-abnegation, or the coldest indifference." Alexander Dumas says: "Heaven, in its merciful providence, gave no beard to women, because it knew they could not hold their tongues long enough to be shaved." For the sake of women, men dishonor and kill themselves, and in the midst of their universal carnage the creature who brings it to pass has only one thought troubling her mind, and that is whether she shall dress so as to look like an umbrella or dinner-bell." Quintus Metellus, after impaling the whole sex for its diabolical tendency to impair the little happiness permitted mortals to enjoy, declares that "we should seek rather the perpetuity of nations than our own happiness in this brief life;" saying further, "surely if we could get along without them no one would wish to charge himself with such a weariness." Instance the biting sarcasm of Alphonse Karr, who maintains that "a woman marries a man that she may dress in white, and poisons him that she may dress in black." He can point, however, to the stoical Greek poet for his justification, and in particular to that suggestive verse, which holds that

"Two happy days in marriage are allow'd,
The wife in bridal robes, and in a shroud;
Sure, then, that state cannot be called accurst,
When the last day is happy as the first."

Let me say, (and, like *Meddle* in "London Assurance," "I say it without hesitation, and I say it boldly,") that I accept all and renounce nothing of the philosophy of those writers, as it affects this particular theme. There are scores of men, who from different motives varying only in their degree of pusillanimous weakness, attribute to the "dear sex" (!) the perfection of human accomplishments—nay, more, of the divine graces. That these asseverations are grossly false no sane man need be informed, who takes even an indifferent interest in his hapless Benedick friends, or reads the indelible writing on the scroll of history, beginning with the too pliable Eve in the Garden of Eden, and instancing the thousand epochs of strife, and the million remarkable diabolisms of which these petted darlings were the mainspring. The blight of Eden is upon all of them, for where Heaven in its propitious kindness confers upon woman the grace of a perfect character, she becomes displeased with the exceptional type, and runs to Satan with a breakneck velocity to receive his pronounced anathema, that she may have something in common with her kind. Directly opposite my apartments on West Fourth street resides a young lady of forty-five summers, who, in the language of the ballad, "bloomed and faded years ago." She is not without pretensions to beauty, though, without exaggeration, as homely as a wretchedly-executed wood-cut of Blue Beard. On the Sabbath day, invariably at 12, she advances to the window with the zephyr-like grace and agility of a *premier danseuse*, and seating herself with the soft regularity of a hippopotamus, stares at and ogles me like a veritable ogre. Mistaking my manifestations of displeasure for sentimental agitation engendered by her majestic presence, she writes, addressing me—a bachelor of sixty-seven—as "poesy's own Summer child," deprecating my desolate condition, and desiring to know whether she could not be "a lamp unto my wayward feet," and an "exotic fragrance wherewith to permeate the atmosphere circumambient about thee, distilling rare sweets in and about thy pathway through life." When I say that she possesses a voice aside of which the clarion shriek of the Rocky Mountain bald-headed eagle would be considered but a consumptive effort, I opine you will be able to determine what the character of my answer to her epistle was. Her immediate friend and boon companion is Mrs. Pantson, a woman suffragist and an unbearable cat, who does the scandal gossip of the neighborhood, and perpetually clamors for the franchise. From these unnatural monstrosities good Lord (and Mr. Editor) deliver us.

BARTHOLOMEW BATTERBURY.

FROM A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL—SHE QUOTES EMERSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the matrimonial discussion now going the rounds in your paper, we think it hardly fair that the bachelors should do all the talking in these days of woman's rights. We propose to do our share when we can without censure.

There is so much that might be said on this subject we hardly know where to begin. Yet we say at the outset the gentlemen are greatly to blame for the state of affairs as they exist between us. We are tired of hearing our extravagance and utter worthlessness paraded before the public. You can hardly take up a paper but such is the theme. One would think that all the girls thought of was to get married, and to marry the man who would give them the finest dresses and the most of them. One girl of this class speaks for the whole sex, while a worthy girl's example goes for nothing. As to the matter of dress, these same gentlemen would not wait upon, scarce recognize, ladies if they were not fashionably dressed; would be the first to dub them as dowdyish if they were not modern in style and appearance.

There are hundreds of the finest girls in the world all over New-England. They are the best in the community of the "old New-England stock," the daughters of ministers, doctors, lawyers, and well-to-do farmers. Their every evening, with but few exceptions, is spent at home. The best books, periodicals, and papers, not excepting the daily NEW-YORK TIMES, are found upon their tables. Their time is spent in ministering to the wants of their parents in their declining years, and in storing their minds with useful knowledge. But what does all this amount to with the young men? One butterfly girl would attract more attention than a score of well-informed, good-principled young women. The Smith sisters, of Glastonbury notoriety, are notable examples of the class mentioned. The two now living are personally well known to the writer, and formerly five more intelligent and accomplished sisters never graced a home than they were. Among the uneducated, and those who have had but little opportunity for education and self-improvement, you can hardly find one unmarried woman. Scarce one among the Irish. It may be said they are not afraid to work, but wait until they have education and refinement, and they will not marry the ones they do now.

The bachelor asks how he shall become acquainted with the marriageable girls? He must make the first advances. Does he expect the ladies to step up and ask him for his company home? We have not come to that yet, though it is Dr. Bushnell's idea of the rights of woman that such should be her privilege. But no; we are orthodox; we walk in the strait and narrow path allotted to woman.

Now, one word to those lone mortals who ever wait now before our mental vision, striving to better their condition by plunging yet deeper into the chaos which surrounds them. Let them look up, and not down, and have faith in woman's nature. Emerson tells us, in *Scientific Aims and Occupations*, that "he alone can tell himself what he is to do;" that "it is revealed to him in the progress of his mind, always becoming revealed more distinctly." Now, we imagine it would be to some of these gentlemen as much a subject of systematic thought as if they were going to take a journey in Prof. Donaldson's balloon. But don't get up too high, for the coming down is fearful. Wait till a calm, clear morning; then the prospects are for a pleasant journey, a safe adjustment of the ropes, and finally a safe arrival in the desired haven. We advise these gentlemen to read *My Wife and I*, with the sequel. Mrs. Stowe understands her own sex. There are more Eva Hendersons than one in the world, and Argies and Alices; but Alice is spoken for, so you need not look that way. Eva's is an ideal home just to our mind. Who would not rather have Harry and happiness than an army of servants to trouble one; a companion we did not love, who was no companion for us; life easy and joyous, when we have but one to live in this world of shadow as well as sunshine? The girls are well enough; they would do right if let alone. There are too many Aunt Marias who influence them. But the future will be brighter; we are learning to think for ourselves, and will act accordingly.

We beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, for the length of our communication. We trust you are benevolently disposed toward this class of the community who have so lately come upon us for our pity and commiseration. I trust through your kind offices they will, many of them, be happily domesticated before another Autumn's leaves shall fall or another Indian Summer shed its mellow light over

THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874. NEW-ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

THE CANON ON RITUALISM ADOPTED BY BOTH HOUSES.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—DEBATE ON BAPTISMAL REGENERATION—THE QUESTION OF SHORTENING THE FORM OF PRAYER.

Yesterday's session of the Episcopal Convention was important, from the fact of its having settled three of the most prominent questions which have come before the body. Everybody understood that the Ritualists had been defeated before yesterday, but it was not until then that the final vote was formally taken. A second important matter was the refusal of the petition to change the form of the Baptismal Office so as to ease the consciences of those who are obliged to use it, and who do not hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration taught by it. Dr. Alexander Vinton represented the petitioners, and spoke ably and interestingly in their behalf, setting with special clearness the theory of baptism held by them. He was opposed by Dr. Adams and others. Provision was also made for a shortened form of service, and the subject of a provincial system was touched upon in the latter part of the day, but no decisive action was taken upon it.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the President of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church took his seat and the minutes of the Friday session were read and approved. The first business thereafter was the appointment of a committee on the translation of the Prayer-book into Spanish. The President's nominations were: Rev. Dr. William D. Wilson, of Central New-York; Rev. Charles R. Hale, of New-York; Dr. Henry Coppeé, of Lehigh University, Central Pennsylvania, and Prof. T. F. Crane, of Cornell University, Central New-York.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, asked for a suspension of the rules in order that the following preamble and resolution might be introduced:

Whereas, Under existing laws the number of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary has become so large as to interfere with thorough efficiency in its government, therefore

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a commission, composed of two Bishops, two Clerical and two Lay Deputies, be appointed to consider what legislation may be necessary to enable the Trustees to govern the seminary with increased efficiency, and to report to the General Convention at its next session, said committee having power to confer with the several dioceses having an interest in the seminary, and to take such other action as may be necessary to perfect the plan or plans that the commission may desire to propose to the General Convention.

Mr. Welsh stated that there were 360 Trustees of the seminary already, and that by and by there would be a thousand. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Long Island, the House of Deputies concurred in the message sent yesterday from the House of Bishops concerning the matter to be hereafter printed on the third and fourth pages of the Hymnal.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston, of New-York, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society having provided for the publication of the edition of the Standard Prayer-Book as set forth by the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies at the meeting of the General Convention in 1871, without any expense whatever to the Church,

Whereas, We understand that the issue of this book by said society involved an outlay of over $5,000, thus precluding the possibility of its being published as a business venture by any publishing house, therefore

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That we hereby recognize this act of great liberality on the part of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, and express our thanks therefor.

The President appointed as trustees of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, the Bishops of Delaware and Easton, Rev. Drs. H. C. Potter and Morgan Dix, and Messrs. Stephen P. Nash, William Alexander Smith, and Lloyd W. Wells.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, moved to adopt the report of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary. Carried.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON RITUALISM.

Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, presented the report of the Committee of Conference concerning the disagreement of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies in reference to the proposed canon on Ritualism, which has already been printed in THE TIMES. The Committee of Conference reported the same canon, except that the specification of the practices of the use of incense and of the crucifix, as instances of acts symbolizing false doctrine, were omitted.

Rev. Dr. William Rudder, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know the reason of the omission.

Mr. Burgwin replied that there were some members of the House of Bishops who could not accede to the doctrine that the use of incense and the crucifix always symbolized false doctrine.

Rev. Dr. James De Koven, of Wisconsin, thought the committee's amendment of the canon a very valuable one. In the first place the effect of the canon was confined to the celebration of Holy Communion, and in the second place the two things were required to be proved concerning the practices complained of—first, that they symbolized false doctrine; and secondly, that they were not allowed in the Book of Common-Prayer. There was nothing in the canon which authorized the use of incense and the crucifix. If their use was lawful before it was lawful now, and if unlawful before it was unlawful now. He was in favor of the canon, because while forbidding certain acts of external adoration, it allowed others, and so did not commit the cruel wrong of forbidding to the children of the Church all outward expression of their inward reverence. But while favoring the canon he feared it was unconstitutional, and if he voted against it it would be for that reason.

Further discussion of the question was prevented by the arrival of the time set for the order of the day, which was the subject of baptismal regeneration. Before this debate was opened, however, on motion of Mr. Hill Burgwin, the consideration of the report of the committee on the dissolution of connection between ministers and their parishes was made the order of the day for Monday, at 2 o'clock.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, of Massachusetts, opened the debate on baptismal regeneration. He said he spoke as representing more than 500 clergymen, constituting over one-sixth of all those in the Episcopal Church, and whose large numbers entitled them to a respectful hearing. What they asked, through him, was a very simple thing and easily granted. It was the omission of one word in one place in the rubric of infant baptism, and in another place the granting of the alternative of using or not using a certain prayer. And the petitioners ask this action because their consciences are grieved by being compelled to use certain formularies of words. For in the baptismal service occur words, the use of which is compulsory, and which imply an absolute and necessary connection between the baptismal act and the grace resulting from it. Dr. Vinton then specified several theories of baptismal regeneration, the holders of which could conscientiously use the language of the rubric. But there is, he said, another theory tolerated in the Church, and its holders cannot conscientiously use the words of the Prayer-Book. This theory is that baptism is a sacrament, and that the sacrament is a covenant between God and man. But a covenant implies conditions, and the conditions are the life of the covenant. If the conditions are present the covenant holds, and if the conditions are absent the covenant fails. Now, it is true that God, on his part, cannot fail, but man, the other party to the covenant, may. It follows, then, that the grace of baptism being dependent on conditions, and those conditions not being always certified to be present, there may be a failure of the promised grace. There is, therefore, no necessary tie between the sacrament and the grace of the sacrament. This theory is fully allowed to be held in the Church and therefore its holders have a right to complain of being compelled to use language which implies that grace does necessarily follow from the act of baptism. To show that this theory is allowed in the Church, Dr. Vinton quoted the language of the decision in the Gorham case of the Judicial Committee of the Provincial Council in England, and of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, both of which bodies hold that no moral change in the subject of baptism results from the sacrament. Dr. Vinton then maintained that if the Church allowed this doctrine to be held she was wrong in requiring the use of words which falsify it, and consequently those who hold the theory have a right to feel aggrieved at the compulsory use of the words in question. And if the conflict came he could easily see how many persons would prefer the truth of God to the conventionalism of the Church. It was easy to say "Let them go," but the Church had no right to reject those whom God has called. But what are the objections to the proposed change? The first is that it involves a change in the doctrine of the Church. But this is not true, for the use of alternative forms does not imply a denial of either when the other is used. There are several alternative forms already in use in the Church, and no harm results from their use. A second objection is, that to grant the petition is to open the door to unnumbered changes. But when petitioners so respectable in numbers and character ask a specific request, will it be denied because somebody else may at another time ask for something else? Such a course might become a weak mother who feels herself compelled to deny the request of a spoiled son in order to put a stop to his encroachments upon her authority. But the Church is not a weak mother, and can afford to grant or deny the request on its merits, without consideration of collateral issues. They were accustomed sometimes to hear in the newspapers and in speeches a slur cast upon those who asked this favor, as having weak consciences and being weak brethren. But he would say to them that no man should make [illegible] of conscience in any of its forms. It was God's vicegerent in the soul. Another [illegible] was that these men did not ask this change for themselves. But this, instead of weakening the petition, should strengthen it. For himself, he pleaded for the pure, simple truth. He might dwell upon the expediency of this change. It was no panic legislation. It had been before the Church for years, and met only with such treatment as might well discourage any further appeal. He concluded by urging upon the house the necessity of taking the claim of these men into consideration, although he did not believe, from his knowledge of its constitution, that there was much probability of any favorable action being taken in the matter.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, then spoke on the subject. He said it was with a good deal of hesitation that he spoke on a subject so important as this was, because he knew that the two ablest and best minds in the house were on the opposite side. The first thing he would suggest was that a great drag net had been cast out by these men to drag all with them. But he would say that they had succeeded in convincing the clergy and laity of the Church of one thing upon which perhaps they did not calculate, and that was, that five-sixths of their clergy had no desire for any change, being perfectly content with the doctrine of the Prayer-Book, and with the practices and principles which had been handed down to them. This dispute about regeneration in baptism was a very old one. That Bishop of irregular ordination, Bishop Cheney, was brought up for trial by one of the greatest legal minds of the Church; and what, he would ask, was it for? It was for exercising of his own accord that very privilege which his learned friend would now have the honor to sanction. He was tried for omitting those very words, the omission of which they were now asked to authorize. The deputies from Massachusetts and Virginia now asked them to pass a rubric which would reverse that passed in the case of Bishop Cheney in the common sense of all Christian men. Speaking of the question of conscience, he would say that he was fully convinced that Ignatius, of Loyola, was a very conscientious man. But he would say that conscience was not God. It was a part of weak and frail human nature, and might be diseased, as the eye or the ear might be afflicted, and therefore in listening to the voice of God it might return an incorrect report. Besides conscience, in addition to being diseased, might be uninstructed. He had no doubt the savage Indian when he tortured his victim was under the influence of an ignorant conscience. He was not going, therefore, to cast himself upon that ground, and he believed his brother from Massachusetts would agree with him in that respect. The change proposed would actually destroy their doctrine; and might it not be that those who made this appeal to them were under the influence of a false conscience? Again he would say that these gentlemen who complained of this matter on the ground of conscience were all twenty-three years of age when they solemnly accepted these doctrines at their ordination, and if they had then any scruples of conscience they should not have subscribed to them. He then dwelt at length upon the question in a doctrinal point of view, and showed that its adoption would be opening the way toward unsettling belief in all forms of sacramental orders. This doctrine of regeneration contained the doctrine of the incarnation of Christ, the doctrine of His crucifixion, and the doctrine of the Holy Spirit of God, as applied through the sacraments to regenerate the soul. It contained, in fact, all the doctrines which were most important to the practice of morality and spiritual goodness. He referred to the teaching of the Church of England on the subject, and concluded by expressing the hope that the convention would make no such change as had been proposed.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

During Dr. Adams' remarks messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing that they concurred in the resolutions relating to the French and Spanish prayer-books; that they concurred in the nominations of Trustees for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and that they concurred, with a slight amendment, in the resolution relating to the appointment of a commission in regard to the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary. This amendment was concurred in by the House of Deputies.

ADOPTION OF THE CANON ON RITUALISM.

A message was also received announcing that the House of Bishops had accepted to the report of the Committee of Conference with reference to the cannon on ritual.

On motion of Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, the vote as to the concurrence in the message was taken by dioceses and orders. The committee had reported the following canon:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following additional section be added to canon 20, title 1, "Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer:"

[1.] If any Bishop have reason to believe, or if complaint be made to him in writing by two or more of his Presbyters that, within his jurisdiction, ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, have been introduced by any minister during the celebration of the Holy Communion, (such as (*a*) the elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the views of people as objects toward which adoration is to be made, (*b*) any act of adoration of or toward the elements in the Holy Communion, such as bowings, prostrations, and genuflexions, and all other like acts not authorized or allowed by the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer,) it shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the standing committee as his counsel of advice, and with them to investigate the matter.

[2.] If, after investigation, it shall appear to the Bishop and the standing committee that ceremonies and practices not ordained or authorized as aforesaid, are setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, by instrument of writing under his hand, to admonish the minister of the parish to discontinue such practices or ceremonies; and if the minister shall disregard such admonition, it shall be the duty of the standing committee to cause him to be tried for a breach of his ordination vow. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the presentment, trial, and punishment of any minister under the provisions of section 1 of canon 2, title 2, of the Digest.

[3.] In all investigations under the provisions of this canon, the minister whose acts or practices are the subject matter of the investigation shall be notified, and have opportunity to be heard in his defense. The charges preferred and the findings of the Bishop and Standing Committee shall be in writing, and a record shall be kept of the proceedings in the case.

A vote by dioceses and orders was then called for, and was taken with the following result: Clerical vote—Yeas. 38; nays, 2; divided, 1. Lay vote—Yeas, 28; nays, 1; divided, 2. The canon is therefore finally adopted by both houses of the convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate upon baptismal regeneration was resumed in the afternoon.

Mr. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The President put the motion and declared it carried. A division was called for, and on a count there were found to be 56 yeas and 56 nays. A second vote was then taken and the motion to lay on the table was lost.

Rev. Dr. Cady, of Massachusetts, moved that the vote be taken in five minutes, and the motion was carried.

Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, said he wished to protest against the use which had been made of his name. It had been said that he would support the motion, and it was not so. He was opposed to it because the petitioners did not make their appearance in the house, and those who supported the motion said that they had no trouble, but spoke for those who had. At the very best these petitioners were not brave men. It had been said that the proposed change would not alter the doctrine of the Church, but he thought it would sweep away the whole catechism. And, finally, he was opposed to the petition because it came in the form of a threat.

At the call of the Diocese of Pittsburg the vote was then taken by dioceses and orders upon the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That it be, and hereby is, proposed to add as a rubric at the end of the Office for Infant Baptism the words following, viz.:

"The minister may, at his discretion, omit the exhortation preceding the Lord's Prayer in the above office, and in place of the Thanksgiving substitute the collect for Easter Even. This rubric, however, is not to be construed as implying any change in the doctrine of the Church."

2. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Secretary of the House of Deputies cause the proposed rubric to be made known to the dioceses as required by the constitution and canons.

The result of the ballot was: Clerical vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 34; divided, 1. Lay vote—Affirmative, 6; negative, 24; divided, 1.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Dr. Hall offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Hymnals to make such alterations in the Hymnal in typographical and other mistakes as would allow it to be printed. After some discussion, the matter was referred to a committee of five to report on Monday next.

Dr. Hall then offered a resolution requesting that the Committee on Constitutional Amendments be discharged, which was carried. He then read a resolution referred to the committee on the 18th day of the session recommending a change in article No. 111 of the constitution, and also the report of the committee declining to make any alteration. The report was adopted.

Another report was read, in which the committee requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them on supplemental deputies. The report was adopted.

A resolution requiring a two-thirds vote in the case of a clergyman on trial to condemn him was then passed.

The next resolution was in reference to courts of appeal. The committee recommended that it was not expedient to make any amendment to the constitution which would establish courts of appeal. The resolution was approved.

ABBREVIATION OF THE FORM OF PRAYER.

The report of the committee recommended an amendment to article 8 of the constitution which would allow of the morning and evening prayers being shortened in such dioceses as might deem it expedient, provided the prayers be compiled wholly from the Book of Common Prayer.

Dr. De Koven said that at present they had a Prayer-Book which required that they should say morning and evening prayer every day and, owing to their length, it had become impossible in many instances to do so. He said these prayers had been shortened in England, so that they could be said in twelve minutes, and surely in fifteen minutes. They could not do this as the constitution now stood, and he thought it desirable it should be amended in this respect.

Dr. McCready thought the alterations proposed could be effected in a better way. They were changing the Prayer-Book by changing the constitution, and he thought it more desirable the change should be made by a rubric.

It was moved to amend the committee's report by striking out the clause giving to each of the dioceses a right to make a shortened form of service for itself. The amendment was laid on the table, and the vote was taken on the report of the committee with the following result:

Clerical vote—Affirmative, 37; negative, 4; divided, 0.

Lay vote—Affirmative, 24; negative, 3; divided, 2.

The next report from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments was one unfavorable to the establishment of a provincial system in the Church. After slight debate, it was laid on the table.

The house then adjourned.

INTERESTING TO BANKS.

SERVICE OF PROCESS ON BANKS WHILE IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

In 1873 the National Bank of the Commonwealth passed into the hands of a Receiver as an insolvent bank, under the provisions of the Currency act. While in the hands of such Receiver process was served on the President of the bank in a suit brought by the Security Bank, of the City of New-York, to recover money claimed to be due to the latter. The President paid no attention to the service of the process, nor did he give notice thereof to any other officer of the bank or to the Receiver, and the result was that judgment by default was rendered for nearly $57,000 against the bank. A motion was made and denied, and again made and denied, to open the default, and from the judgment denying such motion an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Judge Daniels, in delivering the opinion of the court, characterizes the conduct of George Ellis, the President of the bank, as follows: "He, to use his own language concerning his singular and extraordinary conduct following the service, supposing that his connection with the bank ceased by the appointment of a Receiver,' took no notice of any papers that were served upon him as an officer thereof, and did not do so in regard to the summons herein, nor did he inform said Receiver of said service.' This is the sworn statement of the defendant's President. And it so completely describes his utter want of moral, as well as official, sense of accountability, as to dispense with all further attempts at characterizing his conduct." The application to open the judgment was strenuously opposed on the ground that the order denying the motion at Chambers to open the judgment was one within the discretion of the Judge making it, and, therefore, not appealable. On this point the Judge, in his opinion, holds that, while the order was a discretionary one, yet it was not an order affecting a substantial right, and therefore appealable. He concludes: "The bank continued to exist notwithstanding the appointment of a Receiver. The suit was therefore properly instituted against it, and the defense should accordingly be made by it. The order appealed from should be reversed, with ten dollars costs and disbursements on the appeal, to the defendant and appellant, and an order should be entered setting aside the judgment, and allowing the defendant, within ten days after notice of the order, to serve an answer to the complaint, on payment within that time of ten dollars costs of opposing the motion, and the disbursements made on the entry of the judgment."

PIER SHEDS.

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO THE OWNERS OF SHIPPING.

The General Term of this district has rendered a decision of importance to the owners of shipping, as affecting their right to erect sheds on the docks for the protection of their freight from the elements while being loaded or unloaded. Proceedings were taken in the name of the people to determine the right of Charles H. Mallory & Co., owners of a Southern line of steamers, to maintain a shed on the pier at which their steamers received and discharged their freight and passengers, which shed was claimed on the part of the plaintiffs in the case to be an obstruction of the wharf in its use for purposes of commerce, and a nuisance. A decision was rendered at Special Term against the right to maintain the structure in question. From this decision an appeal was taken, and the original judgment is now sustained. The appeal was heard before Judges Daniels and Lawrence, the latter of whom delivered the opinion of the court as follows:

This is an appeal from a judgment rendered at special term restraining the defendants from maintaining a shed on Pier No. 20 East River, and from interfering with the free use of said pier by the public, as the same was used before said shed was placed thereon. Also from an order denying a motion made by the defendants that this cause be referred back to the Judge who tried the same with directions to make a specific finding "that numerous steam transportation lines running vessels between New-York and other ports, both domestic and foreign, have for many years maintained upon piers occupied by them, some upon the East River and others on the North River, numerous sheds, without disturbance from the public authorities." The evidence at the trial, in my opinion, disclosed no facts which should lead us to a different conclusion from that which was reached by the General Term of this court when this case was before it on the appeal from an order made at Special Term for an injunction *pendente lite*. Fully concurring in the views then expressed in the opinion of the court delivered by Mr. Justice Brady, we see no reason for doubting that the judgment at the Special Term was correct and should be affirmed. Nor was there any error in the decision of the motion to send the case back to the learned Justice who tried the cause, for a specific finding, as requested by the defendant's counsel. The fact that similar sheds have been erected upon the piers mentioned in the request, without disturbance from the public authorities, is immaterial. The question in this case is, whether the shed erected by the defendants was erected under lawful authority, or whether it was a nuisance. The fact that other parties had erected sheds upon other piers had, and could have, no bearing on this question. The right of the defendants was to be determined by the facts showing the authority under which this particular structure was erected, not by the acts, or by the authority or license given to others. Even if the public authorities have allowed illegal structures to be placed upon other piers, evidence tending to show that fact would not control this case. The existence of a nuisance cannot be justified, nor its continuance demanded, by establishing that similar nuisances have been permitted. It seems, therefore, conclusively to follow that the order appealed from, as well as the judgment in this case, should be affirmed, with costs.

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Frank Conlin, attempted murder, ten years; George Cunningham, grand larceny, two years and six months; Andrew J. Wilson, burglary, two years and six months; Francis Collins, burglary, five years; Thomas McGrath, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Finnerty, grand larceny, five years; William Dwyer, grand larceny, one year; Michael Brown, grand larceny, one year; Christian Shellkof, grand larceny, one year; Edward Porter, grand larceny, three years and six months; William Smith, grand larceny, three years and six months; Charles Smith, forgery, third degree, one year; Joseph Schneider, burglary, three years; Edward Ryan, larceny, two years and six months; William Percival, grand larceny, one year and six months; James Connolly, burglary, two years and six months; William Ward, burglary, two years and six months; Mary Phillips, petit larceny from person, three years; Hattie Smith, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Benjamin Newitter, false pretences, one year and three months; Clarence White, burglary, two years and six months; Peter Fleshman, burglary, five years; Charles H. Wheeler, grand larceny, five years; Martin Meehan, grand larceny, five years; Edward McCabe, grand larceny, two years and six months; Caroline Blum, receiver of stolen goods, one year; Hattie Knight, receiver of stolen goods, one year; Joseph McCafferty, grand larceny, two years; Pierce Kennedy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Peter Smith, forgery, two years; William McGill, forgery, two years and six months; George H. Moore, forgery, two years and six months; Edward McCarthy, forgery, two years and six months; James Reilly, grand larceny, two years; Charles W. Patri, grand larceny, five years; Gilbert Hamilton, burglary, four years and six months; Charles E. Becker, grand larceny, two years and six months; Robert Willett, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Anderson, robbery, seven years; John Blight, grand larceny, two years and six months; Edward Hogan, grand larceny, one year.

THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

On the appeal taken from an order of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, denying a motion made to require the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to show cause why they should not forthwith make their report and complete their proceedings in the matter of laying out the new parade ground, a decision has been rendered by the General Term sustaining the judgment of the court below. The court holds that the preparing and filing of the map of the property, which had been done in this case, did not deprive the owners of the land to be taken of their title thereto; that the Commissioners of Estimate not having made their report, the Commissioners of Public Parks had a right, as they did, to pass a resolution discontinuing the proceedings; that as the owners of the property were not divested of their rights by the survey and filing of the map, it cannot be perceived how they could possibly be injured by the discontinuance of the proceedings taken to acquire the title.

CANVASSING THE VOTES FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted calling the attention of the Inspectors of Election to section 49 of the Election law which prescribes the order in which votes in the different boxes shall be canvassed after the polls are closed, and informing them that the votes in the box for Aldermen at large must be canvassed after Box No. 6, except in the Second Judicial District, where the canvass of the votes for Aldermen at large will follow box No. 8. The canvass of the votes for Aldermen at large will, therefore, immediately precede that of Constitutional amendments, which will close the canvass.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Josiah G. Colgate, Ordnance Officer of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation.

First Lieut. Assar Greenebaum, of Company H, Sixth Regiment, has resigned, owing to the expiration of his term of service.

At an election held in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Timothy C. Mayhew was chosen to be Captain, vice Charles H. Zellinsky resigned.

Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. H. Schmidt commanding, will give a military ball at Turner Hall, Meserole street, to-morrow evening.

The members of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, presented their commandant, Capt. Charles E. Satterlee, and Lieut. John Marshall, each a new regulation sword and the accompanying equipments.

The following elections in the Eighty-fourth Regiment have been promulgated: David H. Lamport, Second Lieutenant; Ottiwell Hagenbotham, First Lieutenant, Company K, and William Campbell, Second Lieutenant, Company K.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will hold a business meeting at its armory, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., when the preliminary arrangements for a ball, to be given during next month, will be completed.

Major W. J. Denslow, Inspector of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has formally declined the office of Major in the Thirteenth Regiment on the ground that his acceptance would be discourteous to Gen. Dakin, who had assisted him to his present position.

The Seventh Regiment paraded for review, inspection, and muster in Tompkins square on Monday. The following is a list of the number present by companies:

F.&S.	Band.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	T'l.
17	47	67	94	46	51	69	57	67	97	81	79	—772

The Sixteenth Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. Alfred Cosley commanding paraded, for review by Brig. Gen. Ryder, on Tuesday, at Peekskill. This battalion is composed of Companies A, of Peekskill, B, of Nyack, C, of Sing Sing, and D, of Yonkers.

The Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment will present a gold and silver medal, respectively, to the two companies in that command recruiting the largest number of men during the ensuing year. This command will hold a reception during the coming month, the date to be designated hereafter.

A battalion court-martial has been appointed to convene at the head-quarters of the Fifteenth Battalion, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Major John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate of the Fifth Brigade.

The result of the muster of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, last week, is indicated in the following table:

F. & S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	T'l.
7	25	23	20	43	26	40	24	28	19	—255

Last Fall the Regiment mustered a total of 321, showing a decrease of 66.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band on Saturday next, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of Mr. E. A. Lefebvre, one of its members. Second Lieut. Charles F. Conner, of Company B in this command, has tendered his resignation. Orrin P. Bogert has been elected Second Lieutenant in Company D of this regiment, vice Stillwell, resigned.

The following organizations, comprising the Twenty-fourth Brigade, head-quarters at Oswego, will parade for inspection and muster, on Monday, the 9th inst., as follows: Forty-eighth Regiment Infantry, at Oswego, 7:30 o'clock P. M.; Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, at Syracuse, 10 o'clock A. M.; Battery Artillery, (dismounted,) at Syracuse, 10 o'clock A. M.

The muster returns of the several regiments comprising the First Brigade, show an increase of 110 in the number present, since last year. This is partly due to the gain of 155 recruits in the Twenty-second, and increased gains in the Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments. The number present for inspection in the entire brigade this year was 1,915, an increase of 110; and the number enrolled, 2,659, a decrease of 56.

Col. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has appointed Horace R. Williams Surgeon of his command. The following elections have been promulgated: Henry Kraft, Second Lieutenant of Company I, vice Gruner resigned; Bernhard Koenig, First Lieutenant, and Ernst Meyer, Second Lieutenant, of Company F; Henry Ruger, Second Lieutenant, Company A. First Lieut. J. P. A. Kedenburg, of the same company, and Capt. Louis Ploeger, of Company C, have resigned.

The ninth annual reunion of the Nineteenth New-York Battery took place at the Niagara House, in Lockport, on Tuesday. Twenty-seven members answered roll-call. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. Rogers; Vice President, M. Long; Secretary, Robert O'Hara; Treasurer, W. C. Beck. The project of holding a camp at Olcott, commencing on the 15th of June, 1875, was discussed, whereupon it was finally determined to hold a meeting at the said time and place, to continue two or three days, and a committee was appointed to perfect arrangements for the occasion. A banquet was celebrated in the evening, after which reminiscences of the late war were related.

We clip the following from the *Evening Mail* of Friday:

"It is of the utmost importance to New-York that its Aldermen should be men who know what the best interests of the City are, and will do their best to promote them. We want to see in that board those who will unite in making New-York a metropolis in every sense of the word; who are capable of looking after all its interests, material, financial, and other. Mr. George H. Forster is one of this sort; he believes that the present institutions of New-York, its splendid National Guard, and other features which have helped to make it what it is, should be liberally supported, and that all progress should be made that is consistent with economical management. All Republicans will vote for Mr. Forster, of course; and all respectable Democrats will do well to substitute the name of Mr. Forster on their Aldermanic ticket in place of—say Mr. Guntzer."

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, will hold battalion drills on Mondays, the 9th, 13th, 23d and 30th insts., at 8 P. M. Company H of this command will hold an election for Captain on Friday evening. On the same evening, Company C will elect a First Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of William Hauser. Corporal Carl Herbst has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Board of Officers, and left general guide of this regiment. The following elections in this command have been announced at Division Headquarters: William Hauser, to be Captain of Company C; Joseph Pohler, Captain, and Julius Wohleve, First Lieutenant, Company F; George Gerusch, First Lieutenant, and Gottfried Schumann, Second Lieutenant, Company E. Gottfried C. Reichert and Hewing Kreiter, recently elected First and Second Lieutenants in this command, failed to qualify. George W. Wilson has been appointed Quartermaster.

The sixth competition for the Gildersleeve medal, open only to the rank and file of the Twelfth Regiment, took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Tuesday, and was won by Sergeant C. W. Reddy, on a score of thirty-three out of a possible forty points. The following is a list of the best scores in detail:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Serg't Reddy..	4 3 3 3 3	16	4 3 3 4 3	17	33
Private Smith.	3 2 3 3 3	14	3 4 4 4 3	18	32
Private Burton	3 3 3 3 3	15	2 2 3 4 4	15	30
Private Dolan..	2 2 0 2 3	9	2 3 3 4 3	15	24
Private Curran	2 0 3 4 2	11	4 0 3 3 2	12	23

At a meeting of Company H, in this command, on Thursday evening, Sergt. W. C. Reddy, of Company D, was elected Captain, vice Hanks, resigned. The fifth competition for the "Boylan" medal, open only to officers of this command, will take place at Creedmoor on Tuesday next.

The Ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Hitchcock commanding, paraded in fatigue uniform for inspection, review, and muster, on Tuesday afternoon. Shortly before 3 o'clock the regiment, preceded by a full band and drum corps, entered the square, parading ten companies of fourteen front, and at once formed on the eastern side for review by Gen. Varian and staff. The appearance of the command was very fine, the uniforms were in good order, and buttons and muskets clean and bright. The passage was well executed, the distances properly preserved, and the marching steady and uniform. The salutes, however, were not up to the standard, and at the wheel into line after review several gaps were made. The regiment was next formed in column for inspection and muster, during which the movements were very poorly performed. The following is a list of the number mustered by companies:

F. & S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	T'l.
12	50	51	36	42	44	48	27	32	42	40	48	—472

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon, commanding, paraded for inspection and muster, in Tompkins square, on Wednesday afternoon. The command was in full dress, and, accompanied by its band, presented a very fine appearance. Formation was made in nine companies of twelve files, and the manner of equalization was performed very ungracefully. The regiment next passed in review before Gen. Varian and staff, during which the alignments and distances were well preserved, and the salutes excellently given. In returning to its original position, however, the distances were lost, and gaps were in consequence very numerous. The regiment is in a disorganized condition at present, as it has been without a competent commander for a considerable period, and its officers are inefficient and, in some cases, mutinous. Col. Gilon says he will insist upon frequent drills during the Winter, besides making changes in the company officers, as far as practicable, and hopes to enable it to regain its former standing in the National Guard. The following table indicates the number present by companies:

F. & S.	Band.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	T'l.
11.	30	29	24	50	47	21	41	26	32	29	—340

In 1873 the regiment mustered 355 present, showing a decrease of 15. The commission of First Lieut. Louis Picus has been returned, owing to his failure to qualify. Capt. Peter Het, of Company G in this command, has resigned.

The inspection, muster, and review of the Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, took place at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday evening. At 8 P. M. the command was equalized into ten companies of ten front, the fife and drum corps performing the offices of a band. A dress parade was first executed. The formations were prompt, and the several companies moved into their positions with promptness. The manual of arms was specially deserving of commendation. The regiment was next formed for review by Gen. Varian, who was accompanied by his staff. The review in line was performed in a creditable manner, the men keeping a steady position, with eyes directed to the front. The passage was in accordance with the Austen-Morris system of indoor reviews and very well executed, considering the narrow limits of the hall. The salutes were only passable, the officers appearing to have different conceptions of the manner in which they should be given. The command was next broken into column for inspection, and here, again, an apparent want of instruction on the part of the commissioned officers was manifested. The following is the result of the muster, by companies:

F. & S.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	T'l.
13	27	40	50	25	20	47	23	42	27	21	—335

In 1873 the number present was 360, showing a loss of 25.

The First Battalion Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster, commanding, paraded for inspection, review, and muster at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening. The "First Sergeants' call" was sounded at 8 P. M. and, after equalization by the Adjutant, which occupied considerable unnecessary time, formation was made in six companies of ten files front, with full band and drum corps. The band has recently been reorganized, and, not having had an opportunity for drill made some blunders, which will soon be rectified, as the command is in possession of a competent Drum Major. A dress parade followed, which was very creditably performed, and, at its close, the battalion was formed for review by Gen. Varian and staff. During the passage the alignments were very badly preserved, and, in some instances, the distances apparently ignored. The inspection which followed was a mere farce, and displayed an astonishing want of instruction on the part of the line officers. The following is a list of the number present by companies:

F. & S.	Band.	A.	B.	C.	E.	G.	H.	T'l.
8	30	35	28	29	15	29	31	—205

In 1873 the number present at the Fall inspection was 239, showing a loss of 34. Two new companies have been organized for this command, one to be lettered D, and the other F. The latter company was present for muster on Monday night, but not having been officially sworn in, was not permitted muster. Company A of this command will give a ball at the regimental armory on Thanksgiving evening, the 26th inst.

CREEDMOOR.

THE NINTH COMPETITION FOR THE "TURF, FIELD, AND FARM" CHALLENGE BADGE—J. J. O'KELLY THE WINNER.

The ninth competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* Challenge Badge took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The contest commenced promptly at 3 P. M., and as there were only seven shots to be fired by each marksman, it was brought to a speedy termination. The weather was favorable for fine shooting. The wind, though at times somewhat gusty, was not sufficiently strong to affect the scores of experienced marksmen. J. J. O'Kelly and J. F. B. Collins "tied" on a score of 16, out of a possible 20 points. In order to determine which was the winner, it was decided that they should each fire a shot. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Collins made an "outer", and Mr. O'Kelly a "centre." The badge was therefore awarded to the latter. It will be remembered that in order to obtain absolute possession of the trophy, it must be won three times, but not necessarily consecutively. It has already been twice won by Col. Wingate, E. H. Madison, and others. The conditions were, weapon, any rifle; position, standing; two sighting, and five scoring shots. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

Name.	Score.	T'l.
J. J. O'Kelly	4 3 3 3 3	—16
J. F. B. Collins	4 3 3 3 3	—16
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	4 2 4 2 4	—16
Lieut. H. Fulton	3 4 4 3 2	—16
W. S. Smith	2 3 4 3 3	—15
H. S. Jewell	3 4 2 2 4	—15
J. Le Boutillier	4 4 3 2 2	—15
Sergt. Collins	3 2 3 3 3	—14
B. Burton	3 3 3 2 3	—14
Sergt. Renam	2 2 4 3 3	—14
E. H. Madison	2 3 4 2 3	—14
George Crouch	2 2 3 3 3	—13
W. H. Clark	2 2 3 3 3	—13
Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer	2 4 3 0 4	—13
W. G. Burton	3 2 2 2 3	—12
W. C. Reddy	3 2 2 2 3	—12
C. F. Robbins	3 3 2 2 2	—12
P. Lark	3 3 2 2 2	—12
A. V. Davis	2 4 2 2 2	—12
L. M. Morris	2 2 4 2 2	—12
F. H. Holton	2 2 2 2 4	—12
T. M. Henderson	4 0 3 2 3	—12
J. B. Holland	2 2 2 2 3	—11
J. M. Amory	2 2 2 2 3	—11
Sergt. Turner	2 2 2 2 3	—11
James L. Price	2 2 2 2 3	—11
A. M. Mitchell	2 2 3 2 2	—11
J. G. Story	2 2 2 2 2	—10
J. Holland	2 2 2 2 2	—10
L. Backer	2 2 2 2 2	—10
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	2 2 3 0 3	—10
W. B. Coughtry	2 2 3 3 0	—10
R. Hickman	3 2 2 3 0	—10
A. Smith	0 2 2 3 2	— 9
Capt. H. B. Smith	3 0 2 2 2	— 9
B. Rathbone	2 2 2 0 2	— 8
William Moser	0 2 2 0 3	— 7
E. A. Perry	0 0 2 2 2	— 6
T. B. Fish	2 2 0 0 2	— 6
Capt. C. E. Truslow	0 3 0 0 2	— 5

TRIAL OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of Police convened in public session yesterday morning for the trial of Inspectors of Election. Messrs. E. Mills, Allen S. Heath, Alexander Irwin, and John B. Terris, inspectors in the Thirty-third Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, were summoned to appear to answer charges of neglect of duty, and Messrs. Mills, Heath, and Irwin appeared. Mr. Terris is absent from the City, and therefore did not put in an appearance. The charge against Mr. Terris was that he had been absent from the place of registry on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th ult. His friends pleaded in his behalf the sickness of his wife. It appeared that during his absence Mr. H. R. Mills, one of the United States Supervisors, was allowed to enter the names of voters registered in his (Terris') book, in violation of section 17 of the Election law, and for this violation of the law Messrs. Mills, Heath, and Irwin were required to answer. They claimed that in allowing Mr. H. R. Mills to write the names of the qualified voters in the book of the absent inspector, they were not aware that they were doing wrong or violating the law. They were cross-examined by the Commissioner, and although they were men of intelligence and of very respectable standing in the community, it was apparent that they had not made themselves as familiar with the provisions of the law as was necessary under the circumstances. Commissioner Voorhis remarked that if they were not on the eve of election he would move for the removal of the whole board; but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining good men at such short notice to fill the places of inspectors removed or allowed to resign, he moved that the charges be laid on the table. The other Commissioners coincided with Mr. Voorhis, and the charges against Messrs. Mills, Heath, and Irwin were laid over. Mr. Terris was, however, removed from office for absenting himself for two days without notifying the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Charlotte W. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, contains the following bequests:

Pennsylvania Bible Society	$1,000
Widows' and Single Women's Society	5,000
Ladies' Depository	500
Foster Home	500
Church of the Covenant	2,000
Home for Little Wanderers	500
Episcopal Church of St. Clair, Schuylkill County	500
The Grand Ligne Mission, Canada	500
Burmat Baptist Mission	500
Zenana Mission	500
Western House of Industry	500
To the Prayer-book Society of Philadelphia	100
American Church Missionary Society (Episcopal)	5,000
Evangelical Education Society of Episcopal Church	7,000
Total	$24,100

AWAKED UP THROUGH BOTH HEMISPHERES.

The Troy *Whig* relates the following: "We have heard much of the wonders of cable telegraphy in outrunning time and annihilating space, but an anecdote related to us last evening by Mr. W. P. Phillips, assistant agent of the State Associated Press in New-York, who is on a visit to this city, surpasses anything we have ever heard. A gentleman of the Western Union Telegraph office, at No. 145 Broadway, New-York, was sitting in the cable room when a telegram from Philadelphia, destined for Paris, came over the wires. This message, like all others for France, was to go over the cable via Duxbury, Mass. The operator called Duxbury a few times and then said: 'That fellow is asleep evidently; but the cable men are always awake—I'll have to get one of them to go in and wake him up.' So he stepped to another desk, called Plaister Cove in Newfoundland, and sent the following message: 'To Cable Operator, Duxbury: Please go in and wake up my own true love.' The message Plaister Cove hastened to send across the ocean to Valencia, Ireland, who in turn 'rushed' it to London; thence it was hurried to Paris, and still onward to the European end of the French cable at St. Pierre; the operator there flashing it back to Duxbury. In less than two minutes by the clock the message had accomplished its journey of some 8,000 miles, by land and sea, as was evidenced by the clicking of the instrument on the Duxbury desk, which ticked out in a manner a little petulant 'That is a nice way to do. Go ahead. Your own true love.'"

THE COMING ELECTION.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO THE POLICE BY SUPERINTENDENT WALLING—HOW THE POLICE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS ARE TO BE USED.

The following general orders for the guidance of the Police force during the coming election were promulgated to the Captains of Police by Superintendent Walling yesterday:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 146.—Tuesday, the 3d day of November inst., is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M.

On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty.

You will detail two members of your force to duty at each of the polling places, from 6 o'clock A. M. until the completion of the canvassing of votes, with such tours of duty as you shall deem proper.

You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths and boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Election law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law prohibiting the "selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors," on the day "when any election is held," within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held.

You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a Sergeant fully competent to work it, from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass.

In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by adjoining precincts, if you can spare the force; and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office.

You will see that your ballot-boxes, locks and keys are in good order, the ballot-boxes marked or labelled as required and properly distributed to the several polling places in your precinct, and delivered to the Inspectors of Election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day.

You will notify this office promptly of the absence of Inspectors of Election or Poll Clerks from any polling place in your precinct.

You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll of election within your precinct, and to prevent the erection of, and to remove, if erected, any box, booth, or structure for distributing ballots within 150 feet of any polling place.

Your attention is particularly called to section 47 of the Election Laws of 1872, which provides that "each candidate for any office to be filled at the election may, by certificate in writing signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The Inspectors of Election and the Police and other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate shall make a passage for such person to the said Inspectors, shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no inspector of Election, or Board of Inspectors, or Police or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct."

Inspectors of Election are now, by law, canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will, therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the vote and completing the canvass.

The United States Supervisors of Election have also the (§ 5) right to be present at all times after the polls are opened until the canvass be wholly completed, and the proper returns made; and to personally scrutinise, count, and canvass each and every ballot cast in his or their respective election districts for Representative in Congress, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found, "to the end (as the act of Congress declares) that each candidate for the office of Representative in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast."

When the canvass has been completed, you will take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the station-house.

GEORGE W. WALLING,
Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 147.—The Police telegraph instruments, after 4 o'clock P. M., Nov. 3, will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exceptions will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance, the locality of a fire, accidents, calls for the ambulance, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from Central Office.

Your attention is called to the following section of chapter 621 of the laws of the State of New-York, passed June 8, 1874:

SEC. 3. "When the canvass of the ballots found in any box shall have been completed and public proclamation made, as provided by law, the inspectors shall deliver to a patrolman on duty at the polling-places a statement subscribed with their names, which shall be forthwith conveyed by the said patrolman to the station-house of the precinct where the polling-place is located, and the Captain or Sergeant in charge shall immediately transmit, by telegraph or otherwise, the result of such statement to the Superintendent of Police. Such statement shall contain the total number of votes in such ballot-box, and the number of votes found therein for each and every candidate. The Captain or Sergeant in command shall immediately deliver said statement to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, whose duty it shall be to file and preserve the same."

In compliance with the above section, you will so dispose of your command as to insure the transmitting of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts within your precinct to your station-house without delay.

After receiving at the station-house the statement of each ticket, such statement to contain the total number of votes in such ballot-box, the number of votes found therein for each and every candidate, and properly signed by the inspectors as required by law, you will immediately transmit such statement to the Central Office in the following manner, to wit:

The Captain or Sergeant in command of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, will send the statements by special messenger as successively received. The remaining stations will transmit the result of said statement by telegraph, and bring the statement to this office on the morning of November the 4th, to be delivered to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

GEORGE W. WALLING, Superintendent.

A SINGULAR TRIAL.

THE GUARDIANS OF A YOUNG WIFE SUE THE EXECUTORS OF HER HUSBAND'S WILL FOR $50,000.

A trial of a singular and interesting character has been occupying the attention of the Circuit Court, at Carmel, Putnam County, for a few days past, Justice Joseph F. Barnard presiding. The features presented in the case are as follows: Some time in 1871 or 1872, Mr. Coleman T. Robinson, a wealthy gentleman, about thirty-four years old, then residing at Brewsters, Putnam County, called upon Mr. James D. Little, editor and proprietor of the Putnam County *Courier*, and ex-District Attorney of Putnam County, and wife, residing at Carmel, and requested permission to pay his addresses to their daughter, Miss Florien Little, which was at first objected to by Mr. and Mrs. Little, on account of the alleged dissipated habits of Mr. Robinson, but, on pressing the matter at a later day, the parents consented that their daughter should receive the attentions of Mr. Robinson, on condition that he should first settle upon Miss Little a sum of money to secure her against any vicissitudes of fortune, which Mr. Robinson, as alleged, consented to do. He thereupon paid his addresses to Miss Little, and became her accepted suitor. A marriage was arranged to take place, but before the day arrived, Mr. Robinson was thrown from his carriage and had one of his legs fractured; whereupon he immediately telegraphed to Mrs. and Miss Florien Little to hurry to his bedside, which they did. Mr. Little, who had been absent from home, on receiving information of the accident, also proceeded from New-York to the residence of Mr. Robinson, at Brewsters. Mr. Robinson requested that Miss Little might remain with him, as he desired her sympathy and presence. Mr. and Mrs. Little consented that their daughter should attend him during the day, but would be expected to return home each evening. Mr. Robinson then proposed that his marriage to Miss Little should be celebrated with as little delay as possible, which was agreed to by Mr. and Mrs. Little. Under these circumstances, Rev. Mr. Beebe, of Orange County, father of Mrs. Little, was sent for to perform the nuptial ceremony, which took place on the 11th or 17th day of March, Mr. Robinson having in the meantime greatly improved in his condition; but during the night he relapsed, became delirious the following morning, and died the next day. Some time previous to his marriage to Miss Little, Mr. Robinson made a will, devising his property to his sister, Mrs. Mary Robinson, who had married her cousin, Eugene Robinson. In consequence of the suddenness of Mr. Coleman T. Robinson's death no change was made in his will. Some time after his death Mr. Little, the father of Florien, the widow of the deceased Mr. Robinson, produced a very old book, on one of the fly-leaves of which was written in pencil what purported to be an agreement to the following effect:

In consideration of my marriage to Florien Little, I hereby agree to settle upon her $50,000 and my house at Brewsters. COLEMAN T. ROBINSON.

It was claimed by plaintiff, Mr. Little, that this agreement was entered into before Mr. Robinson was permitted to pay his addresses to Miss Little. The body of the agreement was written in pencil by Mr. Little himself, and the signature also in pencil by Mr. Robinson. Under this instrument Mr. Little, as the guardian of his daughter, commenced a suit to have the conditions of that agreement carried out, and the executors of Mr. Robinson contested the claim on the ground that the agreement was not genuine. They stated that the conditions set forth in the hand-writing of Mr. Little had been written subsequent to the signature of Mr. Robinson, and substituted for what was believed to have been the words, "With regards of," or others of like import, referring to the book being presented by him. The jury declared their inability to agree and were discharged. They are reported to have stood seven for the plaintiff, and five for the defendant.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

THE EXAMINATION OF MICHAEL HAYES CONCLUDED.

HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY NOT SHAKEN ON CROSS-EXAMINATION—THE PROPOSITION MADE TO GET HIM OUT OF THE COUNTRY—DAMAGING EVIDENCE, IF THE TESTIMONY BE TRUE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—On the opening of the Criminal Court to-day Mr. Davidge said that a few days ago he, as counsel for Harrington, was served with a notice to produce the statements of Benton and Hayes, which were read before the Investigating Committee of Congress, and he desired now to make a return to the notice, which he did by declaring that the statements were prepared by Thomas P. Somerville, and were left, as Harrington thinks and avers, with that committee. He made the same return in behalf of Williams.

Michael Hayes was called, and cross-examination continued by Mr. Davidge. Witness did not register under any other name than his own when he came to this city.

Q.—Did you not register under the name of Butler with M. C. after it? A.—No, Sir. I never registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. You will find that was a member of Congress who was there at that time.

Mr. Riddle—Oh! Mr. Hayes has never been to Congress. [Laughter.]

By Mr. Davidge—Witness was engaged in the shipping business in 1872. Was solicitor for shipping crews, and sometimes solicited captains.

Did you not tell me yesterday that you never acted in that capacity?

No, Sir. You asked me if I was a runner for a sailor boarding-house. I do not recognize any such term. I never found it in the dictionary.

Well, you may be right about the vernacular, but I am right about the truth.

Witness did solicit boarders for a sailor boarding-house. Never engaged in any illegal or disreputable business until I went to Washington for the Secret Service Division.

Several extracts from the committee's report were read, and witness was asked if he did not swear to such things.

Witness said he did not. That there were several mistakes in that report as to dates. Witness had studied the book very thoroughly.

Mr. Davidge—Well now, Hayes, you must behave yourself or you will be made to do it, or the Court will take hold of you.

Judge Humphreys—Well, Mr. Davidge, the witness has a right to protect himself.

Mr. Davidge—Not by impudence, your Honor.

Judge Humphreys—I can't tell how far impudence may be retorted.

Mr. Davidge—Well, I am not aware that I merit that remark.

Judge Humphreys—Now, sit down, Mr. Davidge, or you will be made to do so.

Mr. Davidge—Very well, Sir.

Other portions were read and questions asked, when witness said: "I only gave the Investigating Committee the outlines of the scheme without entering into details."

"Were you not told over and over again to tell all you knew about the matter, and did you not swear that you had told the whole story?"

"Do not remember that I did so."

"Did you not so swear?"

Judge Humphreys—Mr. Davidge, you must not repeat the word swear so often. It is objectionable. The witness is sworn to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth at the beginning. He swears but once, and it is a continuous oath. You must use the words "did you so state."

Mr. Davidge—Does your Honor object to my vernacular?

Judge Humphreys—You are sufficiently intelligent to know what language to use, and to know what I mean.

Mr. Davidge—Does your Honor rule that I cannot use my own words? If so, I will note an exception.

Judge Humphreys—No.

I do not rule it, but you know what I mean. Go on, now; go on.

Witness said he did not swear that he had never heard of Detective Ciarvol. Did not remember whether he told the committee he represented himself as a policeman. With all my study of that book, he said, I do not remember whether that is in the book or not; witness did not remember whether at the interview in jail with Harrington, that Harrington asked for a full description of Zirruth, and noted it down. Knew Reese, an ex-employe of the secret service. Never asked Reese to join him in putting up a job on Nettleship. Reese had approached him since he was released, and he spurned him as he would a dog. Had a conversation with Delorm, at New-York, but I did not tell him him he had got the points to put Harrington in the Penitentiary. Witness did not make any proposition to Steinberger to leave the country for $3,000, but Steinberger did make such proposition to witness, and witness immediately communicated the fact to the Government, about the 2d of the month; neither did witness propose to Steinberger to go out of the country with Steinberger, but Steinberger did propose to witness that he would go out of the country with him, as that was the only way in which he could be sure he was away. This was to prevent witness from coming here to testify, and he communicated it to the Government counsel immediately.

By Gen. Hinkle, for Whiteley—Witness did not tell Newcomb, Whiteley, nor Nettleship that he was not engaged in this matter. Newcomb did not ask witness to come to Washington and testify in this case. While he was at Toronto he asked witness to give him an affidavit that neither of the secret service men were engaged in the burglary. When witness went to Somerville's office to swear to the affidavit, the affidavit was all prepared for him, was read to him, and he refused to sign it, as it was not true. Nettleship proposed to witness to sign the affidavit, and then go to Canada. When he went to see Somerville the second time, Somerville said he had altered the affidavit to suit witness' objections, and witness then signed it. Nettleship had given him $200 to go away with. Doubted whether he should have signed the affidavit if he had not received the $200.

Mr. Davidge said I want to read an extract from the report, and ask the witness if it is true. Counsel commenced reading what Harrington said after the witness had left the committee-room, and the prosecution objected strongly.

The Judge refused to allow it to be read in the presence of the jury, and said: Mr. Davidge, you know how to lay the foundation for a contradiction of witness in a legal manner, but if you undertake to bring in anything here under pretense of legality that ought not to come in.

Mr. Davidge interrupting, said: Your Honor, I cannot proceed in this case if am to be—why, this is an insult.

Judge Humphreys—Will you just sit down a minute, now? This word pretense is not used in the sense of impeaching your sense of honor, or in any such objectionable manner, but in a legal way. You are introducing what has not really a right to be admitted.

Mr. Davidge replied—Well, your Honor can at least allow me to reduce the proposition to writing, and note an objection.

Mr. Davidge commenced to write, when the Judge ordered the jury out of court, and directed Mr. Davidge to read, after which, the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Davidge was about to submit another proposition, and was searching the printed volume for it, when the Court objected to longer delay and gave Mr. Davidge the privilege of calling this matter some other time.

By Mr. Riddle, direct examination resumed—Mr. Hayes, you were asked something about a conversation with a Mr. Steinberger. If you have not given all that conversation, do so now.

Witness said—Mr. Steinberger called on me and asked me what it would be worth to me not to appear in Washington. I told him I did not know; I was under bonds for $4,000. He said, "Oh, well, your bonds can be settled for ten per cent." I replied, "No, Sir; my brother is my bondsman, and I can't settle in that way." Steinberger then proposed to take me out of the country, and said the only security he could give to those who had sent him was to accompany me out of the country himself. He wanted to know when he could see me again; I told him I did not know; I was not keeping any appointments; that I knew who I was dealing with; he said he was sent to me by Col. Whitely. Witness said when he came here to testify he knew no member of the committee, or he would have written them while he was in Canada. He testified as soon as he arrived here without any preparation or previous consultation, and did not refuse to answer any question that was asked him.

Did you answer every question truthfully?

The defense objected, and the court sustained the objection, saying that such a question would open too wide a gap to be allowed. The law presumes that he did answer correctly.

This closed the examination of Hayes.

The court remarked that the jury had been very attentive and had given anxious consideration, and he thought they, as well as the others engaged in this case, needed rest until Monday morning, and he hoped that all would come to the court on that day refreshed by the associations and contact of the evening and to-morrow.

William A. Cook—My client, Albert Cuns, has been released by Judge Blatchford, of New-York, and now presents himself to offer bail to this court.

Cuns was then bailed in the sum of $5,000 for appearance at the next term of the court, John Chapman becoming his bondsman.

The court at 1:30 o'clock adjourned till Monday.

WITCHCRAFT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* of Oct. 30 contains the following remarkable story of superstition and ignorance: "On alley sixteen, in East Wheeling, a peculiar disease recently appeared among the smaller children. Seven babies, in as many different families, suffered from the same mysterious complaint. One of the babies died, and it was thought the others would not survive long. No medical advice was called, as the children were believed to be bewitched. An old lady, however, who is known to possess much influence with superstitious persons, attempted to drive out the evil spirits. She visited the different families, and advised them to keep every door locked, and stop up the keyholes. Nothing was to be loaned from a house for fear some bold and adventurous spirit would accompany the article and make mischief in a neighbor's family. The stocking on each child's left foot was turned inside out to spoil the enchantment, and many other ridiculous things were done. We have not learned what effect these prescriptions have had upon the little sufferers, but it seems horrible to think that innocent children are compelled to suffer because of the ignorance and superstition of their parents."

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 1, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Democrats fully believe that on Tuesday next the people will hand over the City to John Morrissey, Jimmy Hayes, and John Kelly. Our citizens might as well vote at once for "Slippery Dick," "Pete" Sweeny, and "Bix Six Tweed." Will they thus disgrace themselves in the eyes of the whole civilized world?

Perhaps most sensible people will be rather glad when the election is over, but it will make a vast deal of difference to the *World* and *Tribune*. They have been feasting on the fat of the land every day for a few weeks past, and blooming all over with "triple sheets," all at the impoverished Mr. Tilden's expense. The Sheriff has not been seen in the *World* office, or near Mr. Jeremy Diddler's dark abode, for a whole month past. Yesterday the *World* had another excellent "job" in the shape of an order to print a few brief extracts from Mr. Tilden's little pamphlet, in which the "railroad politician" proved to his own satisfaction that he and he alone slew the Tammany Ring. The *World* only gave one or two extracts from it, and it managed to condense them into the small space of twenty-four columns. These "triple sheets" are now being handed to people as they leave the theatres at night, and distributed at street corners like handbills about "trusses" and filthy quack medicines. We suppose nobody imagines that the "editors" of the *World* and *Tribune* are doing all this at their own expense? Mr. Tilden is the victim, and if he loses the election next Tuesday he will perhaps come to the conclusion that he has made a very bad investment of his money.

The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District have very wisely decided to support Ex-Senator O'Brien, for Congress. His opponent is a man who has chiefly distinguished himself by "swearing off" his tax levies. Mr. O'Brien was faithful to the cause of the people when he was elected to the Senate, and we cannot recall a single vote which rendered him liable to censure. He has an honorable ambition, and abundant natural abilities to enable him to gratify it if he is allowed a fair opportunity. We hope the voters of the Tenth District will elect him by a very large majority.

"The old Board of Supervisors were the real thieves"—so said the *World* when the fraudulent warrants were published in these columns. Well, "Jimmy Hayes" was a member of that board, and personally forced many of the warrants through. Yet the *World* now supports him in return for the money it has received from Tilden, and all "honest citizens" are expected to vote for him next Tuesday for Register. Observe this fact: although Mr. Tilden is spending tens of thousands of dollars on this election, and although he is moving heaven and earth to win, *he cannot prevent notorious rascals from being placed on the same ticket with him.* He knows that everything depends on his keeping up the disguise of respectability, and yet he is obliged to see his name printed in large letters side by side with the names of notorious knaves. If he cannot keep the riff-raff of the Democratic Party in the background now, how can we expect him to do so should he be elected, when the party is no longer on its good behavior?

As a sample of the frauds sanctioned by the "old Board of Supervisors" for the benefit of their friends, and of the kind of services for which "Jimmy" Hayes has been rewarded with Morrissey's nomination for Register, the following will be found instructive:

[Extract.]

Vol. 1, Page 157, Proceedings of Board of Supervisors, 1869.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the personal tax for [illegible] assessed against John Morrissey for fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) be reduced to ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,)—he having been absent during the time allowed for correction of taxes, and that being all upon which he is liable to be taxed.

W. M. TWEED,
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
JAMES HAYES,
Committee on Annual Taxes.

Unanimously carried—of course!

The contest in the Eleventh District for member of Congress will be watched with very great interest for more reasons than one. There are two candidates before the people, one of whom, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, has everything to recommend him which a constituency ought to prize. He is recommended not only by his own abilities, but by some of the best known men in the community. On the other hand, a certain "Colonel" Willis is seeking the suffrages of the people, and of him the most lenient thing that can be said is that nobody knows anything in his favor. He is quite unworthy to represent an intelligent constituency in Congress, or anywhere else. He is not a Democrat, and he says he is not a Republican—so there is no telling exactly what to call him. It is quite certain that the people of the Eleventh District ought to carefully avoid voting for him. We cannot believe that a new District will be disgraced by being represented at Washington by this roving free-lance.

A good deal of fuss has been made over the "respectable indorsements" received by Mr. Thomas C. Campbell, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth District, and it has been sought to create the impression that Mr. Bernard Biglin, the Republican nominee, lacked the support of the influential and intelligent section of that district. In another part of the paper will be found an address expressive of confidence in Mr. Biglin, and of satisfaction with his legislative record, signed by some of the foremost names in the Republican Party of the City and State. A man to whom Judge Fancher, Mr. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Batcheller of Saratoga, and Collector Arthur unite in ascribing thorough honesty, efficiency, and zeal in the public service, can hardly fail to do honor to the choice of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

The temporary division of Republican counsels in the Twenty-first Assembly District was most satisfactorily adjusted by the nomination of Mr. Granville P. Hawes. There remains no pretense of opposition to his candidacy within the ranks of the party, and by a little hard work the Republicans of the Twenty-first District can elect him. A lawyer of good position and character, and a man of thorough intelligence and rectitude, Mr. Hawes is the type of Assemblyman that will be specially needed at Albany in the event of the passage of the constitutional amendments, and that even if Democratic intrigues defeat the amendments, is urgently required to continue the process of elevating the standard of legislation and of legislators.

It will be remembered that at the only meeting held by the Interim Board of Audit, of infamous memory, a resolution was adopted directing that outstanding claims should be collected from the old Board of Supervisors or its committees, and that the indorsement of these claims by the officers of the board should be held as establishing their validity. In this way the six million "steal" was prepared, for the participation in which Tweed was sent to the Penitentiary, and Ingersoll to State Prison. On the deceased Watson and the fugitive Woodward had been laid the blame of concocting most of the bogus claims out of which Tweed got his thirty-three per cent. But without the aid of certain committees of the old Board of Supervisors the swindle would have been much less complete, and the persons who assisted at the first stages of these frauds are clearly as much liable to indictment as those who profited by their final passage. To the first class would appear to belong "Jimmy" Hayes, the Tammany candidate for Register. The figures printed in another column show that Hayes assisted in forwarding the early stages of bills which he ought to have known, and probably did know, were fraudulent. If this man can be elected on Tuesday, the shame of Tweed's return to the Senate in 1871 will not be a matter with which to reproach the voters of three years ago.

We need hardly invite our readers to turn to the series of letters which we publish this morning on the subject of bachelors' quarters, bachelors' habits, and, generally speaking, the whole duty of young men who are ready to get married. The subject is one, which even at election time, does not seem to lose any of its perennial interest. It will probably be found that some of our correspondents present old truths in a new and striking light, and all of them write with a degree of candor and general good-nature which is calculated to save the discussion from being dry reading.

THE TAMMANY "HERCULES."

Mr. Tilden has in his time played many parts, and the older he gets the more versatile he seems to become. In the course of a somewhat checkered career, he has certainly assumed no mask which befits him worse than that of the *Poor Gentleman* in which a campaign document, edited by himself, paints him, or that of the courageous and aggressive *Reformer*, under which likeness his friend Ex-Gov. Seymour did his best to dress him up the other night. Not disheartened, however, by his dismal failure in these uncongenial rôles, he appears to have instructed the stupidest, and, we should suppose, the cheapest, of all his organs, the *World*, to daub him (size of canvas no object) in their most gaudy colors as the political *Herakles*. It was doubtless a subject of profound investigation in the *World* office which of the twelve labors of the demigod should be selected as appropriate to Mr. Tilden. After much rummaging of dictionaries and classical "cribs," the combined intellectual force of that establishment decided that the slaughter of the Lernean Tammany Hydra by Herakles-Tilden would be a neat and appropriate work of art to display outside the Democratic show. This, we think, was an unfortunate selection, though we freely admit that the task was full of difficulties. Had, for instance, the skinning of the Nemean lion been selected for illustration, ill-natured people might have hinted something about the live dog with uncomplimentary reference to the editor of the *World*, or they might have been reminded of that other quadruped which stole the lion's skin, and might have fancied it bore some resemblance to Mr. Tilden. Had the cleaning of the stables of Augeas been considered as offering an appropriate addition to the new "moral show," it might have awakened unpleasant reflections touching that "palatial" barn in which the *World* man used, while Mr. Tilden was still a mere "railway politician," to assist Mr. Tweed to imbibe his Sunday punch.

Without being able to suggest a better subject, we fear that Herakles-Tilden engaged in slaying the offspring of Typhon-Tweed lacks the perfect appropriateness desirable in such a work of art. Not that we take any special exception to Mr. Tilden as *Herakles*. He may be the kind of man that the Greeks described the son of *Alkmene* to be, though we never suspected it before, and as for his sinews, after seeing the remarkable portrait which he displays in the windows of the corner groggeries, we are quite prepared to believe that he has grown wonderfully of late. If the *World* desires it, we shall freely credit Mr. Tilden with both the morals and the muscles of *Herakles*, but we venture to suggest that this business of slaying the Hydra has has been done badly. We shall not stop to make the trifling objection that but for *Iolaos* and *Pallas Athene*, (say the press and the Republican Party,) Mr. Herakles-Tilden would have had an excellent chance of being swallowed by the Tammany monster, but if he will insist on the honor of having killed it, why in the name of common sense has he left so many of its heads above ground? The beast is evidently coming out of its slime again, and we fear that Mr. Tilden is not the hero after all, but only the crab that took hold of the hero's heel, and thus deferred for a little the final decapitation of the monster whose very odor was poisonous.

The Tammany Hydra shares with its Lernean prototype the faculty of putting out two heads in place of every one that is cut off. There is not a coil of the original monster but lives again in the faces that the new Hydra presents to us. A sheriff's office conducted on Ring principles gives us John Kelly; a Ring Board of Supervisors yields "Jimmy" Hayes, Tammany candidate for Register, and Smith Ely, Jr., candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. From the Tweed Aldermanic Board, of 1870, we have Guntzer, Lysaght, Reilly, and Seery, and from Hall's Board of Education we have Samuel A. Lewis and Magnus Gross, all Tammany candidates for Aldermen. The candidate for Register on the thieves' ticket of 1871 is with us again in E. J. Shandley, Aldermanic nominee of the new Ring. The noble band of emigrant swindlers has a worthy representative in "Nick" Muller, Tammany candidate for Assembly in the First District, and "Tim" Campbell is thrown in for the Sixth District, lest by any chance there should not be enough of the old familiar faces. On the whole the "Tammany Hydra" is not quite so dead as *Hotspur*, even if Mr. Tilden brags about killing it as loudly as *Falstaff* did about his crowning exploit at Shrewsbury.

A DANGER AHEAD.

There can be no question that the number of laboring men at present out of employment in the City is unusually large. There is every prospect that with the beginning of Winter the number will be still larger. In a few weeks the statistics of station-house lodgers will begin to show a marked ratio of increase. The great army of tramps and vagabonds, who will not work if they can help it, is already sending in its advanced guard from the country to the City. Probably before Christmas we shall be again confronted with the problem of able-bodied pauperism under a more threatening and perplexing aspect than we have yet known it. The indiscriminate charity of last Winter will bear fruit in making New-York a popular resort for the vagabondage of the Eastern States, and the habits of dependence which were then fostered among our resident laboring class will certainly not dispose them to be very anxious to shift for themselves before poverty and Winter find them helpless. The Communistic agitators, of whom we have a pestilent handful in our midst, will seize the opportunity which the Winter is likely to afford them, of exciting the unemployed to riotous demonstrations, and of instilling into their minds the idea that they have an irresistible claim to be fed and lodged by the more fortunate portion of society.

We have the testimony of the ablest observers that the mode in which charity was dispensed in New-York last Winter tended to foster pauperism and to promote crime. Farmers in the interior were stripped of laborers, men on strike were encouraged to refuse the offer of good wages, and working girls were tempted to leave steady employment for the debasing independence of life on the streets, because of the ease with which free meals and free lodgings could be obtained last Winter. Men who had a life-long experience in the work of public charity, gave warning of these evils before they were fully manifest, but got little save abuse for their pains. The Social Science Convention reviewed the subject, fully and impartially, after the bitter lesson of the Winter had been learned, and everybody was prepared to admit by that time that the experiment was one which we could not afford to make again.

The report alluded to indicated the only way in which public charity can be prevented from breeding paupers, by recommending "that relief should, as much as possible, be connected with labor," and by urging the principle that "every almshouse should be a work-house." To make this remedy effectual, however, a good deal of previous preparation is needed. If we wait till we are assailed by the demand for relief from a homeless and starving multitude, the City will certainly have as little chance of seeing the "labor test" enforced as it had last Winter. It will be of little avail to be told that farmers are willing and anxious to employ the laborers whom we are converting into habitual paupers, if no means are supplied to see that those able to work do not shirk such an offer. We shall have the Island almshouses filled, as heretofore, with a miscellaneous crowd of idle loafers, unless the Commissioners of Charities are enabled in time to equip the workshops, which they have expressed their readiness to establish.

The appeals which the Democratic leaders are making to the ignorant prejudices of laboring men may not improbably bear some unpleasant fruit after the election. They have been assured that a Republican Administration is, somehow, responsible for the dull times, and even that there is a direct connection between Mayor Havemeyer's conduct of City affairs, and the number of men who are going about idle. In the event of the Tammany nominee being elected Mayor, he will naturally be expected to find some means of employing several thousand laboring men at public works. This can be done only in one of two ways: by increasing the taxes, or by running the City more deeply into debt. That portion of the community which has anything at stake in the City's welfare will have a very decided objection to either expedient. Yet we find already a respectable paper like the *Journal of Commerce* suggesting that the fact of the local departments being "at loggerheads" explains some of the existing distress among laboring men. Our recollections of the time when the departments were in a state of perfect accord are too closely associated with their united efforts to rob the tax-payers to make us long very ardently for a cessation of the healthy, if somewhat tiresome, practice of mutual criticism in which the heads of Municipal departments have, of late, so freely indulged. We should certainly think it a questionable blessing to find the departments once more working together with entire unanimity under the supervision of a Tammany Mayor. The fact is, the prosecution of certain public works has been "indefinitely postponed" because they were in advance of the needs of the City, besides being very burdensome, if not ruinous, to people called upon to pay taxes and assessments. Others might be prosecuted with greater activity if the people were only able to pay for them. If New-York makes up its mind to elect a Tammany Mayor, it will probably have the satisfaction of being called upon to pay for keeping a few thousand nondescript laborers engaged in making believe to work on docks or streets, at a season when such labor can neither be profitably nor properly performed. The addition of a few tax-payers to the roll of paupers would be a probable enough result of that method of solving the problem of finding work for the unemployed.

A BOURBON MISTAKE.

It is comforting to see people take their politics in a brisk, good-humored, jolly way, as they have been wont to do in Missouri. The intelligent voter of that Commonwealth does not usually pull a long face and go about the streets muttering gloomy prophecies of the dire evils which will befall the country if the candidate to whom he is opposed is elected. When he abuses his opponents, he does it jauntily and deftly. There is a fine vein of irony in the Missouri character which seems lacking elsewhere. A political tournament, a real joust at arms between two rival candidates for office, before an assemblage made up of citizens of all opinions, is the chief delight of the Missourian. His soul rejoices in the polemics of the platform. In the country districts, especially, where shows are rare, and there are few excitements save the occasional lynching of horse-thieves, to stir the slow blood of the agriculturists, the inhabitants look forward with joy to the visits of the politicians, and their welcomes and criticisms are of the liveliest character. Candidates of opposing parties sometimes travel in pairs, and one sits placidly on the stump while the other "uses him up," condemns his career *in toto*, tears his character as a public man into the smallest shreds, and then smilingly makes way for the criticised man, who takes a hand in and is cheered on by his partisans. Nothing is more charming than the spectacle of the heated and exhausted rivals, after the arduous labors of stump-speaking, during an evening, surrounded by their friends and admirers, and escorted from the same meeting by rival processions, to the same hotel, where they make opposition speeches from different balconies, and whence they depart by the same train in the morning.

But this does not always work well. Sometimes a candidate is so clearly discomfited, and so summarily squelched by his opponent, that the friends of the disconcerted party lose all their superabundant jollity, and suddenly become morose and unamiable. And so it befell in a Pike County town, the other day. The liberal-minded and progressive people of the neighborhood were called out to hear Major Gentry, the Republican, or "people's," candidate for Governor of the State, and Carl Schurz was announced as the second speaker. So the Bourbons of the section, overcome by a desire for a "little fun for the boys," solicited the privilege of having their candidate for Governor on the platform, and inaugurating a political tournament. This was agreed to, Schurz undertaking to meet Hardin face to face, Gentry having spoken previously during the day, and when the appointed hour came a vast audience assembled in the amphitheatre of the local fair grounds, and the two gladiators began their contest before the eager eyes of all.

The Bourbons were in admirable spirits, but their jollity had somehow become tinged with a ferocity, doubtless encouraged by the sight of the two antagonists. They had such confidence in the abilities of their candidate, Hardin—the head and front of Bourbonism and backsliding from progress—that when he appeared and began his speech they burst forth into tumultuous shouting, amid the din of which some fleeting exhortations like "Go for Gentry and Schurz!" "Chaw 'em up!" with various profane fringes to each cry, were vaguely heard. It was a proud moment for the Democratic candidate. Backed by his adherents, who urged him repeatedly to give the audacious Republicans a sound snubbing, to throw away all the jollity customary in such mixed meetings, and to "go for them rough-shod," he ran over the ordinary accusations against the Republican Party of Missouri and the nation, sounding heavily on the third-term note, and then sat down. The Bourbons, penetrated with admiration, applauded to the echo. For one little moment it seemed as if Gentry and Schurz, and Republicanism, and people's parties in general, were so utterly used up that they would never again show their heads in Pike County.

Then came the turn of Mr. Schurz. And ere an hour had passed over their unfortunate heads, the Pike County Bourbons discovered that they had made a mistake, for the Republicans seemed to have laid aside the traditional jollity and irony, and to have suddenly taken on a ferocious aspect, even as the Bourbons had done. Mr. Hardin was called upon to hear some exceedingly plain statements concerning himself, over which it was impossible to be jolly; and he was also invited to answer some questions which quite staggered him. The smooth-voiced Schurz, undismayed by sudden wrathful ebullitions on the part of the Bourbons in the audience, had prepared a catalogue of the various legislative infamies with which the aggressive Hardin has been connected during the past two years, and tossed accusations and proofs thereof so rapidly into the Democratic candidate's teeth that he retired in confusion from the hall, surrounded by his henchmen, who swore vengeance. The Bourbon committee, which had originally planned this tournament, was disgusted For not only had its knight been sent to dust with the blush of guilt suffusing his cheeks, but the Democratic voters had received altogether too accurate an idea of the character of the man who asked for their suffrages. There was not a particle of jollity in the Bourbon camp that night; the Democrats in many parts of the State have definitely renounced the system of political tournaments as demoralizing and productive of offensive personalities; and it isn't safe to say anything among the Democrats in Missouri about that meeting in Pike County.

ART IN CINCINNATI.

No sooner did Mr. Henry Probasco, one of the most generous of the few art patrons in the West, announce his intention of building and endowing a grand museum in Cincinnati, than numerous aggressive patriots began a furious campaign against him. It will be remembered that Mr. Probasco proposed to appropriate $300,000 from his private fortune for this museum. It is said that he and those associated with him intend to do all they can to make Cincinnati one of the art centres of the country, by bringing within the walls of the projected institution precious collections from all corners of the world. There is no doubt that a properly-managed museum in any American city could yearly collect within its walls hundreds of paintings which are now never seen by the public, but which go directly from the studios of artists, through the hands of private agents, into the parlors and picture-galleries of the wealthy classes. A responsible management, a suitable acknowledgment, and other reasonable guarantees, would be quite sufficient to secure the cream of our private collections for occasional public exhibition, and thus to largely facilitate the work of familiarizing the masses with good and pure art. If Cincinnati can succeed in doing something of this kind by the aid of her liberal and cultured citizens, what possible objection can the aggressive patriots above mentioned, who are also local politicians, have to it?

Merely this: that they make no money out of it. It is not a job. There is no heavy bleeding to be done. The public is secured against robbery by the founder of the museum, who says: "If I do this myself, I am sure that a certain sum will suffice for exactly what I propose to accomplish; but if you undertake it the local politicians will envelop the project in jobbery, and will so enlarge the scope and amplify the character of the original plan that you will have to pay three millions instead of $300,000. Therefore let us keep the politicians at a distance." This enrages them, and they at once proceed to abuse Mr. Probasco and all his plans; above all to inveigh against him for his criminal folly in "luring people from the common paths of industry by the false promises of an unremunerative education." It is in such high-flown periods of accusation that they condemn the plan of popular art education, which would be inseparable from the foundation of the museum in Cincinnati.

But the politicians and their objections are too transparent to attract any save derisive attention from the press of the City. One of the principal journals recently declared that one-quarter of the money "wasted upon so-called parks and avenues that are simply dirty jobs, prepared by local politicians and sharpers for the sake of public plunder, would have built up in Cincinnati an institution unique in America, and as useful as any in the world," besides bringing much money into the town. But the opponents of the museum are active. They profess to consider the whole subject of art and the study of it a delusion and a snare; and warn the people against Probasco as the apostle who will endeavor to entice them to a false devotion; as the misguided being, who desires "by misdirected education, to increase the helpless classes in the West." Yet these same politicians would sing the praises of Probasco, as the greatest Mæcenas of his time, if he and the gentlemen who, with him, intend to create a museum of which America will be proud, would consent to rob the public by a contemptible job.

DRY BONES IN FRENCH POLITICS.

No sooner had the Orleans Princes given evidence of their desire to bring home to France the remains of Louis Philippe, their august father, than the Bonapartists announced their intention of asking the National Assembly to allow the return of the bones of Napoleon III. to a final resting-place at the Invalides, by the side of the sarcophagus of the first and only really great Napoleon. This ominous rattling of dry bones on the field of Gallic politics has produced anything but a pacifying effect. Marshal MacMahon has felt impelled by the neutral character of his situation to sternly refuse the request preferred by the Duc D'Aumale and the Prince De Joinville, and it is highly probable that the mortal remains of Louis Philippe will never be buried under the sacred floor of the Cathedral of Saint Denis, the final resting-place of so many French Kings. The venerable Thiers, when he was President of the young Republic, did not dare to grant the prayer of the Orleanists, well knowing how furiously he would be condemned by the partisans of all other parties if he granted even the rights of home sepulture to his old master and employer; and MacMahon is even more politic than Papa Thiers. As for granting the request of the Imperialists—it would seem as if MacMahon's answer were evident. And yet, who knows?

An Assembly composed entirely of Republicans would certainly reject the Bonapartist plea as insolent and contemptible, and the men who should have the courage to propose it in the Tribune of the Assembly would possibly get a sound buffeting, or would even run the risk of receiving challenges from a score of patriots. But an Assembly that is at best only a little less than half Republican, and the majority of whose members look with disfavor upon the progress of thoroughly liberal institutions, and the accession of the masses to power, is capable, if continued in office, of even returning a dead usurper to his country, and giving him a fine tomb. But the results of such a forgiving spirit would probably be disastrous in the extreme. The masses of the people—the plebeians of the faubourgs and the white blouses of the great cities—would fancy that in the mortuary honors accorded the dead adventurer they saw the dawning of a new tyrannical régime, and would make fresh attempts to convulse society to its centre. They have learned since the disastrous events of 1870 thoroughly to contemn the "man of Sedan," and so long as they are not called upon to accord any honor to his memory or any forgiveness to his faults, they will rest contented. But if the politicians who are endeavoring to revive the imperial prestige try to bring back the dead, and to give him the place which he certainly never merited, beside the victorious and mighty hero of a hundred battles, there will be uproar. In short, the Napoleonic clique could scarcely do a shrewder thing to encourage disorder, sedition, and complete rupture of the peace, and thus to throw discredit on the present Republican, or semi-Republican, Government of the country, than by raising this hue and cry about the burial of the "Emperor" in French soil.

Perhaps the dry bones of the two dead exiles will be rattled in vain; possibly they will not succeed in arousing the slightest disturbance. The project of placing Louis Philippe in a royal tomb at Saint Denis is doubtless dead, because the Legitimists would make it a text, if it were successful, from which to preach endless sermons on the partisan character of the Government. Besides, it would not have the same moral effect in checking the growth of Republicanism as the pardoning of Louis Napoleon's great sin, and the condoning of all his tyrannies and meannesses by according him a tomb on the banks of the Seine. But it is by no means certain that those very members of the Assembly who to-day would refuse to sanction any honors to Louis Philippe, and who would, if earnestly questioned, say that they believe him to have been a usurper of a dangerous type, may not in time cast a depressing shadow over all Republican hearts by honfiring Napoleon III.'s remains. The only thing which they would fear would be that sudden and unaccountable revulsion of feeling so common in France, which might tempt the people to one day fulfill the sombre prophecy of the saturnine Heine, and to throw even the ashes of Napoleon the Great as well as the bones of Napoleon the Little into the Seine.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS—FEELING OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Yokohama, Japan, correspondence of the San Francisco *Alta* furnishes the following, under date of Sept. 30.

"Peace or war? is the question on every one's lips. There are said to be 50,000 troops in Tokio under daily drill. These soldiers are actuated by the most loyal and patriotic spirit, and declare themselves ready for any required service. The uncle of the Mikado, Prince Higashi Fushimi no Miya, will take the field as Commander in Chief. He recently returned from England, via San Francisco. There is considerable discussion as to how far the good offices of foreign representatives have been exercised in smoothing over existing difficulties between the Cabinets of Peking and Tokio. They are generally credited with a desire that neither country should win, or that both might be worsted, fearing that the victorious nation might become arrogant toward all foreigners when elated with the flush of victory. The foreign representatives at Peking write that there is every outward indication of war displayed by the Chinese, who are raising money, purchasing arms and vessels, engaging drill-masters, and enlisting men; but that there is, amid all this existing agitation, a vast quantity of dispatch-writing and interviewing going on between the Ministry and Okubo, the Japanese Ambassador, neither party seeming desirous of engaging in actual hostilities until after every resource of diplomacy has finally failed The Japanese Embassy left Tientsin Sept. 6, and reached Peking Sept. 9, since which time they have devoted themselves to the negotiation of honorable terms, in acknowledgment of the Japanese work of pacification in aboriginal Formosa.

The Chinese Government has recently effected a loan of 3,000,000 taels (equal to $5,000,000) from the Oriental Banking Corporation, for which ample security has been pledged. Doubtless many British subjects look upon wars as excellent opportunities, providentially offered, of virtually buying out the country. The finances of Japan are in a good and prosperous condition, and should the war cloud pass over she will need no present assistance. The ultimate resources of the Chinese are, however, far greater than those of Japan, and the practically illimitable number of men—such as they are—which she could bring into the field during a protracted contest, may well be considered by the Japanese Cabinet. China is, however, the country of chronic rebellions, which, during an extended war, will surely occur and cripple her, and often defeat her most effective movements. The Chinese have recently received ninety American Gatling guns, with cartridges, from the United States, and it is understood Japan has also ordered several such batteries. The Chinese Empire is said to comprise 425,000,000 of people, while Japan, which is a sparsely settled country, has but 33,110,000 by her last census, taken on blank forms, similar to those used in the United States. The general opinion on the war question among those best informed seems to be that unless the degradation of Prince Kung should affect negotiations unfavorably, the main points of agreement are about settled between the two countries, and the outstanding disagreement is only one of how much money damage shall be paid by China to Japan. It is reported that already China has made three distinct propositions for settlement, in each one of which she has increased the amount of her offers of indemnity, for she well dreads the proverbial courage of the Japanese, and their superior drill and discipline."

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—The steamer Cyphrenes, which arrived yesterday under charter of the Government of New South Wales, will sail for Australia Nov. 7, with mails from England and the United States for those colonies. She will also carry mails for New-Zealand, calling at Auckland to deliver them.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

New-Orleans, Oct. 31.—The Firemen's Benevolent Association has resolved to discontinue business unless the city pays them by the 15th of November. They control the Fire Department, and the city owes them $100,000.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 31.—Rev. John O'Brien, Pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church for the past twenty-six years, died to-night while sitting at the tea-table, of apoplexy. The deceased gentleman was seventy-four years of age.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday, Mlle. Heilbron personating *Leonora* and Signor Carpi *Manrico*. The performance has already been noticed in these columns. Its repetition we have only to remark attracted a large audience. To-morrow "Aïda" is to be given for the last time this season, and, Wednesday, Mlle Albani will appear in "Mignon."

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"Faust" will be sung at the Grand Opera house this evening, Mlle. Heilbron personating *Marguerite*, Signor Benfratelli *Faust*, Signor Del Puente *Valentin*, Signor Fiorini *Mephisto*, and Miss Cary *Siebel*. A musical entertainment of this sort is not likely to prove unattractive.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

Miss Emily Soldene and her numerous and skilled opera bouffe company, enter upon a series of representations at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. These performers have been very successful in England, and their entertainments generally are referred to as remarkable for lyric and dramatic excellence, vivacity and completeness. If praise of this kind is merited, success awaits the Soldene Opera Bouffe Company here and elsewhere. They are to make their début in "Geneviève de Brabant," which Miss Soldene and her associates recited upward of 300 consecutive nights in London.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' series of symphony concerts, at Steinway Hall, occurs Saturday evening next. It will be prefaced by a public rehearsal, Thursday afternoon. On both occasions the following programme is to be interpreted.

Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16............Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, by Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new............Edvard Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica............Beethoven

THEATRICAL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—MISS CUSHMAN AS MEG MERRILIES.

"Guy Mannering" was produced last evening at Booth's Theatre for the purpose of giving Miss Cushman an opportunity of reviving the memory of one of her most celebrated impersonations—*Meg Merrilies*. Of the play itself little need be said, little could be said, if it had been performed last evening for the first time. It is utterly without dramatic value, even if it might be regarded as having dramatic purpose. But that it hardly pretends to. It is made up of the plot of Scott's *Guy Mannering*, with which are mixed a little not very closely connected dialogue, a good deal of singing, the music generally being of the so-so-ish style, some dancing, rather vigorous than elegant, and a few tableaux, not very picturesque or impressive; the whole making a sort of variety entertainment, very amusing doubtless to those who are very willing to be amused.

Into the midst of this pleasant *melange*, which has not character enough to have a name, or to be classified under any department of the drama, and which is as devoid of the expression of any human emotion as Mr. ——'s pictures or Miss ——'s poetry, (the reader cannot fail, particularly if he or she be a painter or poet, to supply the names), is shot an idealized impersonation of Scott's *Meg Merrilies*, which is certainly as striking and stirring a performance of its kind as was ever seen, save in an uneasy dream—if dreams may be said to present impersonations. Scott's *Meg Merrilies* is an idealization of the character as he saw it in real life; Miss Cushman's half-crazed gypsy queen gives Scott's ideal yet another elevation. In her hands the character loses all its humor and almost all its grotesqueness. It becomes grand, tender, pathetic, and to those who are easily impressed may even have somewhat in it of the terrible. She seeks to give it something of dignity; and at times she almost succeeds; the failure not being in her, but in the character itself. For after all *Meg Merrilies* can be made nothing more than a squalid, half-crazed gypsy queen, part enthusiast and part impostor. The elevation of the character is that which comes of love and unselfish devotion; and this element of interest Miss Cushman avails herself of with fine instinct and admirable art. Of the startling situations and the extravagant attitudes which abound in the performance, we cannot think very highly. They are at best such as are suited to melodrama; and their merit in her performance is merely of degree, not of kind. But her portrayal of the poor creature's love for the boy whom she nursed in his childhood, the woman's tenderness that she shows, breaking through and softening her wild, coarse nature, and keeping, as with a golden bond, her half-distracted mind together—this is admirable, and at times, touching; so touching that we are inclined to rate *Meg Merrilies* as the character in which, more than in any other, Miss Cushman lays her hand directly upon the deepest springs of human feeling. At the tragic airs and the attitudinizing of the squalid old gypsy, those who are without either the half superstitious apprehensions of *Dandie Dinmont*, or the book-dazed brain of *Dominie Sampson*, may be inclined to laugh; but at the old nurse's love of the baby that she dandled on her knee, shown as Miss Cushman shows it, with a simplicity which approaches the nobleness of maternal passion on the one side and the dumb devotion of a faithful dog on the other, no one can smile, except in tender sympathy. *Meg Merrilies*, if not the most admirable, is in some scenes certainly the most moving of Miss Cushman's impersonations. Nothing more can be said of her performance, for the character, even in her hands, is capable of very little variety. One scene must needs be almost exactly like another, except in the mere incidents; and she does not appear until the second of the three acts which compose the play.

The performance was fair throughout, and was received with marked demonstrations of favor by a large audience.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

If there be a matter on which the management of the Union Square Theatre may congratulate itself, it is that it has always some novelty on hand. An adaptation from the French, in which every body expects the most insinuating improprieties, is produced from time to time, and the people who look for "the light loves" of Swinburnian emphasis are disappointed now and again, when the adaptations from Feuillet and Sardou are presented within the line of restrictions to which the Union Square people have confined a specimen of moral nastiness which has not half the wit of the productions of Wycherly and Congreve. In the production of these plays, there is undoubtedly one most potent and attractive element, and that is the appearance of Miss Clara Morris in the leading rôles. Although a good play like "Jane Eyre" can pass without her aid, it must be admitted that her acting was the salvation of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's adaption from "The Sphinx" of M. Feuillet. When Miss Morris made a departure from the French plays and took to more legitimate work in the rôle of *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," she followed a course which was pregnant with much speculation both for the critics proper and the public. The play has now been before the public for a week, and the question naturally arises, how has Miss Morris succeeded in her new venture. We should say admirably. The fact that Miss Morris is a wonderfully successful melodramatic actress seems to be no bar to her success in her new line. That she will develop into a splendid tragic actress by and by we do not doubt. The rôle of *Julia* suits her only in part. Where that which may be taken as the light comedy element interposes itself, Miss Morris is no perfect actress. Its light procedure is alien to her nature, which is essentially intense, fervent and emphatic. There are two sides, therefore, to the rôle of *Julia*, one of which Miss Morris might especially term hers. This is purely the emotional side of the character, wherein her earnestness and depth of feeling finds full scope and compass. In the case of Miss Morris, the fact that she is a successful actress of the melodramatic type is no hindrance to her achievements in the new departure which she has chosen. On the contrary, it is rather an aid. Her acting is not of the noisy and "robustious" kind. Wherever it has force it is the force which comes of an intense, concentrated nature. She never makes [illegible] passion to the [illegible] most subdued utterance comes like a [illegible] of doom." Nobody can so well express those [illegible] which have depth and intense fervor. Even [illegible] might be regarded as spasmodic changes are the new utterances of a deep emotion. In the [illegible] comedy parts of the rôle of *Julia* Miss Morris is weak, not in an absolute sense, but by contrast with her portraiture of the emotional and love-stricken heroine, a circumstance which is rather in favor of her becoming a great tragic actress than against that presumption. Miss Morris is, in fine, beyond conventional acting, and whatever she essays is certain to have the advantage of not merely intelligent, but intellectual, consideration, and to be guided by thoughtful judgment. Mr. Thorne, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Robson, and all the leading actors of the Union Square company continue in the cast of "The Hunchback," We are informed that the success of the revival will lead to the reproduction of several standard plays.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The much-discussed "Moorcroft" has come to a condition when discussion would be futile, and to-morrow night periwigs and powder and the like will take the place of dress-coats and society and diamond studs and elegant manners. This is not owing to the fact that the public like Mr. Howard less, but that they like Sheridan better. As the public taste must be indulged, we are disposed to accept "The School for Scandal" without repining. The cast is very good, and the arrangement of the piece is the comparatively new one which Marie Wilton first popularized in London. "The Belle's Stratagem" will be played Wednesday evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" continues to be played successfully at Wallack's, and Mr. Montague grows in the popular estimation. The adaptation of a play from the French usually presents some difficulties, but when you have got over these, it is rather hard that other adapters should make free with your labors. This piece has been played on the other side of the Atlantic under the titles of "A Man of Romance" and "A Leap for Honor," with Mr. Sothern as the hero. Mr. Robertson was written down as the author, but we are inclined to think that he was much indebted to Mr. Wallack.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum reopens Monday evening with a great spectacular display. His Congress of Nations is said to be improved "beyond recognition," and he furnishes every variety of entertainment, from the classicalities of the Roman circus down to the untrammeled ideas of Indian life. Mlle. Victoria, the "Queen of the Lofty Wire," is still with the troupe, and the company, it is stated, has been in all respects reconstructed and improved.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. Raymond enters on the eighth week of his performance as *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, at the Park Theatre....At Wood's Museum, Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will perform during the week. The play is "Across the Continent."....The Bowery has a change of programme, in which "Buffalo Bill" will be introduced in "The Scout of the Plains." Mr. William Edwards had a benefit on Friday night. It was one of the most exciting affairs that has ever been witnessed on the stage of this home of sensations....The Globe Theatre will shortly reopen, when Mrs. Joseph Lloyd Haight (Miss Jennie Hughes) will make her reappearance....The Olympic gives its patrons an ample variety entertainment, which includes the famous opera bouffe, "Genevieve de Brabant"....The management of the Colosseum continues to give a very agreeable entertainment. "Lights and Shadows of New-York" is one of its features....Variety is still the feature at Robinson Hall....Mr. Maccabe's entertainment, "Begone, Dull Care," is still potent at Steinway Hall, and the two houses of minstrelsy, Dan Bryant and the San Francisco, give their usual attractive entertainments.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. John McCullough was last week at Ford's, in Baltimore....Mr. Frank Mayo was at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. Toole yesterday ended his engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. Emmett was at the Chestnut Street Theatre....Mr. John Brougham was last week at the Howard Athenæum....Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Arkwright's Wife" has just been acted at the Boston Museum....The Lingard Company had just finished their performances in Memphis, and were to be succeeded by Mr. E. L. Davenport....Mme. Janauschek was at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati, last week....Mr. Edwin Adams was at Wood's, in Cincinnati....Mme. Lichtmay and a German opera company were at Robinson's Opera-House....The new artists for the French opera season in New-Orleans are M. Chelli, M. Gadilhe, M. Laurent, M. Miral, M. Meric M. Dardignac, M. Fetlinger, and Miles. Vercken, Teonie, De Jolly, and Ligier....Mrs. Lander was last week at Ford's, in Washington, and Miss Charlotte Thompson was at the National Theatre....Miss Leclercq was at McVicker's, in Chicago....A new play called "The Virginian" from the pen of Mr. Bartley Campbell, has been quite successfully brought out at Hooley's Opera-house, in Chicago....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Mrs. Chanfrau was at the St. Louis Olympic....Miss Coombs was at the Pittsburg Opera-house.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Halanzier has received from M. Léo Delibes, the composer, a grand ballet entitled "Aminta," for which MM. Jules Barbier and M. Merante have furnished the libretto. It will be represented at the Paris Opera toward the end of March, the principal part being taken by Mlle. Sangalli....The performances of Mme. Nilsson at the French Opera are to be twelve in number, and will consist of the parts of *Marguerite* in "Faust" and *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," alternating with the representations of Mlle. Strauss in the "Juive"....The Beaumarchais Theatre has revised the "Abîme" of Dickens, which was first brought out in French in a dramatic form on the 2d June, 1868, at the Vaudeville of the Place de la Bourse....In Paris the revivals continue, and "La Périchole" has reappeared on the bill of the Variétés, with Mme. Schneider in the principal part. M. Bertrand must have been satisfied the first night, for the receipts amounted to over 4,300 francs....Mlle. Krauss has had a great success at Moscow in the "Juive," and was recalled at the end of each act. Naudin took the part of *Eléazer*, and the bass Jamet that of the *Cardinal*....Mr. Sims Reeves has accepted an engagement to sing twice a week at the Royal Albert Hall concerts in London up to Christmas. The conductors will be Mr. Dannreuther, Mr. Barnby, and Mr. J. F. Barnett....The death of Mr. A. Nish, well known as the musical director of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, took place on the 3d ult., in London, after an illness (erysipelas) of eight days. Mr. Anthony Nish was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in February, 1831....It is said that Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and Herr Otto Goldschmidt will reside for the future in Wiesbaden, having accepted the posts of leading professors of the Rhenish Academy of Music, established in that town by the Imperial Government of Germany....A correspondent of the London *Era* writes from Christiania, in Norway: "There are in this town two theatres, the Christiania and Theatre of Varieties. Both are commodious and prettily decorated in the French style, the former being about the size of our own Lyceum, and containing a royal 'loge,' for the accommodation of King Oscar III., handsomely furnished with crimson velvet, and surmounted by a gilt crown. Here the universally-popular 'La Fille de Madame Angot' has had a very successful run, Mlle. Lewini making an excellent *Clairette*. The famous opera-bouffe has now given place to Offenbach's 'Orpheus i Underverdenen,' in which Lewini again appears as *Cupid*. Herr Rasmussen, whose familiarity with the violoncello is astounding, well represents the tuneful son of Apollo, and Rasmussen, with some amount of grace, discharges the duty of embodying *Public Opinion*. There are several English faces at the Christiania, and certainly none should leave Norway without paying it a visit; but the state of the law in this country will, doubtless, disappoint those who look for the 'breakdown' or the 'Can-can' as a desirable accompaniment to the light music of Lecoq and Offenbach."

THE EXPLOSION OF THE BROOKLYN.

THE INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—The Coroner's inquest over Mr. Stoddard, first engineer of the exploded steamer Brooklyn, was concluded to-day. The jury rendered a verdict declaring that the steamer was racing at the time of the disaster; that the safety-valve had been tampered with; that she was carrying more steam than the law allowed; and that Capt. Brown, Master Hilliard, and the engineer killed in the explosion, and D. Ryder, who were on duty at the time, were responsible for the disaster.

JIMMY HAYES' RECORD.

HIS CAREER AS A SUPERVISOR.

FRAUDULENT BILLS AMOUNTING TO $1,337,928 PASSED WITH HIS CONCURRENCE—A MODEL CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER.

In yesterday's TIMES we gave an outline of Jimmy Hayes' career as a member of the Board of Supervisors, showing how he certified fictitious bills for work alleged to have been performed by his friend James A. Monaghan. The bills in question are, however, only a trifle compared with those which we give below, and which are taken from volumes 1 and 2 of the printed record of the Board of Supervisors, amounting in the aggregate to $1,337,928 45, all of which were passed on the affirmative vote of "Jimmy" during the year 1869, and the proceeds handed over for division among the members of the Ring. The bills which composed this list—twenty-three in number—were furnished, or rather manufactured, for the occasion, and were made out in the names of fictitious persons, or of firms actually existing but having no knowledge of the purpose for which their names were used, and it is needless to say that there was not a single dollar of the amount represented by these bills due by the city. The whole transaction, or rather series of transactions, was a glaring fraud for which Jimmy should be suitably rewarded—not with an important office, however. The bills given above do not by any means represent the whole amount illegally voted away through the connivance or concurrence of Jimmy Hayes while he was a member of the Board of Supervisors; they are merely samples of the business which the model candidate for Register was engaged in during his term of office as a Supervisor. It will be observed that the money for the fraudulent bills mentioned below was deposited in the Broadway Bank by Ingersoll, Woodward, and Garvey, but how the spoil was subsequently divided has not yet been accurately ascertained. That Jimmy got his fair share of the proceeds, and thus has grown rich on money stolen from the people is a natural inference. Jimmy's record was well known to the two Johns when they nominated him for Register; but, of course, stealing money from the City Treasury, or assisting or conniving at such practices, is no disqualification for a Tammany candidate. The nomination of such a man shows that the Tammany Party of to-day is no better than it was four years ago; and it also shows the class of men the new "bosses" are likely to place over the public departments if they get into power again.

Date.	Alleged Firm.	Presentation or Disposal.	Amount.	Affirmative vote of	Deposited in Broadway Bank by
1869.					
Jan. 7...	Gregg & Co.	Presented by Tweed	$25,995 40	James Hayes....	......
Feb. 13...	J. A. Smith	Presented by Tweed	15,786 40	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
Feb. 13...	Gregg & Co.	Presented by Tweed	19,233 17	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
April 19...	J. A. Smith	Not referred to any committee	19,163 65	James Hayes....	E. A. Woodward.
April 19...	C. D. Bollar	Not referred to any committee	21,969 13	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
May 31...	J. A. Smith	Referred to committee	72,605 97	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
May 31...	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Referred to committee	129,469 48	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
May 31...	J. A. Smith	Com. on Armories and Drill Rooms	22,496 33	James Hayes....	E. A. Woodward.
May 31...	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Com. on Armories and Drill Rooms	38,907 43	James Hayes....	E. A. Woodward.
May 31...	M. W. Davis	Not referred to any committee	58,221 26	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
May 31...	C. D. Bollar & Co.	No action by committee	93,467 75	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
May 31...	J. A. Smith	No reference	116,411 63	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
May 31...	J. G. Penchard	Not referred to committee	66,932 80	James Hayes....	Garvey.
May 31...	A. Marsh	Not referred to committee	88,763 48	James Hayes....	Ingersoll & Woodward.
May 31...	R. J. Hennessey	No committee	58,838 50	James Hayes....	Garvey.
May 31...	T. C. Cashman	Not referred to committee	59,071 45	James Hayes....	Garvey.
July 5...	Adam Miller	Not referred to committee	48,798 63	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
July 5...	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Not referred to committee	76,850 23	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
July 5...	A. Marsh	Not referred to committee	48,434 88	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
Sept. 17...	Philip F. Dunrumma	No reference	59,795 85	James Hayes....	Garvey.
Sept. 17...	A. G. Miller	No committee action	47,457 36	James Hayes....	Ingersoll & Woodward.
Nov. 24...	A. G. Miller	Not referred	126,645 57	James Hayes....	Woodward.
Dec. 27...	A. G. Miller	Not referred to committee	22,612 10	James Hayes....	Ingersoll.
			$1,337,928 45		

POLITICAL NOTES.

AN ELECTIONEERING TRICK.

There are threatened intimations of a design to defeat Mr. Bailey in the Eleventh District by issuing, on the eve of the election, a scandalous circular filled with fabrications aspersing his character. It is an old trick of Democratic politicians, and the fact that its proposed issue is to be at so late a period as to preclude the possibility of exposure, stamps its nature and worthlessness. We merely caution our readers against being deceived by such a palpable electioneering trick, if it should be resorted to.

Secretary Robeson, Hon. J. H. Pugh, and J. M. Roberts addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Burlington, N. J., last evening.

The Republicans of Elizabeth held a meeting at the Opera-house in that city last evening. Major Z. K. Pangborn was the principal speaker of the evening.

Mr. Solon B. Smith, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District, is President of the Spencer Campaign Organization in the Seventh Congressional District. The canvass for Mr. Smith is a spirited one, and he feels confident of success.

Mr. C. H. Southworth and Mr. Casper A. Baaden are the Republican candidates for Aldermen in the Sixth Senatorial District. Mr. Southworth is a young man of much promise, and Mr. Baaden, a native of Germany, is highly esteemed and popular with his countrymen.

The absence of Germans at the Tammany mass-meeting on Tuesday night has been a subject of unusual remark. It is received as an indication that the Germans are in earnest in their opposition to Tammany Hall, and will vote solidly against its candidates on election day.

The hall of the Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District, at No. 171 East Broadway, was last evening the scene of an enthusiastic gathering to ratify the nomination of Mr. Charles E. Abbott for member of Assembly. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Abbott, John F. Walsh, and others.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward was for some time engaged as an editorial writer on the Albany *Evening Journal*, and his many warm friends in that city are anxious for his return to their city as an honored legislator from New-York. The Republican Party in the Seventh Assembly District are determined to elect him.

There is no reason to doubt that Messrs. John P. Morris and George B. Deane, Jr., the Republican candidates for Aldermen in the Fifth Senatorial District, will be elected. The young men of the district are working like beavers for Mr. Deane, and Mr. Morris is indorsed by independent Democratic as well as Republican organizations.

Col. Charles S. Spencer's head-quarters in the Seventh Congressional District are at Concordia Hall, No. 31 Avenue A. He is kept busily engaged receiving delegations of German friends from all parts of the district, who bring him encouraging reports of the progress of the contest. Col. Spencer has entered the battle with a determination to win, and, like a good soldier, leaves nothing undone to insure victory.

An Ottendorfer Democratic organization of considerable strength, in the Eighth Congressional District, at a meeting held at Wild's Hall, Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, on Thursday night, indorsed the nomination of Hon. John D. Lawson for Congress, in the Eighth District, Frederick W. Seward for Assembly, in the Seventh District, and John J. Morris for Alderman in the Fifth Senatorial District.

There are a considerable number of French citizens in the Eighth Ward, which comprises part of the Fifth Senatorial District. Many of them were deceived into the belief that Alderman "Gilon" was a Frenchman from his method of spelling his name. Since the publication of the statement that the correct orthography of the name is "Gillen," and that the Alderman is from the Emerald Isle, the French voters have decided to cast their suffrages for other candidates.

Mr. Charles E. L. Holmes, is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District. He is a sterling business man, well educated, the author of several poetical works, and a good speaker. Peter Woods, a popular Democrat, is contesting the election in this district with the Tammany nominee, and there is good reason to believe that Mr. Holmes could be elected if Republican voters could appreciate the possibilities of the situation and vote solidly for their candidate.

Gen. Patrick Henry Jones, Republican candidate for Register; Messrs. O. P. C. Billings, S. B. H. Vance, and Frederick Kühne, Republican candidates for Aldermen at Large; Frederick W. Seward, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District; and John J. Morris, Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Senatorial District, have all been cordially indorsed, and recommended to voters by the Municipal Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District.

There are strong indications that James O'Brien will defeat Hewitt in the Tenth Congressional District. The ex-Senator's friends are working very earnestly in his behalf, and are making trouble for the Tammany candidate. Mr. O'Brien has lived in the district for years, while Hewitt has quite as much interest in New-Jersey as he has in the section where he is a candidate. There is no Republican nominee in the Tenth District, and as between O'Brien and Hewitt, there should be no hesitancy on the part of the people to vote for O'Brien.

The attention of the voters of the Sixth Senatorial District is earnestly called to the fact, that their interests will be best served by the election of Chester H. Southworth as Alderman. He was born in the City of New-York, educated in our public schools, entered in the army in 1861, when but seventeen years of age, as a private, and returned at its close with the rank of Major, having been twice promoted for gallantry on the field. His sterling qualities for integrity, truthfulness, and honor have endeared him to his neighbors and friends, irrespective of party, and it is hoped that he will be elected. He is the regular nominee of the Republican Party, and should receive the vote of every Republican voter in the district.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

A MATCH BETWEEN JUDGE FULLERTON AND OCCIDENT—THE LATTER WINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The great race between Occident and Judge Fullerton came off here to-day. The weather was fine, and the grounds were crowded with spectators. Fullerton was made the favorite, but the friends of Occident were confident of success, and backed their opinions freely. Pool-selling was begun on the course at 1:30 o'clock, and became quite brisk, a large amount of money being wagered on the contest. The following figures will indicate the average of the betting:

Judge Fullerton........	$200	$230	$260	$210
Occident..................	165	150	180	155

When the horses came to the starting post, between five and six thousand people were present. The race was for a purse of $3,500, and was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in this State. Occident was driven by Budd Doble, and never made a skip in any of the heats. Fullerton, who was driven by Hickox, broke badly after the start in the last heat, losing about seven lengths, which he could not regain. The first heat was won by Fullerton, and the second and third heats, and the race, by Occident.

Time—2:19, 2:18, 2:22¾.

Probably $50,000 changed hands on the result, which caused great excitement.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the North-west and lake region, with south-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather in the former and cloudy weather in the latter. North-west and west winds, stationary pressure, and cold, clearing weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. South-west to north-west winds, cold, partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley. Rising barometer, north-west and north winds in Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States. The river has risen at New-Orleans, and fallen at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and south-ward to Missouri and Kentucky, south-west to north-west winds, nearly stationary temperature and pressure, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, falling barometer, fresh south-west to westerly winds, and cold, cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, high pressure, north-west to north-east winds, cold and generally clear weather, and frosts.

For the Middle States and New-England falling barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cold, partly cloudy and clear weather, with heavy frosts. The temperature will be above freezing in the canal districts.

Cautionary signals continue at New-York and Sandy Hook, and are ordered for Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	43°	42°	3:30 P. M.	49°	48°
6 A. M.	40°	39°	6 P. M.	48°	45°
9 A. M.	43°	42°	9 P. M.	47°	40°
12 M.	47°	48°	12 P. M.	47°	37°

Average temperature yesterday..........42⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........45½°
Average temperature for past week..........56°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year..........46°

THE TROUBLE AT THE COAL MINES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 31.—The warlike demonstrations at Armstrong's mines, near Buena Vista, between the Italians and the discharged miners, are causing considerable excitement among the people in that vicinity. A number of citizens of Buena Vista and Elizabeth townships called upon the Sheriff to-day, asking for aid to suppress the trouble. They state that the firing is kept up across the river during the night, the balls striking the houses and endangering the lives of the people in that neighborhood. The Sheriff has telegraphed the Governor, asking that measures be taken to suppress the riotous proceedings.

CANAL TOLLS FOR OCTOBER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The amount of tolls collected at the Canal Collector's office this month foot up $273,696 57, being $97,244 28 less than received the same month last year. The number of boats cleared this month was 1,672, being 496 less than the same month last year.

MOBILE FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—In response to inquiries sent from here, responsible business men of Mobile reply to-day as follows: "No alarm nor authenticated case of yellow fever here. Strangers visit this city without apprehension."

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Capt. John Canfield, a resident of Buffalo, was drowned from the schooner Sanderson near the Straits, on Thursday, and two of the men crippled.

The schooner Grandy, which has been ashore at Racine, has got off.

The schooner Prince Alfred arrived in the River St. Clair to-day, disabled.

Wind, north-west; blowing a gale.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of John H. H. Cushman, a bankrupt, Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, has given the following decision: As it appears that the bankrupt omitted from his schedule certain debts which he asserts were outlawed, on the ground that they were outlawed, and the creditors holding such debts have had no notice of the bankruptcy proceedings, the bankrupt has not conformed to the requirements of the act. Therefore his discharge cannot be granted, and the case must be referred back to the Register for such further action as he may take on the application of either party to him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The residence of Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, was burned on Friday. The loss is about $30,000; insured for $25,000.

The house and barn belonging to Michael Haley, at Holyoke, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

Torge's brewery, corner of Jefferson and Genesee streets, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson in Memphis was set on fire and partially destroyed. It is believed that the house was first robbed and then fired. The loss is $15,000; uninsured.

A dwelling-house and two barns at Lowell, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is nearly $3,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in State street, New-London, last evening, burned out Short & Co., clothiers, Daboll & Co., A. S. Smith, boots and shoes, A. Loosly, books and papers, and Starr & Daboll, insurance agents. Loss, $28,000; insurance, $17,000. The fire was discovered at 10:30 P.M., and was under control by midnight.

At 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning the machine shop and foundry of C. T. Dumont, on Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, were burned to the ground. The loss on the building is $20,000, and on the stock and machinery $35,000. Insurance, $32,000 in Cincinnati offices. A tenement house adjoining was drenched with water, ruining the furniture, and driving the families, numbering forty persons, into the streets.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four-story brick building Nos. 11 and 13 Edwards street, Baltimore, occupied by Gunther & Fink as a furniture manufactory. The firm had some $4,000 worth of finished work on hand, which, with the building and other stock, was completely destroyed. Between thirty and forty workmen are thrown out of employment, and lose all their tools. The total loss is estimated at $15,000. The insurance is $5,000.

A large fire broke out at Selinsgrove, seven miles below Sunbury, Penn., on Friday night, in the stables of George Schmidt. A heavy wind prevailed at the time. Over two squares in the central part of the town were completely burned. Aid was summoned from Sunbury, and the fire was got under control on its arrival. The Keystone and National Hotels, the Central School-house, the Methodist church, and *The Times* printing office are among the buildings burned. About sixty buildings were burned in all. The loss is estimated at $120,000. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Bostons defeated the Hartfords in a game, at base-ball at Boston, yesterday, by 13 to 5.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colorado sailed at noon, yesterday, from San Francisco for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

A girl in the cloth factory at Lowell, Mass., had her arm torn from the socket by a belt, yesterday, and died in a few minutes.

Tuesday, Nov. 3, being election day, the Cotton Exchange and all mercantile houses at Mobile, Ala., will be closed, to enable the people to vote.

Miss McDonald, a young lady, was run over and killed by a train at the railroad crossing at Whitehall street, Mobile, Ala., yesterday.

THE ARCADIAN TESTIMONIAL TO MISS CUSHMAN.

The arrangements for the testimonial to be tendered by the members of the Arcadian Club to Miss Cushman, at Booth's Theatre, on Saturday evening next, on the occasion of the retirement of the renowned actress from the stage, are progressing satisfactorily, and, judging from present indications, the lady will be the recipient of an ovation which, for refinement and brilliancy, cannot be excelled. R. H. Stoddart has written the poem for the occasion, which will be read by Prof. Roberts, of the New-York College. Although it was at first supposed that Miss Cushman would name a substitute to respond to the address of the Arcadians, the lady has signified her intention to respond in person. The members of the Arcadian Club, with their guests, will take their places on the stage at the close of the performance, and the ceremony of reading the address and presenting the laurel crown will take place in accordance with the programme, which will be printed on the theatre bills. The Arcadian pennants will be displayed from the proscenium boxes, and the stage will be tastefully decorated. At the close of the ceremonies Miss Cushman will be escorted to her residence by the members of the club, and subsequently serenaded by the Ninth Regiment band, as stated in the programme already published. The members of the dramatic and kindred professions have signified their intention to co-operate in the testimonial, and the demand for seats is almost unprecedented. Among the gentlemen on the Committee of Arrangements are the venerable Peter Cooper, Charles Watrous, Judge John R. Brady, Algernon S. Sullivan, J. M. Bundy, H. G. Stebbins, C. A. Seward, and many other prominent gentlemen of the City.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Protect yourself against changes of the weather by taking Russian Vapor Baths at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

REV. W. H. BOOLE

says of the Russian baths, No. 25 East 4th st.: "They are unequaled in perfection of arrangement, and well deserve the patronage of all people who value health." —*Mail.*

Three Things

Dr. Colton endeavors to do. First—To extract teeth carefully, so as to leave the gums whole. Second—To do it without pain. Third—To send the patient home as well as he came. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

The EUREKA MACHINE SILK, 50 and 100 yard spools has become the universal favorite.—*Advertisement.*

An Elegant Suite of Parlor Furniture in rosewood and fancy wood, covered in satin damask; also, a complete suite of satin damask curtains and draperies, which have been in use and but little worn; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of
T. BROOKS & CO.,
No. 137 Fulton st., corner Sands st., Brooklyn.

What shall we do to sweeten our breath?
To keep our teeth from decay and death?
What shall we do to harden our gums?
To drive off tartar and scurf when it comes?
What shall we do? Now really you won't
Do anything, but SOZO-*DONT*.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.
Labels, Show Cards, and every description of Fine Color Printing.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, Falling, Loss, and Untimely Grayness are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Call or send for circular.

For Pimples, Black-Heads, or Flesh-Worms use PERRY'S Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine. For MOTH-PATCHES, FRECKLES, and BROWN DISCOLORATION use his Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Labels and Show-cards. Established 1815. No. 104 Fulton st.

Established 1815.
WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

Catarrh and offensive discharges from the throat and nostrils; cure guaranteed. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

All who Suffer from Coughs and Colds will find relief in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

HELLER—FURMAN.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 29, 1874, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., EUGENE HELLER to KATE E., daughter of the late Samuel Furman.

HAIGH—HUGHES.—On May 10, 1874, at No. 52 Bond st., by Rev. Dr. F. J. Schneider, Mr. JOSEPH LLOYD HAIGH, of Mott Haven, to Miss JENNIE L. HUGHES, of New-York. No cards.

NELSON—HELMS.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. William Hunter, JAMES T. NELSON to PHOEBE J., eldest daughter of John A. Helms.

PECK—MORRELL.—On the 29th of October, at Saint Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, ERNEST H. PECK to BLANCHE, daughter of Thomas Morrell, Esq.

WARRIN—BEACH.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Dr. J. H. Haughwout, Portchester, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, of St. Peter's Church, JOHN WATTS WARRIN to MARY LOUISE BEACH, daughter of the late John Van Horn Beach, all of New-York.

DIED.

ALLIEN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 31, JULIEN L. ALLIEN, in 57th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 463 West 23d st., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BELL.—On Friday, Oct. 30, 1874, JANNET P., widow of the late David Bell, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., per Morris and Essex Railroad, at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Bloomfield at 5:15 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874, ROSANNA DAVIS, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family and those of her sons, Samuel S. and John B., and her sons-in-law, R. W. Chapman and H. G. Conklin, and her brother, John B. Ryer, are especially invited to attend her funeral at the Lutheran Church, 21st st., near 6th av., on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—On Friday, Oct. 30, 1874, at the country residence of his father, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, Monday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, on the arrival of the 10:45 train from New-York.

DEVINS.—Suddenly, Thursday, 29th, SUSAN MARY GILLESPIE, wife of Wm. H. Devins.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church, Kent st., Greenpoint, Sunday, 2 P. M. Friends of the family invited.

HOLMES.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Friday morning, Oct. 30, FRANCES VAN VRANKEN, wife of Rev. John McC. Holmes, D. D., in the 39th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, the late Rev. Prof. Samuel A. Van Vranken, D. D., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Church of Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, 30th inst., MARTHA JANE MOORE, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, John Moore and the late Thomas C. Moore, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner Cherry and Sixth streets, Plainfield, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery on Tuesday.

McADOU.—On Thursday, 29th inst., RAYAN B. McADOU, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Columbus, Ohio.

NICHOLLS.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, THOMAS NICHOLLS, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 2d of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 344 West 27th st.

RAYNOR.—On Saturday, Oct. 30, WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TALMAGE.—On Friday, Oct. 29, FREDERICK T. TALMAGE, son of the late Thomas G. Talmage, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 295 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect.
Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if you feel drowsy.

DR. WAIT & SON,
at No. 45 East 23d st., have a new metallic base for artificial teeth which is lighter, stronger, and cooler than any other, and, being a perfect conductor of animal heat, it is perfectly healthy; only $30 per set. They also insert superior platina, gold, and rubber work at low prices. Fine GOLD PLUGGING a specialty.
Teeth extracted under pure fresh gas at $1 the first, and 50 cents each succeeding. A lady in attendance.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Extract last annual report: "The Bartlett Lamps meet with general favor. Applications are made by property-holders almost daily for their erection in place of the square lamps. The cost for keeping the Bartlett Lamps in repair is nearly fifty per cent. less." (Signed) GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if you are bilious.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will speak to the people at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. Ushers will furnish free seats.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Park size, $3; Street, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—FURNACES AND ranges of all kinds cleaned and repaired. A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st. For sale, the gothic furnace and zero refrigerator.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if you have taken cold.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Nomination for Assembly
SIXT CARL KAPFF.
LAWSON N. FULLER, Ch'n Rep. Con.
JOHN L. TONNELLE, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
Nomination for Assembly,
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Republican Nomination. For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM HAW, JR.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX MCAFEE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

HON. BERNARD BIGLIN

has been unanimously renominated for election to the Assembly by a convention composed of some of the best citizens of the district.

For two successive terms Mr. BIGLIN has represented you in the Legislature, with credit to himself and to his constituents. His record as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and as a member of the Committee on Cities is without a blemish.

In devotion to the interests of his constituents, and in untiring zeal in promoting the welfare of our great City, he was without a superior in the last Legislature.

Praise has been bestowed upon him from all quarters. The Chamber of Commerce, at a regular meeting, passed a series of resolutions indorsing his course, and his colleagues all testify that he was the most attentive and most untiring representative the district has had for many years.

We again place him before the people for their suffrages, and challenge the closest scrutiny of his record.

Enoch L. Fancher,	Thomas B. Odell,	Darius Ferry,
D. D. T. Marshall,	H. L. Hoguet, Jr.,	W. S. Headley, M.D.,
E. Stephenson,	Rudolph Schack,	S. W. Lapsley,
C. A. Arthur,	T. B. Tweddle,	Samuel R. Briggs,
Nath. A. Cowdrey,	Chas. S. Loper,	Frank M. Condit,
A. R. Whitney,	Nathan Chandler,	H. M. Condit,
H. M. Ruggles,	Lewis Frank,	Edward F. Dyer,
F. S. Wilmerding,	S. Cardwell, Jr.,	A. M. Pentz,
Eli F. Bruce,	J. A. Trowbridge,	Albon P. Man,
John Dore,	Chas. H. Leland,	O. P. C. Billings,
B. W. Griswold,	David Milliken,	Thomas Murphy,
Spencer Kirby,	D. Milliken, Jr.,	N. A. Prentiss,
R. C. Livingston,	Joseph Stiner,	H. E. Howland,
	Wm. M. Banks.	

The following letters also bear testimony to Mr. Biglin's Legislative record:

SARATOGA, Oct. 26, 1874.

Ferdinand S. Wilmerding, Esq., Chairman of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Nominating Convention:

SIR: I have seen in the public prints that the convention, over which you presided, has placed in nomination for Member of Assembly Hon. Bernard Biglin. It was my good fortune to serve for two successive years in the Assembly with Mr. Biglin, and I can bear testimony to his strict integrity and his faithful and intelligent performance of his duty.

It will give great pleasure to myself, as well as to his numerous friends throughout the State, to hear of his re-election. Yours respectfully,
GEORGE S. BATCHELLER,
Chairman of Assembly Committee of Ways and Means.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

Having served with Hon. Bernard Biglin as a member of Assembly in 1873, I take much pleasure in testifying to his high standing as an intelligent and industrious member, whose record for integrity and uprightness was entirely unimpeachable, and I can cordially commend him as a gentleman worthy of the confidence and support of his constituency.
ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Speaker of the Assembly of 1873.

GARRISONS, Oct. 29.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully bear witness to the important part Mr. Bernard Biglin took in securing the passage of the Consolidation bill, and other Reform measures. Mr. Biglin also strenuously opposed the Swinburne job, and I trust that his future career may be as creditable as his past, Yours truly,
HAMILTON FISH, JR.

INDORSEMENTS OF THE CONVENTION called by the Council of Political Reform at Cooper Institute.

MAYORALTY.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
SALEM H. WALES,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.
ALDERMEN AT LARGE.
S. B. H. VANCE, OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
FREDERICK KUHNE, BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN.
DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

4. No indorsement.
5. JOHN J. MORRIS, EDWARD GILON.
6. GEORGE W. SAUER.
7. HENRY E. HOWLAND, JOEL B. ERHARDT.
8. WILLARD BULLARD, S. M. SIMONSON, HENRY C. ROBINSON.

ASSEMBLY.

1. No indorsement.
2. No indorsement.
3. No indorsement.
4. No indorsement.
5. Austin Leake.
6. Mathew Patten.
7. {Smith E. Lane.
   Frederick W. Seward.
8. Albert Eltrich.
9. W. H. Gedney.
10. Louis C. Wachner.
11. Knox McAfee.
12. No recommendation.
13. A. N. Beach.
14. George Hencken, Jr.
15. No indorsement.
16. Charles E. L. Holmes.
17. Wilson Berryman.
18. Thomas Cooper Campbell.
19. Sixt. Karl Kapff.
20. Jacob Hess.
21. Granville P. Hawes.

JAMES EMOTT, Chairman.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT: We, the undersigned residents in and electors of the Seventh District, take pleasure in announcing the nomination of SMITH E. LANE for the Assembly. He is a lawyer of rank in his profession—a man of spotless integrity; in ability and character alike eminently fitted for a position of public trust, and we believe that the best interests of the City of New-York will be promoted by his election to the next Legislature. We ask that your vote and influence be given to S. E. LANE.—New-York, Oct. 26, 1874.

William Remsen, No. 26 Waverley place; John Taylor Johnston, No. 8 5th av.; John T. Irving, No. 36 Bond st.; C. Van Santvoord, No. 66 West 11th st.; Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., No. 31 Washington place: Edward Schell, No. 53 Clinton place; Frederic De Peyster, No. 76 University place; James Anderson, No. 30 University place; Abraham Van Santvoord, No. 66 West 11th st.; James Lorimer Graham, No. 20 Washington square; Wm. H. Wisner, No. 18 West 12th st.; W. W. Parkin, No. 49 5th av.; Samuel S. Sands, No. 80 5th av.; Jas. Boorman Johnston, No. 14 West 10th st.; Henry Nicoll, No. 8 West 10th st.; Bernard Roelker, No. 17 East 12th st., Jacob Reese, No. 13 East 9th st.; Benj. Aymar, No. 80 5th av.; P. H. Vandervoort, No. 173 West 11th st.; Jos. W. Alsop, No. 32 Washington square, and many others.

HONESTY IN OFFICE SHOULD BE ENcouraged. When WILLIAM H. McCARTHY represented the Twenty-first Assembly District in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, during the years of 1870 and 1871, in the times of corruption, he stood in his seat day after day boldly denouncing the patent wooden-pavement contracts, and by his persistent opposition to these nefarious jobs succeeded in having them defeated, thereby saving the tax-payers thousands of dollars. He therefore should be supported on election day by every honest and independent citizen of the Eighth Senatorial District for the position of Aldermen who desire honesty in office.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth,—and Sixteenth Wards.
FOR ALDERMEN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.
NATHANIEL APPLETON,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
A. YEOMANS, } Secretaries.
J. A. CRYAN, }

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly
Sixteenth Assembly District,
CHARLES E. L. HOLMES.
Indorsed by
Council of Political Reform
and
Eighteenth Ward German-American Citizens' Club.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN
Fifth Senatorial District.
(Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,)
JOHN J. MORRIS.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Congress,
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
For Assembly,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.,)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Members favorable to the election of ISAAC H. BAILEY to Congress, from the Eleventh District, are requested to enroll their names at the Head-quarters, Grand Union Hotel, Park av., corner of 42d st.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement reported to have been made by me in the corridors of the County Court-house and published in the *Telegram* of last evening is a pure fabrication. I suppose the story was invented for political purposes.
E. B. SHAFER.
Oct. 31, 1874.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Twentieth Assembly District, JACOB HESS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION Y. M. C. A.,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2.
GRAND MAGICAL SEANCE
BY
Mr. EDGAR S. ALLIEN, (Amateur.)
ILLUSIONS, DELUSIONS, TRANSFORMATIONS, &c.
Commences at 8 precisely.

ANNIVERSARY OF CONSECRATION.—CALVARY Free Chapel, East 23d st., near 3d av., Rev. William D. Walker, Pastor. Right Rev. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Lord Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, at 7:30 P. M., this day.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching, Nov. 1, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

AT THE HOWARD ROOMS, 6TH AV. AND 42d st., Spiritualistic discourses at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. General Conference from 2 to 5 P. M. All cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Divine services at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P.M. The Rector will preach.

ALL-SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Nov. 1, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BISHOP ROBERTSON, OF MISSOURI, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (Protestant Episcopal,) 5th av., above 45th st.—Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer 4 P. M. Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Atwell, of Burlington, Vt., in the afternoon.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., near 6th av.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur preaches Sunday. Subjects—Morning, "A United Heart Essential in Religion." Evening, "Paul at Antioch—The Name Christian." Seats down stairs furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Nov. 1, Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The holy communion will be administered at the morning service, and Rev. George Leeds, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORNER 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger of Boston, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57th st., west of 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Minister.
Sunday morning, Festival of All Souls,
Service in Commemoration of the Departed.
"The Whole Family in Heaven and Earth. Behold! All Souls are Mine."
Evening—Election Lecture: "Ethics and Politics."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison avenue and 42d st.
Hours of Divine service on Sunday:
10:30 A. M., sermon by Right Rev. J. Johns, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia.
3:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, L. L. D.
7:30 P. M., sermon by Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Minnesota.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st.—Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will officiate. All are cordially invited.

TWO MOTIVES.

Two men lived in the same neighborhood. Each of them had a family. One was selfish and stern in his family government, and his children obeyed him unwillingly because they feared him. The other was no less exacting, but mingled kindness with his firmness, and his children obeyed him gladly because they loved him. Which was the better family? Which acted from the nobler motive? Which endered true obedience? Let us apply the parable. Some people say that if they believed the Universalist doctrine they would commit all manner of sin without hesitation, thereby confessing that their present righteousness, such as it is, is only formal, and springs from fear of an endless hell. They regard God as a hard master, and only obey him for fear that he will punish them. Universalists, on the other hand, believe that God is a God of love, and that "His statutes are right, rejoicing the heart." They delight in His service and count it all joy to do His will. Who, then, gives God the more acceptable service—the Universalists, led by love, or the Partialists, driven by fear? Whose worship is the more sincere? Who is the better Christian? They who obey God simply from fear of hell are His slaves, not His children. They have not received the spirit of adoption, and "if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of His." Universalists say, with the Apostle John, "We love God because He first loved us;" and with Paul, "What then? shall we sin because we are not under the law, but under grace? God forbid;" and they preach repentance as Jesus did, not because hell is yawning for us, but because "the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Pastor of the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., will preach to-day at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning Subject—"The Whole Family in Heaven and Earth." Evening Subject—"How to be Happy," a sermon to young people. Strangers will be promptly seated. Choir and Congregational singing. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning subject, "The Word of Salvation." In the evening Rev. Dr. Cuyler will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "Christian Experience. Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 28th st. and 9th av., Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Course of Sunday evening lectures on the "Churches of the Apocalypse." Free seats on application to the Sexton.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
Protestant Episcopal,
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—PARK AV., corner 34th st., will have services this evening at 7:30. Rev. William R. Alger, of Boston, will preach. Subject—"The Visions of Men, and their Obedience or Disobedience to them."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine service, (with Holy Communion,) at 10:30 A. M. Rev. T. N. Dudley, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach in the evening at 7:30. All cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Fred Evans will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lord's supper after the evening sermon. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D. Strangers welcomed.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Services Sundays, 7, 10, 10:45 (choral service) A. M., and 4 P. M. (choral service.) Daily, 7 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—All Saints Day. Morning Prayer and Communion Sermon on "Communion of Saints," 10:30. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—A service of song by the children will be held on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., and the House will afterward be open for inspection of visitors. A cordial invitation is extended by the Trustees to the public to visit the institution.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS K. JESUP, President. GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN, A. VAN RENSSELAER,
CHARLES ELY, MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, D. LYDIG SUYDAM.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. A. G. Wylie, of Philadelphia, will preach on Sabbath evening, Nov. 1, 1874. Services to commence at 7:45 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M., and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st. and 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

IS IT TRUE?—IS THERE A SPECIAL HERALD sent out to proclaim the second advent of Christ and prepare His way before Him? Bishop Snow will answer this question on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free.

JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Jane st., between 8th and Greenwich avs., Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Public service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible lessons of school at 9 A. M.; varied exercises of school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, LECtures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at No. 1,195 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"The Christian and Politics." Evening service, 7:30. Subject—"The Outward Service of Religion."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 50th st., east of 3d av.—Service 10:45 A. M. Sermon by Rev. R. C. McIlwain, of Keokuk, Iowa. Children's service, 3 P. M. Sermon by the Rector.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, Laight st., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Communion after the morning sermon. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2 o'clock. No pew rents. The house is made comfortable and inviting, and is free to all.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH IN the Church of Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway, morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. Morning subject, "Salvation as a Fact, a Life a Hope"; evening, "The Follies and Foibles of Modern Christianity." All invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. GEORGE DAWSON, OF BIRMINGHAM, England, will preach this evening, in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, (Dr. Armitage's,) West 46th st., at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services: Celebration. 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will preach in the morning on "The Difference Between the Spiritual Life and the Moral Life," and in the evening on "Three Modern Devices of Satan Against the Church," (repeated by request.)

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY AND MACdougal sts., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, Rev. Alfred A. Watson, D. D., of North Carolina, will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Giles B. Cooke, of Petersburg, Va., at 7:30 P. M., on "His Mission to the Colored People." Strangers welcomed and seated.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 1: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock. Prayers every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SAVING FAITH; WHAT IT IS—AND HOW ATtained, is the subject of Mr. Giles' discourse this evening, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. DR. Corbett, of Illinois, will preach at 10:45 A. M., and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, at 7:30 P. M. Strangers furnished with seats.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be in attendance at the church on Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANization of the Italian Episcopal Church will be celebrated in St. George's Chapel, No. 420 East 14th st., at 4 P. M. The Bishop of Central New-York, the Bishop elect (colored) of Hayti, and other clergymen are expected to take part in the service and Holy Communion, which is in the Italian language.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 1, (All Saints' Day,) Right Rev. Dr. Lyman, Assistant Bishop of North Carolina, will preach. In the afternoon (3:30 o'clock) the preacher will be Rev. H. W. Beers, D. D.

THE SHAKER CONVENTION, STEINWAY Hall, Sunday, Nov. 22.—Eschericism, Spiritualism, Shakerism, and all social questions discussed by Elder Evans and the Shaker delegation. All denominations invited.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place. Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. R. R. Atwell, of Vermont will preach in the morning, and Right Rev. A. C. Coxe in the evening. Seats all free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FRENCH NOVELTIES.

CLOTHS—Imitations of SEALSKIN, OTTER, and POLAR BEAR CLOTHS; Rough Beavers for Ladies' Wear, Diagonal and Basket Cloths; Riding Habit Cloths in all colors; Fancy Cloakings, together with a full line of Cloakings in all the prevailing colors and styles.

NOVELTIES IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

HDKFS.—Novelties in Initial, French Embroidered, Double Hemstitched, Silk, and other HANDKERCHIEFS, in variety of colors, entirely plain, or elegantly trimmed with Valenciennes Laces; very stylish and rich. Linen Collars and Cuffs, French Embroidered Sets, plain or in colors; Ruffiings and Plaitings in every variety. Also, Mourning Handkerchiefs and Ruffiings.

TRIMMINGS—Fine cut Jet Fringes, Insertions, and Ornaments in every Style. Superb line of Feather Trimmings, Worsted Fringes, &c., in all shades and patterns.

FINE DRESS GOODS AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

Will open this week a line of all-wool DRESS GOODS in Cashmeres, Merinos, and Serges; also, a large assortment of Cotton and Wool fabrics, BOUGHT CHEAP and to be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRISTIE, NEW-YORK.

Important Sale
OF
FALL AND WINTER Dress Materials.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 2, OFFER

50 Additional Cases
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS.

The above goods will be offered at AN IMMENSE REDUCTION ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION, and will be found well worthy the attention of the PUBLIC, which will be proved by an examination of the stock, as NO SALE has taken place for some years where such ACTUAL BARGAINS have been placed before their customers.

N. B.—For the convenience of PURCHASERS, these goods will be placed on the counters in Middle Aisle, Broadway Entrance.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per steamer Hohenzollern, several cases of

PLAIN CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH,
PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH,
STRIPED VELVETS,
PLAIN SILKS,
MATELASSE, &C., &C.,

in all the NEW and CHOICE Colorings, which CANNOT be obtained in any other house.

Direct from India.

FILLED SQUARES,
OPEN CENTRES,
AND LONG INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS,

Deccas, Scarfs, &c.

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF STRIPED INDIA SHAWLS, $18 and upward.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
UMBRELLAS,
PLAIN AND RICH MOUNTINGS.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS to their stocks of

Real French Moquettes,

In ARTISTIC FINISH and DURABILITY of Coloring FAR SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.

ROYAL WILTONS AND BODY BRUSSELS, of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

Exclusive designs in TAPESTRY VELVETS and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 3-PLY and INGRAIN, of the "LOWELL CO.'S" CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

ALSO, an extensive assortment of "AUBUSSON," "SMYRNA," "AXMINSTER," "TOURNAY," and REAL "PERSIAN" CARPETS, woven in one piece.

An examination of this TRULY ELEGANT COLLECTION will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, JAPANESE CACHEMIRES, PERSIAN TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.

An extensive assortment of "LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES," CRETONNES, SATTEENS, SERGES, AND DAMASK TWILLS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

MMES. LEO & PHELAN,
No. 1,[illegible] BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 32D ST.

Beg to inform their patrons and the public that they have now on hand a large and elegant assortment of flowers, feathers, wings, birds, ties and ruches, &c., and that on and after Wednesday, 4th inst., they will have a select assortment of bonnets and round hats of a new [illegible].

They desire also to call attention to their Dress-making Department, as they have now on hand a few black [illegible] which they will dispose of at reduced rates.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT REDUCTION

In every department,
to reduce stock.

12,000 yards of Trimming Silks, Velvets, and Velveteens, at 25c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Black silk Bonnet Velvets, 25c. yard.
Colored silk Bonnet Velvets, 25c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Watered Silks, closing 25c. yard.
Black and colored Velveteens, 25c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Lots of Satins and Silks, 25c. yard,
Colored Silk Plushes, 25c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

The above lot Silks, Velvets, Satins, Plushes, and Velveteens reduced from $1 and $2 yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Lots of $3 and $4 Velvets reduced to 75c. and $1 yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

All our two-ball Worsted Fringes, every color, reduced to 39c. yard. KINZEY.

1,000 pieces fine Beaded Gimps and Bugle Fringes, reduced to 25c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Lots of all silk Ribbons, 3c., 5c. yard.
All silk Ribbons, No. 9, at 8c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Nos. 12, 16, 22 and 30, all silk, plain and fancy Ribbons, 10c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Seven-inch silk watered Sash Ribbons.
Also rich Plaid Ribbons, at 25c. yard. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Felt Hats at great reductions.
Silk Velvet Hats reduced. KINZEY.

All our French Bonnets closing out at half price. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Closing out Flowers and Feathers.
Closing Millinery Goods. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Zephyr Worsteds, every color, single, split, and double, 12½c. ounce. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Worsted embroidered Slipper Patterns, Bracket and Chair strips, Cushions, and Chair Patterns, less than gold cost. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Bargains in real Laces from auction.
Wide beaded silk Guipures, 50c. KINZEY.

Real Yak Laces, 15c. to 75c. yard.
Real hand-made Valenciennes Laces, 19c. yard. KINZEY.

Real Guipure Laces very low.
Real Lace Goods closing out. KINZEY. KINZEY.

Bargains in Handkerchiefs. KINZEY.

25,000 silk Neck Ties, 10c. to 75c. each. KINZEY.

Bargains in ladies', gent's, misses', and boys' Underwear. KINZEY.

Bargains in English, French, and German Hosiery in great variety. KINZEY. KINZEY.

The greatest bargains in Gloves. KINZEY.

Ladies' two-button Castor Gloves, 50c. pair.
Ladies' two-button Beaver Gloves, 50c. pair. KINZEY.

Ladies' three-button English Castors, 50c. pair.
Ladies' two-button dog-skin Gloves, 50c. pair. KINZEY.

Ladies' two-button fine Kids, 50c. pair.
Ladies' buck Gauntlets, 50c. pair. KINZEY.

All of the above Gloves have been sold at $1 25. KINZEY.

Bargains—Ladies', gents', and misses' Gloves of every kind under price. Prices away down to close.

5,000 silk-finished imported Aprons, worth 50c., at 19c. each. KINZEY. KINZEY.

60,000 bunches fine cut Jet Beads, reduced to 4c. bunch. KINZEY.

Bargains in our Jewelry Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in our Silver-ware Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in our Swiss Carving Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in our Toilet Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in Fancy Goods Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in our Doll Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in Leather Goods Department. KINZEY.

Bargains in other departments. KINZEY.

We are closing out a great many Goods away below cost to make room for our Holiday Goods and Toys. KINZEY.

We shall sell all the above Goods at the prices advertised, making the cheapest lot of Goods ever offered. KINZEY.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
corner 9th st., corner below A. T. Stewart's.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874 .... $671,641
Annual Income $2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force $57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—MONDAY and THURSDAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON class for ladies and children. Soirée MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1874. All the modern waltzes taught in one quarter.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Instruction only for waltzing WEDNESDAY EVENINGS; six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

EISIG'S,

No. 218 Sixth Avenue.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
TRIMMINGS,
LACES,
MILLINERY,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

A large stock of Felt Round Hats,

Flowers and Feathers,

at unprecedentedly low prices.

Still further reduction from last week's quotations on the following goods:

FINE FEATHER BANDS .... 69c.
SILK VELVET .... FROM $1 50 UPWARD
TRIMMING SILK, (all colors,)...FROM 75c. UPWARD
WORSTED 2-BALL FRINGES .... 42c. PER YARD
TIDY SQUARES .... 6c. EACH
PERFORATED MOTTOES .... 28c. EACH
BEST BERLIN SCARLET ZEPHYR WORSTED, 14c. PER OUNCE

We call particular attention to the Ladies' and Children's outfitting department, which is the most complete in the city. Our HOSIERY and MADE-UP WORSTED GOODS are worthy of inspection.

The Hoop Skirt, Corset, and Bustle Department, comprises the latest novelties at the very lowest prices.

N. B.—GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY EXPRESS, C. O. D., SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION BEFORE DELIVERY.

B. EISIG & CO.,
NO. 218 6TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.

LACE CURTAINS

LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
BANKRUPT STOCK FROM SALE OF PATON & CO.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

REAL LACE CURTAINS from $10 per pair to finest imported.
GUIPURE Lace Curtains from $7 50 per pair and upward.
APPLIQUE LACE Curtains from $5 per pair upward.
NOTTINGHAMS from $2 per pair and upward.

FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of all styles AND COLORS for DRAPERIES and LAMBREQUINS. PATENT EXTENSION CORNICES TO FIT WINDOWS. PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Great Carpet and Upholstery warerooms,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

G. BUNOUT,

From Paris, (late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix,) Artiste, Ladies' Hair-dresser, begs to inform his lady customers that he has returned from Saratoga, and has opened a hair store at No. 1,235 Broadway, first floor, where ladies will find the latest styles in hair-dressing. Specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing at moderate prices.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are exhibiting one of the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENTS of

Fall Carpetings

EVER PRESENTED in this City, embracing the LATEST DESIGNS, the MOST SUPERB COLORINGS and EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS, from the most celebrated manufacturers.

THE COLLECTIONS OF

Real Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, Teheran, and Berlin

CARPETS,

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE, are UNSURPASSED for VARIETY in DESIGNS AND COLORS. Prices at about *one-half their actual value.*

French Moquettes,
English Wiltons, English Velvets,
American Axminsters,
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

Five-Frame English Brussels,
Only $1 75 per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels,
Only $1 10 per yard.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
Three-Ply Carpetings,
And Ingrain Carpetings.
EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS are offered in the LATEST NOVELTIES in

Upholstery Goods.

SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS,
PLAIN SATINS, TAPESTRIES, REPS,
AND LACE CURTAINS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE.

House Furnishing Goods.

LINENS, NAPKINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TOWELLINGS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c., &c.

At a LARGE REDUCTION from former prices.

Estimates promptly furnished on application.

BROADWAY, 4th AV., 9th AND 10th STS.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL SALE
AT
WHOLESALE.

We shall REMOVE our JOBBING BUSINESS to corner of Broadway and 20th st. after Jan. 1, and in ORDER to REDUCE OUR STOCK PRIOR to REMOVAL we have made such REDUCTIONS IN PRICES as will SELL IT OUT in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

OUR GOODS are all DESIRABLE and of THIS SEASON'S LATEST STYLES in DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, SHAWLS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS CURTAINS, WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &C., &C.

We request BUYERS to EXAMINE our STOCK before purchasing or sending orders elsewhere, and are SATISFIED that they will FIND INDUCEMENTS RARELY OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST., N. Y.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.
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R. H. Macy & Co.

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., N. Y.
UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN THE COUNTRY.
IN NO OTHER will be found so large and desirable assortments
of Goods in so many different branches.
EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY MONEY ENABLE US TO PLACE BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

This week we are REDUCING our MILLINERY, HOSIERY, DRESS TRIMMING and Worsted Stocks to get room at once for our HOLIDAY GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

WHITE GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS; ALSO, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
CORSETS AND UNDERGARMENTS, NOTIONS, AND SMALL WARES,
MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, &c., FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY AND FANS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, TRIMMINGS AND WORSTEDS,

R. H. M. & LA FORGE GLOVES,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED NOT TO RIP OR TEAR PUTTING ON.

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

TOYS, DOLLS, AND DOLLS' ARTICLES. PICNIC GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We have opened a department for the sale of the justly-celebrated

WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

which we claim to be the cheapest and BEST IN THE MARKET.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Largest Assortment Ever Exhibited in America, at Prices which Defy Competition.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application. PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds. N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.
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Unprecedented Bargains
At Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL LARGELY REPLENISH their POPULAR STOCKS of BLACK and COLORED

Dress Silks,

Twenty-four inches wide, at $1 50 per yard, recent price $2 and $2 50. These will be exhibited on the CENTER COUNTER IN THE ROTUNDA.

Fancy Striped and Plaid Silks,
NEW COLORS, at $1 per yard, good value for $1 50.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of BLACK and COLORED
Lyons Cloaking Velvets,
In all the DESIRABLE WIDTHS.

TRIMMING VELVETS in EVERY VARIETY.
Decided Bargains.

VELVETEENS in EVERY SHADE.

A CHOICE VARIETY of NOVELTIES in PLAIN, PLAID, and STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, most beautiful styles, just received.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES at 50c. per yard, recent price 65c.

300 pieces TWILLED SUITINGS, one yard and a half wide, at $1 per yard, former price $1 75.

EMPRESS CLOTHS at 40c., 45c., and 50c. per yard, worth 60c. to 75c.

BARATHEA AND TIBER CLOTHS at 25c. per yard—value 35c.

FIGURED TYCOON REPS only 20c. per yard—recently sold at 25c.

5 Cases PERCALES at 12 1-2c.—worth 18c.

200 pieces CLOTH-SHADE MERINOS at 75c. per yard—previously sold at $1 25. Also an EXCELLENT QUALITY at 50c. and 60c. per yard—*one-third less than value.*

A visit of inspection WILL CONVINCE PURCHASERS of the COMPLETENESS and RICHNESS of THE ASSORTMENT, and satisfy them that ONLY EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS are offered.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FILLE LACES, TIDIES, &C.,
LATEST NOVELTIES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

A.—MODISTE FRANCAISE.

Just arrived from Paris, with a beautiful variety of dresses made by Laferiere, at very low prices.

Dresses made to order in the most elegant style and latest fashion.

MME. MONTENOT,
No. 519 6th av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE PEREMPTORY SALE,
at auction,

Consisting in part of
RICH FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, DESSERT SETS,
Real Bronzes and Artistic Bronzes,
CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
Real Parian Marble Statuettes, Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower Stands, &c., &c.
FINE CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICES,
consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c.

The trade and the public are invited to attend.

To be sold by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 5 and 6,
At 11 o'clock each day.
Goods on exhibition Tuesday.
Every article guaranteed perfect.
Responsible packers in attendance.

ELEGANT BOOKS.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF BOOKS

Comprising, among 500 others, two very elegant Missals in perfect order. M. Jans' "Costume of the Clans," 2 vols. fol.; "Hours of Anne of Brittany," 2 vol., superb copy; Halbeins' "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII.;" "Book of Costumes;" the "Kerver Prayer Book," very rare; Ruskin's "Modern Painters," 5 vols., calf; Strypes' Works, 27 vols., full calf; Hogarth's works, folio; books of early printing; works of Byron, Carlyle, Scott, Walpole, Clarendon, Pugin, Schiller, Hood, Dickens, Bulwer, &c., &c. All in elegant bindings and best editions. Catalogues are ready, and the books will be on exhibition to the public on Tuesday morning next, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. This collection of books are all in the finest possible condition, and in rich bindings, having been selected during many years, with special reference to the very best.

To be sold by auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th inst.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have JUST RECEIVED one case of

Paris Hats and Bonnets,

MME. VIROT'S LATEST STYLES.

TWO CASES of ELEGANT

Jet Trimmings, Fringes, &c.,

Such as are used by WORTH, PANGIER, and others.

ONE CASE of ELEGANT

Paris-Made Fans,

The RICHEST and CHOICEST yet imported.

ONE CASE of BEADED GUIPURE and YAK

Trimming Laces.

The above, having been purchased MOST ADVANTAGEOUSLY, will be offered at CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT,
Nos. 152 and 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
PINE AND OAK KINDLING-WOOD.

Oak and Hickory sawed and split to order for grates.

Prices of Wood delivered at residences:

Pine and Oak, per load $4 00
Pine and Oak, sawed 4 50
Pine and Oak, split 5 00
Good Pine Kindling-wood 4 50
Pine Knots for Grates or Furnaces 4 50
Oak for Grates, sawed, $4 50, split 5 00
Hickory for Grates, sawed, $6, split 7 00

Best quality of Wood at the lowest market prices.
Wood kept under cover and dry.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OCT. 7, CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, SEPT. 19, by Second National Bank, Washington, D. C., in favor of F. A. Stratton, for $1,000; not indorsed; payment stopped. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate.

LOST.—BANK BOOK, NO. 38,448, ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will leave it at the bank, 3 Chambers st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

THIS WEEK,
CONTINUED
REDUCTION OF PRICES
in our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

WE WILL OFFER MONDAY
90 CASES OF

FELT HATS,

In all the most desirable shapes and colors,
Navy Blue, Drabs, Brown, and Black,
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Large assortments of
OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS,
FANCY FEATHERS,
WINGS, AND BIRDS,
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHER BANDS,
FEATHER AND
COQUE TRIMMINGS,
AT
DECIDED BARGAINS.

RIBBONS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

FINEST ALL SILK GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, NO. 12, ALL COLORS, AT 17 CENTS YARD.

A splendid line of Gros Grain Ribbons, in Nos. 5, 7, 9, 12, and 16, including all the most desirable shades.

7-INCH ALL SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, IN Marines, Browns, Cardinal, at 78c. yard.

8-INCH GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, finest quality and all colors, at 88c. yard.

FINEST DOUBLE FACE ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, reduced from $1 50 to $1 yard.

A large line of
FRINGED SASHES,
in all colors and styles.
LADIES' NECK-TIES AND SCARFS,
an entirely new and handsome assortment of styles.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS.

THIS WEEK.

An extremely large and entirely new assortment of Novelties, many our own importations, with some special and desirable bargains purchased in this market, well worthy the attention of ladies who are inclined to purchase first-class GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

NEW PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS.
NEW BEADED GALOONS.
NEW BEADED FRINGES.
NEW BEADED ORNAMENTS.
NEW BEADED BUTTONS.
WORSTED, BALL AND CHENILLE FRINGES.
PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

LACE DEPARTMENTS

THIS WEEK.

We have purchased, the past few days, large lots of most desirable Laces which, in consequence of the present dullness, we have been enabled to purchase at great bargains.

All of which will be disposed of at a small advance.

REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK YAK LACES,
BEADED BLONDE LACES,
BEADED YAK LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES.

Most magnificent assortments. An inspection of our stock will repay, as it is impossible to give an idea of styles and quality and widths by enumerating prices.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS.

We are prepared to offer the largest assortment of
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
on the avenue,
comprising all styles, qualities, and sizes
in
BALBRIGGAN, CASHMERE, MERINO,
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND FRENCH COTTON HOSE,
of the most celebrated and standard makes.
The quality can be relied upon in every instance as represented.
Choice stock of
LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE,
in
COTTON AND CASHMERE,
at
VERY LOW PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice;

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE GOLD scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid in gold, on presentation, after Nov. 2, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

D. W. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOM'S,

338 and 340 BOWERY,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

THE
ONLY EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND.

A complete assortment of the most reliable and first class goods pertaining to ladies', children's and infants' wear, always at very lowest market value.

BLOOM'S.

The most convenient place for shopping. Third, Fourth, Madison and Lexington Avenue cars pass the door. Second Avenue, Eighth, Christopher and Bleecker Street cars within three minutes' walk.

It is almost folly to quote prices for the many genuine bargains we are offering daily.

To see is to appreciate; that has been amply proved by our friends and customers, who are patronizing the establishment daily at a saving to themselves of at least twenty-five per cent. on their purchases.

We are selling now an unusually fine assortment of black, and all fashionable shades of colored

SILK VELVETS,

actually as low as cotton goods are selling elsewhere. We only quote a few prices to give strangers a faint idea of what we are selling.

Silk Velvets, 40c., 50c., 60c., and up.

Satins, for evening wear, most elegant shades and superior quality, 75c.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

our specialty, only reliable makes, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.

RIBBONS,

all widths and shades imaginable, at fabulously low prices.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMING DEPARTMENT

has been newly replenished with the choicest goods to be found in European markets.

HOSIERY AND LEGGINGS

Just received from special auction sale. 500 dozen assorted styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose, much below regular price.

GLOVES.

Kid Gloves, in 1, 2, 3, and 4 buttons, all prices and shades.

Job lot of

FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 25c., 30c., and 40c. a pair.

LADIES' WRAPPERS AND HOUSE ROBES,

in cloth, merino, alpaca, plain, and plaid flannel, Tycoon reps, &c., with silk, satin, and velvet trimmings, selling cheaper than ladies can purchase materials.

LADIES',
MISSES',
CHILDREN'S, AND
INFANTS' UNDERWEAR
of best material and workmanship.

CORSETS,

all makes and sizes.

Corsets made to order and warranted to fit perfectly.

Infants' complete Outfits, including

BABY BASKETS,

with all appointments, not excelled for neatness and style.

Ladies' Coiffures, Breakfast Negligé, and Dress Caps.

SPECIAL OPENING

MONDAY MORNING of new styles in felt, silk velvet, embroidered, and elegantly beaded

HATS AND BONNETS

for ladies, misses, and infants. All the nouveautés in Hat Trimmings, including the Albani Hat; Scarfs in all shades: Ostrich Tips and Plumes, in black, natural, and all shades; Fancy Birds, Wings, Pompons, Buckles, &c., in new designs. Our assortment of Fur and Feather Trimmings is second to none in the City. Most beautiful "Coques" and Ostrich Feather Trimming, plain and jet embroidered. We are confident that our prices for all the above goods are far below the popular prices quoted elsewhere.

BLOOM'S,
NOS. 338 AND 340 BOWERY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 2,
A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF
Real India Antique

SHAWLS

SCARFS, AND
NECK-TIES.

This antique collection has never been equaled in America, and rarely in Europe.

PRICES WILL BE FOUND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

Ties, $3 and upward.
SCARFS, $5 and upward.
SHAWLS, $20 and upward.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
CONTINUED SALE OF JOB LOT OF

COLORED SILKS,

24-inch heavy GROS GRAIN, $1 90, good value for $2 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!

SPECIAL OFFER OF

100 Pieces Soft Satin Finish, $2 25 per Yard.

Our patrons and strangers wishing to secure a handsome, reliable Black Silk at less than manufacturer's prices should make an early selection from this lot.

Cachemire de Novi

BLACK SILK,

$1 80 and upward, warranted not to crack or break or wear shiny as fast as any other silk.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Have just received, by steamer Elysia, one case of suits. The latest

Parisian Novelties

In CAMEL'S HAIR and SILK and CAMEL'S HAIR and VELVET COMBINATIONS, together with new

COSTUMES,

In BLACK and COLORED SILKS, for walking, carriage, dinner, and evening wear, all of which will be offered at exceedingly attractive prices.

A new invoice of

PARIS CLOAKS
and
ENGLISH WALKING-JACKETS.

The latest novelties in WINTER CLOTHS.

Also, an unequaled assortment of

CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND SACQUES,

to which we specially invite the attention of our customers. Prices from $6 upward.

Large reductions have been made in the prices of all goods in our

INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

and we are now prepared to offer every article for infants' wear at unusually attractive prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,

superior in quality and finish to any now offered in this market, at a great reduction on former prices.

MOURNING ORDERS

executed at the shortest notice, and all orders for

DRESS-MAKING

promptly executed in the latest styles at reasonable prices.

LADIES' SACQUES, CLOAKS, &C., EMbroidered at the Nonpareil Embroidery, No. 30 East 14th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE DOZEN second-hand black walnut dining chairs; must be well made, and in good condition. Address, giving particulars and price, B. M., Box No. 109 Times Office.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS,
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SKETCHING IN SWEDEN.

THE GUIDE—THE DAHL PEOPLE—TELSLA.

Ericksen and I were seated just at the foot of an old moraine, and above us sped the glacier, which boiled and seethed in solid ice up toward the heavens. The dark, lowering mountains threw here and there their shadows in ebony-black bands in contrast with the clearer spaces, where the ice shone like frosted silver. There was not much visible save the peaks and the snow and a low fringe of stunted brush below us. Vegetation had tried its best to creep up to where we stood, but it might take a thousand years before the scanty reindeer moss would reach it, and if theorists are right, and we are getting terrestially colder, that moss never would carpet the stony moraine.

Our fare was sorry, only cold potatoes. I could not eat the fish diet peculiar to Sweden in Summer; there was a putrescence about it I never could stomach. Even Lath, my Scotch terrier, so called from his exaggerated thinness, would roll over the fish with that instinct peculiar to dogs, but would not eat it. We had been greedy enough to divide between us at breakfast a whole reiper which I had killed the evening before. Fortunately, Swedish potatoes are mealy. We would have liked to have warmed them, but we could make no fire, as there was not even a twig to be found. I had, however, my canteen full of milk. Ericksen drew the small sheet-iron shovel which served us for plate and frying-pan from his bag. I scoured it with the fine grit of the moraine until it shone once more. We put the potatoes in it, poured the milk over them, mashed them with our wooden spoon, and supped heartily on cold potatoes *à la maître d'hotel*. Ericksen was a trifle glum from having lost the contents of his brandy bottle when he let my traps fall, and, as we had walked some eighteen miles over the toughest mountain route in Sweden, was sleepy and uncommunicative, so he bid me a preliminary "good night," and commenced making up our beds. First he built two solid foundations of stones; then took a long walk down to the end of the moraine, and returned with his blanket full of moss, which he divided with me, all to be put on the stones; then he laid himself down, right then and there, covered his face with a rack, mumbled a prayer, quite a lengthy one, aloud; then grumbled at the mosquitoes in strange English, and in an instant was sound asleep. I tried to do the same, and stretched myself out at length, but then I recollected my paint box, and how it had had a terrible fall, and I made up my mind to examine it on the spot. I opened it with fear and trembling, but found, to my delight, the damage trifling, and that only a single bottle of sizing was smashed. Still, the contents of the box were sticky from the dripping of the bottle, so I opened the case wide to the air, which was cool and breezy, hoping that everything would be dry by morning. No sooner was it exposed than down swooped on the box a thousand mosquitoes, which were held fast by the pigments, and I was forced to shut all up again. I took a pencil, tore a pad from my book, and tried to sketch Ericksen as he was sleeping. I drew something which looked like a bale of goods. I accentuated the human outlines, and was getting interested in my work, when I was startled by a footstep right behind me. Lath growled. I turned involuntarily, and saw a fine young fellow, dressed in picturesque Dahl costume, by my side. I looked at him for a moment, and recognized the man as one who had been in a company of peasants I had seen in a mountain village some three days before. I had noticed his handsome appearance, particularly a forest of curly auburn hair, and his great big gray eyes. It struck me he would make a magnificent subject to paint, though his face was rather of the melancholic than heroic type. He was dressed in a bright blue jacket, and wore a square-cut waistcoat of some heavy yellow stuff, embroidered with scarlet flowers, and its shape was in the fashion of a century ago, the flaps coming down below his hips. He had on leather breeches, and wore massive shoes, which were decorated with iron buckles of a most ponderous description. He sported, too, the peculiar leather apron of the country. Evidently he had on his holiday costume, though it showed signs of travel. There were traces on his person of a peculiar black mud, of a singularly tenacious character, which I had found in a bog we had had to travel through in the morning. Evidently he had taken quite a long journey. He carried on his broad back a bag which looked as if it might have weighed a full hundred, and would hold a couple of bushels, yet, dispensing with a staff, he stood as erect as a young fir-tree. Every one is *le bien venu* in this honest country of Sweden, and, as he proffered me his hand, and said "Good evening" to me, I accepted the greeting. My peasant had, however, a subdued look, and having untied a knot of pliant reindeer leather, let his sack slip to his feet, and then sat on his baggage. After a deferential look at me, expressing apparently a desire to see my sketch, I let him examine it. He smiled slightly and pointed to Ericksen, as if recognizing my penciling. He then intimated that he would like to use my pencil. I gave it to him, adding to it a piece of paper from my pad. He seemed to hesitate for a moment, looked at me apologetically, and then wrote a word in quite neat letters—for almost all the peasants can write—and handed the paper to me with a most searching expression. I read something which looked like "Elsla," or "Telsla." He scrutinized me closely for a moment, as if expecting some reply from me, then rose wearily, as if disappointed, and in a hurried way commenced emptying his leather sack. There came out of it a half-dozen loaves of barley-bread, a bottle of brandy, and a wooden spoon; next a sheepskin jacket and a pair of leather breeches, rather the worse for wear, showing where holes had been burnt in them; a duplicate pair of shoes, some stockings, and, in fact, quite an extensive wardrobe. Finally, at the very bottom, he handed out a couple of hammer-heads such as Swedish blacksmiths use, and at last brought to light a bit of blue ribbon, carefully wrapped up in a fold of scarlet cloth. The ribbon was evidently the object of his search. The breeze commenced to blow just then, with the least bit of chilliness about it, and the ribbon, held carefully in the Dahlman's fingers, fluttered out in the wind. My companion, approaching me, showed me again the words "Elsla," or "Telsla." Of course I was not quite so dull as not to have an inkling now that there might be some connection between that bit of ribbon, possibly some woman's gaud, and Telsla. Finding an interchange of language impossible, as his *patois* was utterly incomprehensible, I thought I would bring my sketching into play. Though it was 9 o'clock at night, a soft, mellow, subdued light still pervaded the mountains. I rapidly drew the peculiar Dahl shoe, with its sole of birch bark extending beyond the toe, made the peg in the middle, which answers for the heel, and decorated the instep with a bunch of streaming ribbons. The Dahl man gazed intently on it, pointed to his own feet, and shook his head. I tried a second time, and sketched the peculiar woman's head-gear of his village, with the long, thick plaits, elaborating the hair, which I adorned with ribbon streamers, simply indicating a woman's profile, the whole of it not much bigger than my thumb. As I went on I wondered whether I had hit it. I heard a deep sigh, bellows-like, and a big tear, as large as a rain-drop, spattered on the paper. My Dahl man rose with an over-joyous face, and went to where he had piled up his stock of bread, and breaking a loaf in two, handed me half of it, and offered me his brandy-bottle.

Now there was something curious about my most honest and trustworthy guide and companion, Ericksen, and it was this, that he never could hear the uncorking or gurgling of a brandy bottle without instantly awakening. Perhaps, as brandy in this northern land is wonderfully strong, its fumes fill the air and awaken the soundest sleeper. Certain was it that in an instant my guide was aroused, sat bolt upright, and gazed at the bottle, and no sooner had I taken my swallow of the brandy, but that he reached out his hand for the bottle, which the Dahl man immediately gave him. Then the Dahl man broke into a perfect flood of talk. Ericksen spoke but little, and was a good listener. The talk lasted an hour, then Ericksen seemed to end the conversation in rather an abrupt and imperative way, and both men laid down side by side, and were soon asleep. I mused for a while over the circumstances of the visit, then whistled to Lath, who, knowing it was time to go to bed, had ceased chasing lemmings, and, now perfectly used up, came and snugged himself away at my feet. I smoked a final pipe, pulled a veil over my head to keep off the mosquitoes, watched the snow-birds flitting round, and was soon sound asleep. When I woke up in the morning I found Ericksen arranging his pack, and prepared for a start. Making my toilet in an ice-cold rivulet which splashed alongside, I was ready for breakfast.

The presence of the Dahl man the night before I had quite forgotten, but it was recalled to my mind by a couple of loaves of bread which he had apparently left behind him. We breakfasted rapidly on bread and cold potato, and, with my spirits-of-wine lamp, I brewed a cup of tea. We had tea enough, but no more alcohol. However, Ericksen assured me at Garlung or Elfeld, where the porphory works were, we could replenish our stores, and that Elfeld was not more than a good eight-hours' walk. We threaded our way through narrow passes, scrambled over the big stones and boulders, all furrowed and scarred by the ice of former glaciers, until toward noon we dipped into a rocky glen. We were now on our downward way. Now came soft marsh again, fringed with the dwarf mountain rhododendrum, and birch, and multiber. At last, far below, we saw first the goats, then the cows, feeding in a tiny valley, and further down a sea of ripening oat-fields. Then I called a halt, and went to look for golden plover, which I thought I might find in the stunted birch thicket which skirted an old mountain pasture. Fortunately Lath was having a desperate time with the lemmings and was so intent on battling with them that he did not follow me, for he had a bad way of flushing birds. I think had I staid in Sweden a month longer the lemmings would have been the death of Lath, for he wore himself down to skin and bone in constantly fighting and chasing them. Sure enough, on the skirt of the field I heard the cluck of the birds and rose a covey of six, and, shooting for dinner, not for sport, with a right and left from my breech-loader, brought down three birds, two only of which I bagged, the third falling in a steep place which I could not reach. I had been hardly gone twenty minutes, and on my return Ericksen had a good fire blazing, for twigs were plentiful, and the iron pan was all ready. The birds were skinned in a trice, split and broiled. By persistent efforts I at last had succeeded in inducing Ericksen to gut the birds, but plucking a plover or reiper, was to him a waste of time. We feasted copiously, eating up all the birds. Lath got the bones and we munched the last crumb of the bread. There was no use for economizing our subsistence, for before six o'clock we would reach the porphory works.

"It is good bread," said Ericksen as he swallowed an immense mouthful, "even if it was kneaded with tears."

"How so?" I asked.

"Why, the Dahl man—"

"Well, what about him?" I inquired. "What did he want? What did he mean by Telsla? Where did he go to?"

"Pardon me, worthy Sir," said Ericksen, with a certain degree of constraint; "I have done the work as guide for a good many Englishmen, and you are the first American, but you see strangers might kind of laugh at the way of feeling or thinking of our poor country folks, and that young fellow's story might seem to be foolish to you."

"Want of sympathy?" I said. But Ericksen did not seem to understand what I meant by sympathy, and in the little Swedish I knew I could not express the word by any corollary. "But what did that lusty fellow want?" I asked.

"That poor Dahl boy saw you when you passed through his village. The coming and going of a stranger there in Summer is an event, in Winter it would not have had the same effect. Hearing, after you had left, that you were an American, he packed up everything he had in the world, his clothes and his tools, for he is a blacksmith, and has been on foot for the last three days and nights following us, and he wanted to join you and go across with you to America, wherever that may be."

"Why? what for?" I inquired.

"Oh, it is quite a story. He told it all to me last night, and most snapped his heart-strings in the telling of it. He waited until you were asleep; for though he had plucked up courage enough to follow me so far, he was afraid to tell it all to me. Telsla was the freshest, rosiest maiden in the village. I remember her well three years ago. She was sixteen then. How pretty she was, in her sheepskin jacket and her blue petticoat! Modest and pure-minded was she, and no one could say a word against her. She was the daughter of the inn-keeper, and her condition was a good one. It was a merry house, and in Winter a constant round of feastings took place. Telsla had a good bit of learning; but what was better, she was a tidy house-wife, and made fine cheeses, and had a sweet voice, and sang well, and had a good heart. I think she must have loved our friend of last night, though nobody could ever say that she told her thoughts. Two years ago that girl's father married a woman from the Mora country. I have nothing to say against the Mora people, only they are apt to try and hold their heads away up, like geese, and lord it over the simpler Dahl folk; and so Telsla and her step-mother did not agree very well. Then trouble came when Telsla's old father died, and the Mora woman claimed most of the property, and a lawsuit, which is a scandal among the Dahl folk was likely to set in. All I could make out of the story was that one fine day Telsla sold out to her step-mother all her right in her father's estate, and in desperation like walked all alone to the coast and got on board a cattle-boat at Gefle, and went to Stockholm, whence she took ship to America. There ain't much that is strange about that, for lots of our people have been going to America. Either because the Dahl blacksmith had not been quick enough in telling his love, being a modest kind of fellow, or whether they had a quarrel over a bit of ribbon, certain it is that while her lover was absent Telsla went away and left the country. All I could learn was what he told me, and he has been eating his own heart ever since and living in the dark, though it happened most a year ago. He wanted to go to America in search of her, and thought, perchance, that you might have some tidings of Telsla, belike seen her. Now, I am only a guide, and not one of those stuck-up fellows, like the Mora people, who think they can learn nothing. So when he told me his long story, I opened the pack and took out that book you carry with the maps in it. It took me an hour to explain to the poor simple fellow that in this world Sweden is but a tiny speck, and that America is most all the rest of the earth. I took him right off to that cliff there, where there is a clear fall of a thousand feet to the jagged rocks below, and I bid him toss a pebble into the depths, and said to him, "That little stone is Telsla; America is that waste of stones and splintered rocks and gravel below there. Do you think you could ever find that little round white shining pebble again, you have just thrown down? The stone is lost." This seemed to strike him, and that neither he, nor I, nor you, sir, nor any one else save God could find for him where Telsla had gone to. He seemed stunned like at this, but men in love are mostly either up in the sky or down in a pit. Still he kind of hung to the idea that you might help him. I told him you were a painter journeying about to draw waterfalls and mountains, and that your business might not let you have followers. That it cost a heap of money—a fortune—to cross away beyond the seas to America. I did not say you did not have a kind heart, for I have no reason to think to the contrary, but I put it to him, that as you had never seen Telsla with the hair of gold and the deep blue eyes, how could you ever have known how she looked, so as to be able to tell him about your having met her in America. But he declared that you had drawn her face. I made him believe after a long time that he had come on a fool's errand, and that he had better return to his mountain side and go to work again, and pick up heart, because if he put his trust in God and Telsla loved him she would be sure to send him tidings some day. So, after a while, I got sleepy and would not chat with him any more. You know they are very honest in these parts, so when he asked for the little scrap of paper on which you had drawn a woman's face, and which he had held in his hand all the time, I refused at first to let him have it. The poor fellow begged dreadfully hard. Now, as I suppose you sell these things, I made bold then to make a kind of bargain about it. It took you, I suppose, not over a half hour to draw that picture, and I thought one whole day of my service as your guide was worth about as much as the picture, so if you are agreed to it, I will buy it in that way for the lad. The Dahl boy will certainly repay me the price of this little picture either this Winter or the next, when I go through his village. Or, if you hold to your picture, and must have it, as you will stay at the porphory works to-morrow, this very night I can cross the country and get the picture back, and having hired you a new guide for a day or so, I can head you off again and join you—that is to say if you are not offended with me for the liberty I may have taken about the picture. These love scrapes always get other people into trouble. That is all, only Dahl men and Dahl women love through life and death."

"Your poor Dahl friend is welcome to my little bit of a sketch, which has really no value," I replied.

I mused for a moment over this simple story, when Ericksen thanked me warmly and added, "He wrote something which I promised to give you," and my guide took from the lining of his cap a scrap of my sketching paper, which I had dropped somewhere, and on which was penciled some faint characters. "I gave him my sacred word that I would beg you whenever you went to America, to put this in your Post Office, if you have any in your country, so that it might reach Telsla that way. It was a good idea of the Dahl man."

"But Ericksen, my good fellow, what is written on that paper?" I inquired.

"Only this," he replied, "on this side is, 'To Telsla, America,' on the other, 'If this ever reaches you anywhere, for the love of God write to me, so that I may join you, and keep my heart from breaking. You know who it is that writes you.'"

My journey in Sweden was brought to a close early in October of this year. As I was looking at a sketch of the Brude Fölge, or the Bride's Following, one of the most glorious of the Scandinavian peaks, I found in the portfolio a croquis of Ericksen asleep, and attached to it a fragment of paper inscribed as above. Does any one in this wide land know anything about Telsla, the one with the golden hair and the blue eyes?

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS IN COUNCIL.

WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT BOATING, AND OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The New-England College Association, composed of Presidents and Professors in the colleges of six of the Eastern States, closed a two days' session of unusual interest at Hanover, N. H., on Thursday, Oct. 29. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives us the following information concerning the meeting and its results: "The principal subjects of discussion during the meeting have been college regattas and boating, taxation of college property, optional studies, comparative importance of classical and scientific studies and the college and the university systems. The discussion on college regattas was quite earnest. The feeling seemed to be that, although they possess some evil influence, yet their evil influence is only in lowering the standing in their classes of those engaged, while the exercise increases the general standing of the college itself; moreover that, if regattas were discountenanced, boating would be weakened and an important means of physical culture abandoned. It was resolved not to interfere in the matter in any way. Taxation of college property was denounced severely. President Chadbourne, of Williams, argued that if the present Massachusetts law were repealed, Williams College would have to pay $6,000 a year which would necessitate the dismissal of at least two professors. He stated that if the matter comes before the Legislature next Winter he shall use every effort to defeat any change. President Eliot said that Harvard was interested in the matter to the extent of some $60,000, which it would be taxed, in case the law was repealed. The feeling was unanimous in favor of the present law, at least so it relates to educational societies. That part which refers to church property might, perhaps, be looked upon in a different light, as evils might flow from State aid being offered to churches. President Eliot argued in favor of optional studies, stating that this is the only country which compels a student to study prescribed branches after the age of nineteen. At Harvard great liberty is allowed in this regard. A man should not, indeed, have the opportunity to elect his course before he is of sufficient maturity to know the comparative benefits of each study, but this can apply only to those under eighteen or nineteen years; after this they ought to have option. He was opposed to some extent by President Porter, of Yale. Classical and scientific studies were then compared, and each side had its advocates. President Robinson, of Brown, urged the greater importance of the classics. The general opinion was that the languages and sciences should be studied as means of mental discipline only during freshman and sophomore years; the succeeding years—junior and senior—should be devoted to philosophy, literature, and special sciences, leaving the languages and mathematics optional during junior year. The discussions have been of great interest to all concerned. Among those present not already mentioned were Presidents Stearns, of Amherst; Warren, of Boston University, and Cummings, of Wesleyan, besides Prof. Snell, of Amherst. The Presidents warmly praise Dartmouth and its peculiarities, mentioning particularly the advantage it has in being situated in a place so favorable to retirement and study. The association holds its sixteenth annual meeting, next year, at Amherst College. The glee club serenaded the association on Wednesday evening, while a session was being held at the house of President Smith."

THE CINCINNATI FLOWER MISSION.

Cincinnati has a Flower Mission, which has been in operation during the past Summer. The report of the Secretary, Mrs. E. K. Whitman, gives the following:

"The work was begun May 13, and continued weekly until the last of September. Flowers and fruits were contributed by ladies in the various suburbs of the city most generously, and also occasionally from ladies of the city. Books, magazines, and papers were sent in likewise for distribution. The work of making the flowers into bouquets and taking them to their destination was shared by the ladies of the city and of the suburbs. The names of the donors of flowers and fruits have been preserved, but to add them to a newspaper report would be to lengthen it beyond reason. There were sent to the Cincinnati Hospital, 3,998 bouquets; to the Good Samaritan Hospital, 1,258; to the Betts Street Hospital, 701; to the Hebrew Hospital 131; to the Jail, 1,151; to the Home of the Friendless, 130; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, 148; to working girls in different manufactories of the city, and to individual cases of sickness, 1,045 bouquets. Fruit, books, and magazines were also sent where they would be acceptable, so far as the supply permitted. That these attentions were gratefully received by the recipients generally, the ladies have abundant evidence; and they also believe that moral as well as physical good has resulted from their work. They have the testimony of at least one physician, competent to judge of the benefit to his patients. In a public lecture he said, 'that the day of the distribution of flowers in the hospital was always their best day.' The ladies hope to recommence their labor of charity in the Spring, with added numbers and renewed zeal."

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

The New-Orleans *Times* of Oct. 27 says: "These pleasant Indian Summer days are performing wonders for the sugar harvest in this State. Good reports come to us of the extraordinary richness of the expressed juice of the cane, as well as of the quantity produced. It is furthermore a matter of high moment to our sugar interests to know that three or four new styles of sugar-making will this season be thoroughly tested. Mason's and Besimer's systems stand at present in high favor with some of our planters, but they have not been subjected in this vicinity to such a series of practical tests as to thoroughly determine their general and comparative value.

That the old process of sugar-making in this State was a most wasteful and expensive one is universally admitted. Its advantages were known during the existence of involuntary servitude, but they were not so thoroughly appreciated as they are under our existing labor system. It has now become a matter of vital necessity that there should be no needless waste in our manipulation of cane and conversion of its saccharine sweets into sugar. Either this or sugar must be abandoned as one of the staple products of the State."

THE ARTIST RINEHART'S WILL.

The will of the artist, William B. Rinehart, was opened in Baltimore, in the presence of one of his brothers, on Thursday, after the receipt of the cable advices of his death from the American Consul General at Rome. The will was executed in Baltimore in 1873, and left there. The will provides that his remains shall be brought to Baltimore and deposited, as the deceased expressed it, among his friends in Greenmount Cemetery. Directions were telegraphed accordingly to Rome to prepare the body for transportation. He had anticipated that he would die in Rome. He bequeaths to each of his five brothers, David, Daniel, Evan Thomas, Ephraim Franklin, and Israel Clay, who are all fairly prosperous men, $2,000, and the residue of his estate, and such art treasures and works as he may die possessed of, he directs that his executors, whom he names as Messrs. William T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, shall apply according to their best judgment to the promotion of interest in and cultivation for art. Mr. Rinehart's estate is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000. Mr. Rinehart was unmarried, and his father and mother have been dead some years.

The section of the will making provision for the encouragement of art is as follows:

"*Third*—Being desirous of aiding in the promotion of a more highly cultivated taste for art among the people of my native State, and of assisting young men in the study of the art of sculpture who may desire to make it a profession, but having at the present time no definite plan in view for the accomplishment of these objects, I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, and wheresoever situated, unto my two personal friends, William T. Walters and Benjamin F. Newcomer, of the City of Baltimore, or the survivor of them, or the heirs, executors, or administrators of such survivor, in trust and confidence, with the injunction that the whole of said residue of my estate, or the proceeds thereof, shall be devoted and appropriated by them, according to their best judgment and discretion, to the promotion of the objects and purposes named above.

And if in the opinion of my said trustees this can be best accomplished by any concert of action with the trustees of the Peabody Institute, or by the establishment of a professorship in connection with the gallery of art, which at some future time is to be provided for by that corporation, or by the investment of any portion of the funds so held by them in trust, and aiding, from the income derived from such investment, deserving young men who are desirous of pursuing their studies abroad, but are without the means of doing so, they, my said trustees, are at liberty to adopt any or all or none of these methods, or to transfer the trust, or the estate so held by them in trust, to any corporation which, in their judgment, would best serve the purposes indicated."

VICTOR HUGO AND HIS SONS.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Echo* has the following: Victor Hugo has written a few pages, entitled "*Mes Fils*," which will form the preface to the works of his two sons. The poet, who has been so deeply tried in his family affections, recounts in the most brilliant and touching terms, the rise, progress, and end of the talented young Hugos. Speaking of the colossal task of Charles Hugo, he says:

"He translated Shakespeare—formidable undertaking! He interpreted the great English genius; he commented on him, and made him accessible to all Frenchmen. What an illustrious conquest! To introduce Shakespeare into France, what a vast duty! He accepted it; he knew that his life would be thenceforth bound by the promise made in the name of France to the great man of England; he knew that that great man was one of the great men of human nature, and that to serve that glory was to serve civilization itself; he knew that such an undertaking was imperious, that it would be exacting and lofty, and that, once commenced, it could neither be interrupted nor abandoned; he knew that it would take twelve years to do it; he knew that his youth would be spent over it; he knew that to accomplish such a labor he would have to cloister himself; he consented, and as he exiled himself for his father, so he imprisoned himself for Shakespeare. He renewed the fearful nightly combat of Jacob; he fought with the Archangel, and his muscle did not give way. The English of Shakespeare is no longer the English of to-day; it was necessary to change the English of the sixteenth century into the French of the nineteenth century—a struggle with two idioms, the most formidable adventure that a translator could attempt. He tried and accomplished it. But to do so, he was forced to expend over every phrase, every verse, almost every word, an inexhaustible invention of style. For such a work the translator must be a creator, and he was one. Real translators have the singular power of enriching one people without impoverishing another, and of translating a genius without depriving him of his country. It was thus that, after twelve years of labor this young man gave Shakespeare to France."

Victor Hugo winds up with his view of the state of France:

"The country," he remarks, "has been trodden under foot by that savage, foreign war; and by that madman, civil war. The one tried to assassinate civilization, and to suppress the centre of the world; the other burnt the two sacred cradles of the revolution—the Tuileries, the nest of the convention, and the Hôtel de Ville, the nest of the Commune. They tried to kill the giant Paris and to resuscitate the phantom Versailles. Who committed these crimes? Nobody, and yet everybody. Whom shall we pity? Both—the victor and the vanquished. We are bled in the four veins of our honor. The old calamities of Nineveh, Thebes, and Argos have been surpassed. And, amid all this, we are forced to remember that, 5,000 leagues distant, there are children of twenty years condemned to death, and then to transportation, for a newspaper article! Oh! poor men! eternal pity! fanaticism against fanaticism! Alas! we are all fanatics. He who writes these lines is a fanatic himself—a fanatic of progress, civilization, peace, and clemency; inexorable toward the unpitying, intolerant toward the intolerant. Yes, these dark things have been accomplished, and what do we see now? They have made a peace full of war. They are princes, and they think themselves masters. They persuade themselves that France, who rendered America to America, Italy to Italy, and Greece to Greece, will not know how to render France to France. Vain wonder! The future is full of fatal eventualities. Eschylus, had he been French, and Jeremiah, had he been Teuton, would have wept. Nothing is certain, but everything is threatening."

M. THIERS' OPINIONS.

During his trip through Italy, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, M. Thiers, who, since the 24th of May, 1873, has only spoken once in the Assembly, has evidently determined to make up for his self-imposed silence in the Legislature. On passing through Bologna, not having a "French colony," in the shape of a few silk merchants and a score or so of resident barbers and hair-dressers, to address, as at Milan, he fell back upon the editor of the *Monitore di Bologna*. As he addressed an intelligent individual instead of a non-intellectual mob, the *homme eminent's* remarks and questions were far more important than his "high-falutin" to his Franco-Milanese admirers. M. Thiers began by asking the Italian editor if in Italy, and especially in the city of Bologna, France enjoyed the sympathies of the "great Liberal Party." The Italian editor candidly admits that he was taken aback by that question, but that, after a little hesitation, he thought it best to tell the truth, and so he informed M. Thiers that the sympathy Italy felt or might feel for France mainly depended on the course France would adopt with reference to the question of the Papacy. M. Thiers thereon retorted, that "the great majority of the Liberal Party in France was most favorable to Italy, and felt the most lively interest in her progress, and all that could contribute to consolidate her national unity." He then added:

"France—nay, I, myself—was for a time opposed to your unity and your national independence, but only when unity and independence were combined, for a general presentiment led us to apprehend that the unity of Germany would be a consequence of the unity of Italy. We opposed the unity of Italy as a means of preventing the unity of Germany. But when I assumed the direction of affairs in France, after the capitulation of Paris, I ever strove so to shape the policy of France as to preclude the possibility of a collision with Italy. Italy has no reason to apprehend from France any measures that might be seriously offensive to her *amour propre*, or prejudicial to her interests. Nevertheless, the Italians must expect from the existing Government in France an ill disguised feeling of resentment, owing to the influences of the Ultramontane party on the present Ministry, which, in my opinion, is a very weak one."

M. Thiers also volunteered the opinion that M. De Broglie was the most unpopular man in France, as well as the greatest living enemy to Italy; he added his conviction that the Septennate would very soon come to grief through his influence. He concluded by his now well-known tirade about the establishment of a Conservative Republic. M. Thiers' speech at Bologna reminds one strongly of those of the hero in that ancient but very true story of "Reynard the Fox." Who would imagine from the above that he was the prime mover and originator of the expedition to Rome in 1849, that he was one of the most renowned opponents of the Italian war of 1859, and that throughout his political career he did his utmost to prevent Italy becoming anything beyond what she was when he entered public life—a mere geographical expression? The Government that succeeded M. Thiers in office no doubt committed blunder upon blunder, for which France is paying rather heavily just now; but, compared with M. Thiers, the Duke De Broglie was straightforwardness and common sense itself.

OREGON HAS AN IOWA "MIND READER."

The Portland *Oregonian* of Oct. 20 says: "Yesterday evening we had a call from Mr. Archibald E. Rice, of Tama County, Iowa, who gave some examples of a wonderful psychological power possessed by him, which he calls 'mind reading.' He professes to be able to tell what another person is thinking about, and some experiments in our presence demonstrated that he really does possess such a power. The person testing him fixes his mind upon some object in the room, and keeps his thoughts thereon during the entire test. Mr. Rice takes hold of the experimenter's hand, and presses the fingers gently to his own forehead. Then, with his eyes covered, he leads the experimenter to the object he has been thinking of and places his hand upon it. We could detect no legerdemain, nor any other sleight in the performance, which is truly wonderful."

THE CONVERSION OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF BAVARIA.

A letter from Munich in the Cologne *Gazette* says: "It is stated in well-informed circles that the general confession forwarded to the Pope by Prince Otto during his illness, and in reply to which His Holiness sent him his blessing, contributed to the determination of his mother to embrace Catholicism. Her wavering between strict Lutheranism and Romanism had lasted over two years, during which time, conversations with clergymen of both confessions were the order of the day. There is no doubt as to the way in which the King received the news, and even the Ultramontane papers indulge in circumlocutions on this point. The event excited no surprise at Berlin, the royal family having long been acquainted with the struggle which was going on in the Queen's mind, but her change of faith had been regarded merely as a possibility."

SUDDEN BLINDNESS AND RECOVERY.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* reports that Mr. Walter Greenwood, of Durand, Wis., became totally blind quite suddenly on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and after remaining in darkness for just one week his sight returned to him as good as usual. Mr. Greenwood was blind from amaurosis five months while in naval service during the war, which was suspected to have been occasioned by the heat and over-exercise while on shipboard in the line of duty, but the cause of the recent attack was unknown, as he had been in usual health for a long time. The recovery was as sudden as the attack. He applied no treatment except hot water.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]					
10,000	N.Y.Cen.6s'87	98¾	100	do	37¾
1,000	U. P. Land G't	86⅞	200	do	37⅞
500	Western Union..	79½	100	New-Jersey Cen.	106¼
300	do.......b3.	79½	100	do	106½
200	do.......s3.	79¼	200	Tol. & Wab.	29¾
1200	Pacific Mail	45⅝	200	do	29⅞
400	do.......s3.	45⅞	100	Rock Island	97¾
200	N. Y. C. & H.	102⅜	100	do.......b3.	98
100	do.......s3.	102¼	200	do	98
100	do	102¼	100	do.......b3.	98⅛
300	do	102⅜	200	do	98⅛
200	Erie Railway...c.	28⅜	100	do.......s3.	98⅛
100	do	28⅜	700	do.......b3.	98¼
300	do	28½	400	do	98¼
100	do	28⅜	200	St. Paul	32¾
2	Union Pacific	34½	100	do	33
700	do	34⅜	100	do	32⅞
500	do	34¼	200	St. Paul Pref.	50½
200	do.......s3.	34⅜	60	Ft. Wayne	91⅝
600	Harlem	130	27	Morris & Essex	98
1000	Lake Shore...s3.	80½	300	Del., Lack. & W.	108⅜
100	do.......b3.	80⅜	200	do.......b3.	108½
1000	do	80⅜	500	do	108½
17	do	80⅞	400	Ohio & Miss.	28
1100	do	80⅜	100	C. C. & I. C.	9¾
100	do.......s5.	80⅜			

SATURDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The week closed on a very quiet condition of affairs in financial circles. To-day was no exception to the previous days of the week, and dullness reigned supreme in all the Wall street markets. Many operators left the street to attend the Jerome Park races, and hence the attendance was smaller than usual. The weekly bank statement shows a further falling off of $660,275 in the surplus reserve, which is this week $15,179,525, against $15,839,880 last week. The total reserve is $71,642,700, against $72,416,000 in the previous exhibit. The following table shows the present condition of the averages of the Associated Banks, with the various items of change since the previous statement was made:

	Oct. 31.		
Loans	$281,958,700	Inc..	$85,000
Specie	12,021,100	Dec..	1,564,100
Legal tenders	59,621,600	Inc..	790,800
Deposits	225,252,700	Dec..	452,100
Circulation	25,057,500	Inc..	44,000

Money was easy to borrowers on call at 2@3 ⅌ cent., the demand being limited in consequence of the prevailing dullness in financial and commercial circles. The Gold market was characterized by the usual lack of animation and interest, the price having been stationary at 110⅛, the only quotation registered at the Gold Exchange during the last half of the week. The demand for cash Gold was more urgent than for some time past, and higher rates prevailed for Gold loans; borrowers paid 1-64, 1-32, and 1-16 till Monday, and 2 to 8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, the last quotation recorded being 6 ⅌ cent. The dearness of cash gold affected unfavorably the foreign exchanges, and some little business was transacted in prime sterling at $4 83¾ for 60 days, and $4 87½ for demand; these rates were more or less nominal, as nearly all the business for to-day's mail was closed on Friday.

The Stock Exchange speculation was dull during the early hours of the day, and there was very little change in prices; but before the close of business there was a little more activity and prices advanced, as noted below. As compared with the closing prices of Friday, Ohio and Mississippi and Hannibal and St. Joseph Common opened at a decline of ⅛ ⅌ cent., Rock Island, Western Union, and Union Pacific having been unchanged, and the remainder of the active list ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher. Before the first call New-York Central rose from 101⅞ to 102⅜, and reacted to 102⅛; Lake Shore advanced from 80⅛ to 80¼, and fell to 80; Rock Island sold at 97⅜@97⅝@97⅜, Western Union at 79⅜@79½@79¼, and Erie at 28½@28⅜@28⅝@28⅜. At and after the board there was a general improvement of ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent., and in the late afternoon dealings there was a still further advance, the market, as a rule, closing firm at the best prices current. The advance from the early prices noted above ranged from ½ to 1⅛ ⅌ cent., the extreme having been in New-Jersey Central, which rose from 105 to 106½. North-west Common advanced from 36¾ to 37⅞, Rock Island from 97⅜ to 98¼, New-York Central from 101⅞ to 102⅜, Lake Shore from 80 to 80⅝, St. Paul Common from 32¼ to 33, Union Pacific from 34 to 34½, Wabash from 29⅛ to 29⅞, Pacific Mail from 45⅛ to 45½, Western Union from 79¼ to 79⅝, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western from 108 to 108½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was galvanized into activity, the price rising from 16⅞ to 19, reacting to 17½, and recovering to 17⅞. Among Express stocks Adams was strong at 115⅞@116. In railroad mortgages there was little or no change. The tone of the market was steady, a fairly active demand having prevailed for some of the prominent issues. The business transacted aggregated about $100,000. Chicago and North-western Consolidated, coupon, gold bonds, were exceptionally weak and declined to 80. Central Pacifics sold at 92⅝, Union Pacific Firsts at 87⅝, Land Grants at 85½@85¾@85⅞, and Sinking Funds at 73½. New-York Central First, coupon, brought 110, New-York Central 6s, of 1887, 98¾, and Erie First 104¾. A single transaction in Tennessee new series at 54¼ constituted the entire business in State bonds to-day. The nominal quotations were about the same as on Friday. Government bonds were quiet and firm. 1881s (six per cents) sold at 118½, 1881s (new five per cents) at 112⅝ for registered and 112¾ for coupon, and 1867s, coupon, at 117¾.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $608,000 for November interest on the Public Debt, and $6,900 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $243,000. The total imports of Merchandise for the week at this port amounted in value to $4,770,530, of which $3,680,176 were general articles, and $1,090,354 dry goods. The exports of Specie and Bullion for the week were $400,120.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	114	114
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¼	$4 83¾@$4 84⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	101¾	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜	98¼
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅜
St. Paul Common	32⅜	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred	50¼	50¾
Western Union	79⅜	79½
Union Pacific	34	34⅜
Lake Shore	80	80⅝
Toledo and Wabash	29⅜	29⅞
North-western Common	36½	37⅞
North-western Preferred	52¼	53
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅞	108½
New-Jersey Central	104½	106½
Panama	113⅝	114
Erie	28¼	28½
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	28
C. C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	129½	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	101⅞	5,735
Harlem	130	130	600
Erie	28⅝	28⅜	10,200
Morris & Essex	98¼	98	587
Lake Shore	80⅝	80	35,317
Wabash	29⅞	29⅛	7,700
North-western	37⅞	36⅝	3,810
North-western Preferred	53	52½	100
Rock Island	98¼	97⅜	6,480
Fort Wayne	91⅝	91⅝	60
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33	32½	1,110
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	50½	50½	200
Pittsburg	87½	87½	25
Del., Lack. & Western	108½	108⅛	1,110
New-Jersey Central	106½	105	1,130
Michigan Central	73½	73½	50
Pennsylvania Coal	240	240	31
Illinois Central	92¼	92	371
Union Pacific	34½	34	13,225
Pacific of Missouri	37½	36¾	220
C., C. & Ind. Central	10	9¾	800
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24½	24½	250
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	28¾	28¾	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27⅞	1,900
Boston, Hartford & Erie	⅝	⅝	200
Panama	114	114	200
Western Union	79⅝	79¼	14,000
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19	16⅞	1,300
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅛	8,400
Quicksilver	30¾	30½	500
Iron Mountain	16½	16	400
Adams Express	116	115⅞	400
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	100¾	100¾	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	62¾	62¼	26
United States Express	65	65	10
Total			116,627

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	110⅛	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	112	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅝	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	116¼	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117¼	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅝	112⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	84½

The days' operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$32,131,000
Gold balances	1,897,765
Currency balances	2,314,124

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$56,361,453
Currency balances	3,013,983
Gold exchanges	3,658,591
Gold balances	459,631

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'83	113
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'91	115
California 7s	112	N.Y.5s,Gold L'n,'75	109
Connecticut 6s	104	N.Y.5s,Gold L'n,'76	109
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	22
Ga. 7s, new bonds	88	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	21½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	82	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. and J.	42
Indiana 5s	101		
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. and O.	42
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101½		
Ill. War Loan	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. and J.	30
Kentucky 6s	101		
Louisiana 6s	21	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, A. and O.	30
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	27½		
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	23	N. C. F'd'g Act, '66	16
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879	103	N. C. F'd'g Act, '68	17
Mich. 6s, 1883	103	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	13
Mich. 7s, 1890	105	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	10
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100½	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	5
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	5
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	5
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	95	Rhode Island 6s	104
F'd'g Bds. due in '94	93½	South Carolina 6s	20
Long Bonds, due '81 to '91 inclusive	94¾	S. Car. 6s, J. & J.	16
		S. Car. 6s, A. & O.	16
Asylum or University, due '92	93	S. C. non-fundable bs.	5
		Tenn. 6s, old	70
H. & St. Jo., due '75	98	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	54
H. & St. Jo., due '86	93½	Tenn. 6s, new bs.	70
H. & St. Jo., due '87	93½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c.	53
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108½	Texas 10s of '76	96
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	108½	Virginia 6s, old	34
N.Y.6s,Canal L.,'75	110	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	34
N.Y.6s,Canal L.,'77	110	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	34
N.Y.6s,Canal L.,'78	110	Va. 6s, con. bds.	52½
N.Y.6s,Gold Reg.,'87	111	Va. 6s, con. bs. 2d s.	41
N.Y.6s,G'd Coup.,'87	112	Va. 6s, deferred bs.	9¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	105	Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	96
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100½	Det., Mon. & T. bs.	98
Bos., H. & E. 1st	22¼	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97½
B.,C.R.&M.1st, 7s, g.	50	Buff. & S. Line 7s	100
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	50	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Ches. & O. 6s ex c.	40	L. Shore div. bs.	97
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98½	L. Shore Cons. C. 2d	93
Jol. & Chi. 1st	104	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	83½	Mich. Cen. C. 7s 1902	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	109
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	111¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98¾
C. R. of N.J., Con. cv.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	94
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	94
M. & St.P.1st, 8s, P.D.	106	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102
M. & St.P.7s, G.R.D.	89	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109⅞
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D.	83	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	107
M. & St.P. 1st, H.&D.	70	Har. 1st 7s, C.	110
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.	109¾
Chi. & N.W. Int.bds.	97½	North Mo. 1st	80½
Chi.&N.W.Cons.bds.	85½	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	94
Chi.&N.W.C.G.bds.	80¼	Ohio & Miss.Con.	92⅝
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	75
Chi. & Mil. 1st	91½	Cen. Pac. g. bs.	92⅝
Del., L. & W. 2d	106	West. Pac. bs.	83½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.	108¼	Union Pac. 1st bs.	87⅝
Mor. & Es. 1st	109	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	85¾
Mor. & Es. 2d	102½	Union Pac. In. p. d.	89
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	97½	Union Pac. S. F.	73½
Erie 1st Ext.	104¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	69¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	109¼
Long Dock bds.	100½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	88	Clev. & P. 3d	103
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	87	Clev. & P. 4th	91½
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ ct. '75	100	Col. C. & I. 2d	20

Dub. & S. C. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dub. & S. C. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ced. F. & M. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., B. & W. 1st	[illegible]	T. P. & W. Cen. 7s	[illegible]
Ind., B. & W. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	57¾
M. So., N.I.S.F.7⅌ct.	105½	Gt. West. 1st	[illegible]
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	[illegible]	Quincy & Tol. 1st	[illegible]
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	100½		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mechanics'	136½
American Exchange	131⅜	Merchants'	119
Central National	100	Merchants' Exch.	106½
Chatham	137	Nassau	107
Chemical	1500	New-York	140
City	300	New-York County	265
Commerce	117	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	120	North America	94
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	97	Republic	104½
German-American	85	St. Nicholas	101
Hanover	100	Union	134
Irving	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—Oct. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	128¾	129
Pennsylvania	54⅝	54¾
Reading	53⅞	54
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14½	15
Northern Central	31⅜	31½
Lehigh Navigation	47⅝	47½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the months of September and October at the United States Sub-Treasury, in this City:

Sept. 30, 1874, by balance		$112,637,129 49
Receipts during the month—		
On account of—		
Customs	$9,055,588 43	
Gold notes	2,282,000 00	
Internal Revenue	199,513 46	
Act June 8, 1872, certificates	1,300,000 00	
Post Office Department	1,730,076 17	
Transfers	6,751,002 22	
Patent fees	755 25	
Miscellaneous	8,474,198 08	
Disbursing accounts	12,215,043 85	
Assay Office	11,623 81	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	468,205 98	
In currency	570 00—	42,488,593 25
Total		155,125,722 74
Payments.		
Treasury drafts	$20,150,655 95	
Post Office drafts	1,261,158 48	
Disbursing accounts	11,477,263 40	
Assay Office	414,935 36	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,466,493 02	
In currency	6,360 00—	$35,758,305 51
Balance		$119,367,417 23
Balance to Cr. Treasurer United States	$103,111,617 70	
Balance to Cr. Disbursing Accounts	14,633,043 69	
Balance to Cr. Assay Office	1,622,755 84	$119,367,417 23
Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1873		$8,146,529 43
Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1874		9,055,588 43
Increase, 1874		$909,066 00

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1874:

Deposits of Gold—		
Foreign coins	$64,000 00	
Foreign bullion	21,000 00	
United States bullion	535,000 00	
United States bullion, (re-deposits)	118,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	30,000 00—	$770,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases—		
Jeweler's bars	5,000 00	
Foreign coins	18,000 00	
Foreign bullion	3,000 00	
United States Bullion—		
Contained in gold	7,000 00	
Re-deposits	205,000 00	
Lake Superior	40,000 00	
Colorado	200,000 00	
Montana	2,000 00	
Utah	100,000 00	
Nevada	60,000 00	
Idaho	4,000 00	
New-Mexico	10,000 00—	654,000 00
Total deposits		$1,424,000 00
Amount payable in bars	$900,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	524,000 00—	$1,424,000 00
Gold bars stamped	636,769 53	
Silver bars stamped	649,554 73—	$1,286,324 26

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 94 Broadway,
purchases, sells, and exchanges all issues of UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, SIXES OF 1881, and the new FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN at current market rates, free of commission.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 31—12:30 P. M.—Monday next is a bank holiday and the Stock Exchange will be closed. Erie Railway Shares, 24⅞.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛ ⅌ cent., which is 3 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rates. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 35c.

6:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 7 11-16d. Cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 60s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon—Short Clear Middles, 54s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling shipped November and December at 7⅝d.; do., deliverable December and January at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Evening—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 31—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 26s.@26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@27d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31—Petroleum, 24f. for fine pale American.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steam-ship Calabria for Liverpool—245 bales Leather; 770 bales Cotton; 7,301 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn; 14 hhds. Tobacco; 8 tcs. Apples; 500 bxs. Cheese; 400 bags Clover Seed; 10 bxs. Carbines.

By the brig New-York for Civita Vechia—9,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fanny for Cork—24,807 bushels Corn.

By the steam-ship Celtic for Liverpool—970 bbls. Apples; 10 tons Fustic; 16,278 bushels Corn; 200 tcs. Beef; 2,361 bxs. Bacon; 34 cases Brass Pails; 22,195 bushels Wheat; 3,600 Staves; 10 cases Leather; 797 bxs. Cheese; 798 bales Cotton; 24 cks. Anthracine.

By the steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—325 bbls. Apples; 886 bxs. Bacon; 117 pkgs. Butter; 175 cases Rifles; 1,307 bales Cotton; 213 pks. Clocks; 318 sacks Ore; 16 pks. Lamps; 4,535 bxs. Cheese; 45 cases Spokes; 20 tcs. Jowls; 17 tcs. Feet; 134 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool—15,221 bushels Wheat; 995 tcs. Beef; 1,015 bxs. Cheese; 3,033 bales Cotton; 100 bxs. Tobacco; 401 bxs. Bacon; 33,000 bushels Corn; 308 bbls. Flour; 190 bbls. Pork; 161 bbls. Apples; 7 hhds. Tobacco; 9 cases Sewing-machines; 134 tcs. Casings; 1 case Pistols; 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer Belgic, for London—1,400 bales Hemp; 1,036 pks. Oil-cake; 20,814 bushels Wheat; 65 bales Skins; 657 bales Hops; 4,395 bxs. Cheese; 20 hhds. Bark; 21 bbls. Beans; 304 bbls. Wax; 103 bales Braid; 88 bags Hams; 15 cases Bark; 52 cases Canned Goods; 280 pks. Starch; 15,531 bushels Wheat; 494 pks. Tea; 106 bxs. Indigo; 164 bags Seed; 41 cases Roots; 25 cases Silk; 450 bbls. Rosin; 120 pks. Fish; 10 cases Hams; 1,020 bxs. Bacon; 10 tcs. Lard; 10 bxs. Bacon; 5 bales Silk.

By the ship Wm. Irving, for London—200 pks. Oil-cake; 7,444 bags Oil-cake; 250 bbls. Rosin.

By the steamer Oder, for Bremen—354 bales Cotton; 100 bags Clover Seed; 110 bxs. Beef; 110 bxs. Bacon; 401 hhds. Tobacco; 25 bbls. Pork; 3 cases Organs; 6 bales Hops; 500 lbs. Lard; 1 case Oil of Peppermint; 1 case Revolvers; 95 bbls. Potatoes; 4 bales Leather; 19 bbls. Flour; 275 cases Tobacco; 12 cases Agricultural Implements; 12 pks. Pumps.

By the brig Nile, for [illegible]—30 sacks Salt; 18 pks. Fish; 9 bxs. Cheese; 20 bags Rice; 5 pks. Butter; 2 hhds. Tobacco; 140 bbls. Pork; 250 bbls. Flour; 9 bbls. Beef; 13 bbls. Potatoes; 8 pks. Tongues; 30 bxs. Lard.

A WRECK IN THE ATLANTIC.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Friday says: "The curious yarn of Capt. Picasso, of the Italian bark Teressa, which arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, Oct. 2, from New-York, to the effect that he had sighted on the 9th of September a large rock in latitude 40° north and longitude 63° 18' west, has occasioned much comment, but little credibility. The existence of 'rocks' in the Atlantic at various points in and bordering on the Gulf stream has been reported on various occasions before, and they have even been designated on charts, but scientific investigation has invariably shown them to be myths. The 'rock' of Capt. Picasso is now quite effectually exploded by Capt. [illegible], of the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin, now at this port, who states that on the 16th of September, in 41° 1' north and 60° 42' west, he sighted a floating object, copper mounted, which proved to be the wreck of a vessel about 130 feet long, and that Capt. Undutch, of the Braunschweig, also of the North German Line, reports having sighted on the 8th of September, in 39° 37' N. and 61° 7' W., a floating wreck 'from 160 to 170 feet' in length. The differences of location are ascribed to the drifting of the wreck in the time of the observation and the drifting of the Gulf Stream, which at this season drives rapidly north. The differences as to the dimensions of the object are of little consequence. That the rock of Capt. Picasso was the wreck observed by the two German Captains there seems hardly room to doubt, and it is considered likely that it was one of the victims of the hurricane of the 7th and 8th of September."

THE "WORLD" AND TWEED.

MR. TILDEN'S PRIVATE ORGAN AS THE ROGUES' ADVOCATE.

SOME WONDERFUL ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES—THE ATTACKS ON TWEED—WHAT SILENCED THEM—DEFENSE OF THE TAMMANY RING AGAINST THE CHARGES OF THE TIMES—EXTRACTS WORTH READING.

The New-York *World*, which at this moment belongs to Mr. Tilden, began its career as a religious daily newspaper. Not succeeding in that character, it finally became an organ of the Democracy, and has since been chiefly remarkable for its wonderful somersaults. When Tweed would not share his plunder with its managers, it charged that his Fifth avenue mansion had been purchased with the money extracted from the people by fraud, and accused him of swilling punch in his palatial stables, and, joking at the expense of his victims. This line of attack it kept up until Tweed thought it had gone far enough, and, in the language of "the boys," *saw* the editor. Its sudden conversion to the side of the Boss was universally attributed at the time to the seductive eloquence of the Boss's money.

"Tweed certainly did not sing or fiddle to the editor of the *World*, for he is not musical; and he did not read him an original poem, for he can barely write his name; he did not dance to him, for the Sunday punch and other luxuries have brought his dancing days to an untimely close; he did not convince him by argument, for Tweed is not eloquent; and the facts, the sorrowful facts remain. The horses still stamped in 'the palatial stables;' other blackguards and thieves of the City Hall, and even their Jeremy Diddler advocates, still congregated in 'the gorgeous town-house' and the sumptuous country-seat—probably taking care to lay their hands on any 'portable property' they could find. What, then, did Tweed do to mesmerize his former assailant? And what does Tweed possess that a nimble-fingered advocate can possibly desire? Not his company, certainly—for Tweed is not entertaining; nor his punch—for one jorum of 'the Sunday punch' would probably upset more delicate brains for a full week. In fact, the more one thinks of the affair, the more mysterious it seems. It is made all the more mysterious because, whatever it was that Tweed did, it not only secured our contemporary's silence, but converted him into an ardent defender of a man whom it denounced five short months previously as a swindler and thief, a corrupter of Judges, and a bankrupt—not of him only, but of the system under which he cheats and steals, and of the luxuries procured by his thefts. Who can account for this transformation? 'Set a thief to catch a thief' is an old proverb. Does the principle apply to the science of defending thieves after they are caught?"

Tweed and Sweeny held the purse-strings of the City, and it is fair to presume that they arranged matters with the impecunious proprietor of the *World*. When it was charged that the debt of the City had been increased **$50,134,139** in twenty-eight months of their rule, while the national debt of the United States had been decreased $242,128,401 in twenty-nine months, the *World* said the statment was ridiculous. But lest the tax-payers might look with suspicion upon the sudden rise from poverty of Tweed and his fellows, it explained matters in this agreeable manner:

"It by no means follows that because a man has made a handsome fortune within the last ten years he is therefore a rascal. Men out of office, as well as men in office, have acquired great wealth during these eventful years; and until the contrary is shown by evidence, we are willing to consider it legitimate. The last ten years have been an era of gigantic speculations in gold, stocks, real estate, merchandise, and every marketable thing. Shrewd men in office, and shrewd men out of office, have made a great deal of money, and by the same means, namely, their foresight in anticipating changes of value. Whatever else Messrs. Tweed and Sweeny have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why, then, should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money?"

In a similar vein it responded to the charges of fraud made day after day by THE TIMES, until the publication of Connolly's secret accounts rendered it necessary to take a bolder stand in defending the thieves. On the 24th of July, 1871, it began in the following manner the work of trying to keep the torrent of public opinion from sweeping its masters before it:

"Mayor Hall furnishes one piece of information which our citizens will be glad to receive. The City accounts, which THE TIMES has stolen and garbled, are now printing, and will soon be published in full. They were communicated with the Mayor's annual message, but they are so bulky and voluminous that the printing was necessarily delayed. When they appear in an authentic shape the public will have the means of judging between the City Government and *such accusers*."

On the 26th of July, 1871, THE TIMES published a transcript from the Controller's books, showing that during certain portions of the years 1869 and 1870, Keyser & Co. received for plumbing and gas-fitting work in the new Court-house the enormous sum total of $1,231,817 76. On the following day the *World* thus replied:

> 'Soothed with the sound, the King grew vain;
> Fought all his battles o'er again:
> And thrice he routed all his foes; and thrice he
> slew the slain.'

"THE TIMES published yesterday what it calls its 'third series' of accounts audited by the old Board of Supervisors, which was abolished by the Democratic Legislature in April, 1870."

After this the taxpayers began to get very uneasy, and THE TIMES announced that several of the most prominent of them were seriously considering the propriety of refusing to make any more payments while Tweed, Sweeny & Co. remained in power.

The *World* saw in this a movement to stop its supplies, and, possibly at the suggestion of Mr. Sweeny, raised a cry against an "unscrupulous, unnaturalized alien, who was ruining the City credit." On the 28th of July it published a long leading editorial article, from which we make this extract:

"The most infamous and incendiary article which ever appeared in a New-York newspaper was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday. * * * It is a reckless attempt to shake and undermine the City credit, block the wheels of the municipal machinery, and introduce a reign of anarchy. * * * We do not credit the statement that heavy property-holders are plotting a combination or conspiracy to refuse payment of their taxes. * * * THE TIMES is infinitely worse than an ordinary vulgar incendiary whom the courts send to the State Prison. Such an incendiary sets fire to a single dwelling or a single store, and we execrate him as an intolerable villain; but what is his guilt to that of a journal which would abolish the Fire Department, and leave every accidental conflagration to spread till it had consumed whole blocks of valuable property? What is the guilt of an ordinary ruffian and disturber of the peace compared with that of a journal which would take away the means of supporting the Police, and thus surrender the City to a carnival of crime? THE TIMES' proposal is, of course, as stupid and absurd as it is wicked. If the tax-payers were to enter into a conspiracy against the City Government, the result would be a sale of their property. * * * The credit of the City rests on too solid a foundation to be shaken by the crazy vituperation of a disloyal newspaper. But THE TIMES' assault upon the City credit is none the less wicked and disgraceful because its efforts are impotent. Guilt is measured by the intention, and not by the success, of the plotters of crime."

On the 29th of July, 1871, THE TIMES published, in English and German, a complete statement of the fraudulent warrants, which showed that within two years **$9,789,482 16** had been stolen from the City Treasury. There was not a tax-payer in New York who was not convinced of the truth of the figures; but the *World* had its duty to perform to its clients, and thus it dealt with what it called "The Frauds of THE TIMES":

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been employed by the Federal Government to publish * * * and disseminate through the country a monstrous batch of figures purporting to justify THE TIMES in charging dishonesty and swindling upon two of the highest officials of this City. * * * Its secret accounts have at last been given to the public in full. They prove to be no secret accounts at all. They are simply a compilation. * * * The journal which, upon such false pretenses as these, claims the right of befouling with its billingsgate the most responsible public officers of the greatest City in America, and the vast majority of the citizens of this City, may be safely left to the justice of the community which it insults."

The warrants showing that the firm of Ingersoll & Co., the head of which is now in State Prison, had, in 1869 and 1870, drawn from the City Treasury by fraudulent means a sum total of **$5,663,646 83**, were met in this way in an article published July 31:

"THE TIMES pretends that the parade of accounts which it has given forth with such [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] forth [illegible] a great mass of facts which the City authorities meant to conceal. The pretended news of this impudent impostor has been in print and easily accessible to the public for years. Every item in its exhibit, so far as the items are true, appeared long ago in the published proceedings of the Board of Supervisors. There has not been such a laughable imposture since Mrs. Bardell-Cunningham's bogus baby. * * * THE TIMES' pretended news is as thoroughly bogus as was Mrs. Cunningham's famous baby. * * * Whether THE TIMES' great feat of publishing the contents of old City documents as fresh and startling news is impudence or ignorance, it is infinitely amusing and ridiculous. These (the records it publishes) appeared regularly in the *Transcript* and the other papers designated to publish the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, and they were published year by year in heavy volumes. And THE TIMES pretends that the contents of these old volumes were intrusted to it nine months ago as a profound secret, to be sacredly kept and guarded till the ripe fullness of time permitted its disclosure to the world. THE TIMES makes this marvelous statement with an air of honest simplicity. If THE TIMES tells the truth of itself, there was never a public journal so practiced upon and 'sold.' According to its own acount THE TIMES has been hoaxed into believing that old City documents, reprinted from older City newspapers, were precious and important secrets. It now promulgates these secrets as new and startling information. Its proprietor is the most gullible dupe ever practiced upon by a seller of bogus news."

Miller's little bill for carpenter work for the new Court-house in 1870, amounting to $360,751 61, was scouted as having nothing to do with what it called the "new régime." Here is an extract from an article published by the *World* Aug. 1, 1871:

"All facts which date back of the reorganization last Summer under the new Charter will be ruled out, as having no bearing on the merits of the new system. By that time such old accounts of the former régime as THE TIMES has lately resurrected will be generally laughed at for their irrelevance. * * * If the old accounts paraded by THE TIMES related to the new administration, they would have a pertinent bearing on the character of the present City Government, and would tend to shake and undermine it in the public esteem, but as they relate to transactions under the old régime they require no other answer than to direct attention to their dates."

Garvey's bills for plastering the new Court-house, and other "odd jobs," although they reached a sum total of $2,870,464 06 in two years—1869 and 1870—when published by THE TIMES had only the effect of thoroughly disgusting the *World*, as will be seen by the following, which appeared on the 2d of August, 1871:

"The contempt with which honest Democrats, as well as thinking men of all parties, regard the ear-splitting monotonous clamor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES about Controller Connolly's secret frauds arises precisely from the fact that THE NEW-YORK TIMES, by its senseless parade of the old accounts of a superseded régime for a flagrantly partisan purpose, tends to weary and disgust the public attention. * * * If the living City Government were as corrupt as its worst enemies would fain make us believe it is, it could not make a better investment than in hiring some cunning scamp to delude the silly TIMES into first republishing accounts long since given to the press, and then conspiring with Federal officials to disseminate them as political handbills all over the country. But the folly of THE TIMES must not be allowed, and we are glad to believe it will not be allowed, to impede in any way the full and complete publication of the accounts of the living City Government of New-York. The Democracy of New-York demand this, we repeat, for many reasons, more earnestly and fearlessly than their antagonists. WE BELIEVE THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS ESTABLISHED IN THIS CITY A GOVERNMENT WHICH MAY FACE THE FULLEST PUBLICITY. If we are mistaken in this belief we have a very present and positive interest in knowing it. What we mean to demand of the Federal Treasury and the Federal Administration we demand now of the City Treasury and City Administration. It does not help, but hinder, the daylight we demand to rave in a reckless and slanderous way about the 'Tammany Ring' and its fraudulent operations."

Connolly, Hall & Co., having already had a favorable experience of the intelligence of investigating committees, now intimated through the *World* that in order to permanently silence the tongues of their "slanderers" they were anxious for another whitewashing committee. The *World*, on the 4th of August, referred to the matter thus:

"We believe that the City authorities will be too glad to lay everything open to a really able committee in whom the City has confidence, and we shall be disappointed if a fair and full investigation does not vindicate the new City Government and cover its defamers with confusion."

In the meantime it was thought well to try what is called "a bluff game." Controller Connolly made a statement at last, and the *World* treated it on the 6th of August in the following language:

"We print this morning a document of some importance prepared by the Controller in obedience to a requirement of the Mayor. It comprises, besides a statement of the City and County debt, as the debt stood on the 31st of July just past, a detailed statement of all the payments made out of the City Treasury during the month of July. * * * Before directing attention to particular items in this exhibit, it may not be out of place to meet and explode a baseless accusation which has been so often reiterated that many people incline to think it true. It is charged that since the end of the year 1869, the Controller has willfully concealed his accounts in violation of law, but in point of fact no law has been violated, and no legal obligation evaded. * * * The fact that the Controller published no financial statement at the end of the year 1870, is easily explained. It was a broken year; in the early part of 1870, the new charter was passed, and soon after a new City Government was organized under it. The Mayor, acting on the theory that annual reports are the fittest, chose to have the accounts tally in time with the new charter. Had the Controller made an annual report at the end of the year 1870, the accounts of the old and the new régime would have been intermixed with a confusing effect on the public mind. He preferred to keep the transactions of the old and new Governments distinct, and to wait for the completion of a full year under the new charter before causing the publication of a regular annual exhibit. * * * It is now evident that four-fifths of the net funded debt has been incurred for objects of absolute necessity. *And the Radicals have the unabashed effrontery to rave about a debt, so large a proportion of which was owing to the loyalty of the City Government in the last war.*"

The clever touch in reference to the way in which the City debt had been increased, gave great joy to Tweed, Connolly & Co. Mayor Hall took courage, and plunged about as wildly as his organ. He begged that some one would come to investigate him and his fellows. He entreated the Chamber of Commerce to take the matter in hand, but the Chamber knew that the work should be done in some other way, and hence declined. This result furnished an opportunity to the *World* for a parade of "injured innocence," on the 7th of August, under the following startling head-line:

"WANTON AND DISHONEST CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—The squirming mock derision with which the Republicans have received Mayor Hall's candid request to the Chamber of Commerce, discloses the motives of his defamers, and shows how resolved they are to nurse the accusations for the Fall elections. *They dare not hazard a fair and honest investigation*, by competent and impartial citizens, because such an investigation would deprive them of their last hope of carrying the State, which they are plotting to do by a campaign of calumny."

Mr. George Opdyke, having taken the advice of THE TIMES in reference to whitewash committees, now became an object of attack to the *World*. On the 9th of August it thus referred to him:

"His (Mr. Opdyke's) indorsement of the accusations of THE TIMES is captious and irrelevant, and shows his alacrity to range himself with the defamers. Having been a Mayor of the City he knows that the Mayor and Controller are not responsible for the extravagance of the old Board of Supervisors. The parade of the accounts in THE TIMES * * * relates solely to things audited and authorized by that board. Those things justified the reform in the City Government made last year, but they do not touch the honesty of the present administration. It is monstrous to refuse justice to the present authorities on the ground that their predecessors ran up heavy bills for improper purposes. If the Municipal Government has been honestly administered since the new charter went into operation, the people will not disturb or overthrow it for the sins of its predecessors. It is by what it has done, not by what its defunct predecessor did, that it must stand or fall. If the new charter corrected previous abuses and inaugurated a real reform, no arraignment of the dead Board of Supervisors can shake it. The sophistry of THE TIMES and Mr. Opdyke consists in their attempt to confuse the public mind by obliterating the broad line of demarcation between the old order of things and the new, and holding the living answerable for the sins of the dead. Everything thus far said by THE TIMES must be ruled out as antiquated and irrelevant, so long as no substantial charges are made against the present City Government."

The desire for whitewash still grew every day, until at last it was thought a good move to have a public meeting or two, composed mainly of friends of Tweed & Co. THE TIMES exposed this trick; but the *World* thought that its reasons for doing so would bear misconstruction, and on the 10th of August went at the work as follows:

"A few weeks ago THE NEW-YORK TIMES published a [illegible] for their base what purported to be extracts from the books of the Controller, denouncing the Mayor and Controller in the grossest terms, and calling for a public meeting to take such action as might be necessary. * * * A call for a public meeting was published, signed by a large number of our most eminent citizens of both political parties, with a view of instituting a thorough investigation of the City and County accounts and vouchers. This was met by an assertion that the call was issued by parties who were in some way allied to the officials whose honesty had been questioned and the proposed meeting was abandoned. * * * Now it must be very clear from these recorded and unquestioned facts that a thorough investigation is precisely what the complainants in this case do not want. They clamor continually for the publication of the accounts, as if every man did not know that these would at once be met by the assertion that they were 'doctored' or cooked for the occasion. The facts we have stated must make it clear to the intelligence of every reader that the purpose of the originators of these charges is political; that they are not made in the interests of economy or of reform or of good government. When this conviction fully obtains possession of the public mind—and it is by the weight of the facts we have recited rapidly approaching that complexion—the force of the charges will become dissipated long before the originators can gather any political fruits."

The increase in the Municipal debt "having occurred chiefly through the loyalty of New-York to the Union," the *World*, of course, was desirous of having the fact known. On the 11th of August it returned to the subject thus:

"What we desire is to see the statement canvassed by some citizen of concelled competency. The ravings of a journal like THE TIMES deserve no attention, but Mr. Opdyke has a reputation to stake, and if he undertakes this subject he will not howl, but reason."

Under the title "Crying in the Desert," it once more, on the 13th of August, came to the rescue of the greatest public robbers ever seen in this or any other country:

"This monstrous public apathy fairly casts THE TIMES upon the ground in a colic of indignation. Yet it is perfectly natural. The rabid violence and indecent vituperations of THE TIMES would of themselves suffice to account for it. The people of Athens got tired of hearing Aristides called the Just."

At last, even Marble and the *World* began to be ashamed of defending notorious thieves. It contented itself during the remainder of the month of August with an occasional scurrilous fling at the "midnight burglar, the ticket-of-leave man, and unnaturalized alien," until the memorable reform rally at the Cooper Institute on the night of the 4th of September, 1871. Here is what it said of that gathering:

"The long-heralded meeting at the Cooper Institute which took place last evening was certainly respectable in point of numbers. It filled the large hall in the basement to its utmost capacity, but that hall can hold but an insignificant fraction of the citizens of New-York. Numbers prove nothing, and if they did the argument could be easily refuted. Nobody can doubt that if the inculpated officers should choose to call a meeting they could assemble one five times as large as that last night, nor that the multitude would be as strong and vociferous in acquitting as this meeting was in condemning the City Government. If the questions of guilt or innocence were to be decided by a popular vote, taken to-day or to-morrow, the majority on the side of the City officers would be overwhelming. It is therefore of little consequence whether the accusing minority of citizens was large or small. In a meeting which really represented the public sentiment of New-York we should have had a very different list of speakers. *If Mr. Astor or Mr. Stewart, or Mr. Belmont, or Mr. Barlow, had been Chairman of the meeting, and if the list of speakers had comprised such names as Gen. Dix, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Greeley, Mr. TILDEN, Mr. Bryant, Marshall O. Roberts, and Judge Blatchford*, or representative citizens like them, of the highest standing and integrity, the meeting might have been deemed to be an expression of the best public opinion of the City. But the fact that these eminent citizens stood aloof shows that the excitement is factitious, and that the meeting was a partisan affair, masquerading under false pretenses."

When efforts were made to replace Connolly by the appointment of Mr. Andrew H. Green as Controller, it denounced Mr. Tilden, its present "Reform" candidate for the Governorship. Here is an extract from the article on the subject:

"The 'secret sessions' of the 'Committee of Seventy' were not made secret without good reasons. It came out through a leaky member yesterday afternoon that these sessions have been devoted, not to examining the City accounts, but to concocting a plan by which the breach made in the 'Tammany Ring' by Mayor Hall's determined demand for the resignation of Controller Connolly might be used to demoralize the Democratic Party in New-York. This plan culminated yesterday in an alliance between Connolly, the Murphy Radicals, and certain discontented Democrats who profess a special respectability. After consultation with a skillful politician and railway manager up town, it was decided that Mr. Havemeyer, of the committee, should invite Connolly to appoint Andrew H. Green his deputy, with full powers under the act of 1871, till next February, the lever put upon Green being his hatred, first of Sweeny, and next of Hilton, who has been bruited about, with no good reason, as the person to whom Hall intended to offer the Controllership. The leading spirits dined together in Gramercy Park, and a letter to Connolly, written *by the railway politician and lawyer* aforesaid having been *signed by poor old Havemeyer*, Connolly accepted a letter to be signed by himself offering the Deputy Controllership to Green. The whole correspondence was then gone over in company with the publisher and the editorial factotum of the Custom-house organ, by whom it was finally pronounced 'good,' and carried away for publication. It will doubtless appear to-morrow. Green's acceptance was given, but it was thought best to withhold the publication of it until the pulse of the public could be felt as to this attempt to keep Belmont or McClellan from putting the Democratic house to rights, and to maintain an opening for the Murphy column."

After the November election had sounded the death-knell of Tweed and his gang, the *World*, being once more left without a subsidizer, joined the ranks of the Morrisseys, the Shandleys, the Hayeses, the Kellys, and the Fellowses, and became a "Reformer" of the truly patriotic kind. Tweed was brought to trial, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary, and now, in order to prove beyond a possibility of doubt that it had become virtuous in earnest, it turned upon its old pal, and crushed him thus:

"We believe that substantial justice has been done in both cases. Hall did not receive, and we believe that he did not deserve, a full and free acquittal. The whole strength of the case against Tweed was in the established and general conviction that his motive was precisely to enrich himself corruptly. His able and faithful counsel, with all their ingenious technical defenses, have done nothing whatever in the course of this trial to weaken that conviction. Their failure, while in all other directions they were attempting everything up to an attempt at bullying the Judge off the bench, even to attempt anything in this direction, in spite of what must have been their knowledge that in this direction was their main obstacle, has strengthened this conviction. The belief that Tweed is a public malefactor, deserving of severe punishment, was never so complete and never so well founded as it was just before it took formal shape in the verdict of a jury. The defective imagination which failed to see that peculating from a city was the same crime as picking a pocket needed to be supplied with an unmistakable infliction for their crimes of a punishment which was associated in their minds with the crimes which even they considered infamous."

The *World* suffered very severely for this bravery. It had to reduce its staff, and print its news in large type for months. At last it got a new master in Mr. Tilden, and through liberal advances from him it was enabled to go back to small type again, and, to the wonder of its neighbors, indulge in the luxury of triple sheets. It is now the representative of "reformed Tammany" and Jimmy Hayes—and is as ready as ever to become the mouthpiece of thieves when it is paid for doing the infamous work.

DEATH FROM EXCITEMENT.

The following incident is recorded in connection with the announcement of the death of Miss Emma McLean, daughter of Capt. George McLean, of Rochester: "Miss McLean had been suffering with the typhoid fever for about five weeks previous to her death, but had commenced to recover slowly a day or two before her final illness. So much better had she become, indeed, that she was left alone in her room a short time on last Wednesday evening, as she had fallen into a peaceful slumber. The sun was just setting at the time, and a bright streak of sunlight was thrown across the sleeper's bed-chamber. Miss McLean happening to awaken suddenly, saw the room flooded with the sun's rays, and supposing that the house was on fire, suddenly sprang out of bed and called at the top of her voice that the house was on fire. Her fears were soon allayed, however, when the family appeared, and she was placed in her bed again. But the sudden fright had proven too much for her weakened body to bear, and she commenced to sink rapidly, and died on the following afternoon."

A MAINE PAIR OF BOOTS.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* delights in such stories as this: "An elderly gentleman recently entered a boot and shoe store in Lewiston, and purchased a pair of number twelve boots. He remarked that he had had his old ones eighteen years. On being asked how he had managed to make a pair of calf boots wear so long, he replied that he had always kept a horse."

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

LITERARY REPOSITORY AND EDUCATIONAL Agency at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st., for principals, teachers, and pupils, authors and persons of literary ability desiring positions on journals or to dispose of MSS. Editors in want of sketches or short articles on any subject furnished on application. Circulars obtained by applying as above.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

A MERCANTILE GENTLEMAN, FROM THE north of Germany, having leisure time, will give free instruction in German to American ladies of literary culture, with a view to perfecting thereby his pronunciation of English. Address D., Box No. 501 Post Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's; Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.
Prof. J. L. PARRAIN,
No. 48 West 11th st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO 62 Bowery; Up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway; students acquire bookkeeping, arithmetic, Grammar, spelling without classes; writing lessons $3 per month; private rooms.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT TO teach by the hour, either in a school or family. She has had experience and is fully competent to give instruction in the English branches and French; best reference. Address T. E., Box No. 57, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, SPEAKing Spanish, to teach English and German, (also French if possible,) in a school in the South; salary, $1,500; security given in New-York for prompt payment. Apply to Mrs. MITCHELL, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A WELL-KNOWN French school offers his services in schools and families; highest references from prominent citizens. Address Dr. F. BERTHET, at Mr. Hammond's School, No. 692 6th av.

PARTIES DESIRING COMPETENT TEACHers will find that it will be for their convenience to apply to Mrs. Mitchell. Being thoroughly conversant with the modern languages, she will recommend only efficient teachers. Teachers' Bureau, 67 West 35th st.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS VISITING governess, copyist, or reader to an invalid; the best of references given. Address S. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, SPEAKING Spanish, to teach in a school in the South; salary, $1,500 in gold. Apply to Mrs. MITCHELL, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college. (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

BOARD WANTED BY A FRENCH LADY OF culture, in exchange for lessons and conversation; highest references. Address D. V., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggult, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

JERSEY CITY
7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,
(SEVEN PER CENT.,)
With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due 1st November, 1874, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d inst., at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT SOLIDLY-BUILT MODERN four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x56 x95; fine open rear; hard-wood finish; on Madison av., west side, only 420 feet from 60th st. entrance into Central Park; for sale reasonably, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situate in the Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, in first-class neighborhood; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR PHYSICIAN for sale on 35th st., near Park av.; brown stone, English basement; superior order; owner having removed to another city is obliged to sell it; chance for a bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FINE HOUSE, IN FINE LOCATION, FOR SALE, remarkably cheap, No. 12 East 74th st., first class in every respect, near Park entrance; street well built up. Apply on premises, or to Jessup, No. 256 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 366 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 40th and 41st sts.; 20x50x70; cheapest house now in market; possession; terms easy. Permit of D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

NO. 113 EAST 16TH ST.—FOR SALE CHEAP, four-story high-stoop brick house; brown-stone trimmings. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.
Nov. 4—House and lot No. 23 Clinton place.
Nov. 5—House on 133d st., near 4th av.
Nov. 6—Two houses on 117th st., near 1st av.
House and lot No. 110 Division st.
Nov. 9—House on 63d st., near 3d av.
Nov. 10—Five lots north-west corner 7th av. and 126th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 8 ST. MARK'S place, near Cooper Institute, Astor place, and Broadway; rent low to a small and respectable family. For permit and particulars apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, for the Winter or longer, 29th st., near 5th av. Brown stone, high stoop, full size, most desirable; rent moderate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE TWO-STORY AND high-stoop brick houses to let, with all modern improvements, on 8th av. and 125th st., to respectable families only. Inquire on premises every afternoon, or of ADOLPH LEVY, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st., or No. 142 West 47th st., after 8 P. M.

A MODERATE SIZED FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO let, No. 350 West 51st st., frescoed and in perfect order; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, or to D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., No. 144, brown-stone four-story full-size house to let, furnished. Apply to WM. BRUGIERE, No. 97 Pearl st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building; eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE—STORE TO LET; IN perfect order, 20x60, or 30x80; the best and cheapest place in the City. Apply there to Dr. DEEY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER MONTHS, A furnished house for private family; neighborhood unexceptionable. Address G. G. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC.......SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.......SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 4 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Nov. 11
BATAVIA...SAT., Nov. 7 | *RUSSIA...WED., Nov. 18
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT.......Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......Saturday, Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.......Saturday, Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia.....Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin.......Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
France.....Nov. 7, 3 P. M. | Egypt.......14, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.......Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.......$100 gold.
Second cabin.......60 gold.
Steerage.......24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 5.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Nov. 7.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES.......Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS.......Nov. 27
FOR HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA.......Nov. 4
CLARIBEL.......Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.......Thursday, Nov. 5
CITY OF HAVANA.......Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, Nov. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.......Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Nov. 7, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 154 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
M. J. Sheppard, Merchant Tailor, has removed his place of business from the Brandreth House, to No. 3 John st., near Broadway.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M.
W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st.; Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a most respectable young girl who has several years' references from family, and only reason for leaving is the family is going to Europe; is a good seamstress, and can dress hair plainly; is a very desirable servant. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST WOMAN AS good plain cook, bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is of an obliging disposition; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WOMAN as cook in a first-class private family; understands her business in all its branches; highest City references from last employer. Address, for one week, M. D., No. 945 Broadway, fruit store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman of good address in manner, kind, obliging in disposition, in a private family; willing to make herself useful as housekeeper or companion to one where reading aloud, writing, and kind care is required; small remuneration will be accepted in a comfortable home; a year's reference. Address A. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; good reference from the ones she is now leaving. Address for a week, Miss Hawkins, care of Mrs. Cozzens, West Point Hotel, West Point, N. Y.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,
For Faithful Domestic Service.
The Managers request the co-operation of all housekeepers. Rooms, Broadway and 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS first-class seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and sew on the machine; would take charge of growing children; has six years' reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 54 Lexington av., near 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, American, who can do all kinds of sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, week, or month; terms reasonable. Call all the week at No. 443 West 29th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; a Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing, finish lady's and children's dresses; wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week on reasonable terms. Call for one week at No. 763 6th av. Ring the upper bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT CUTTER OF family clothing; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address J. G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES
Seeking reliable servants
J. W. CARPENTER'S, No. 133 West 11th st., corner 6th av., (established 1847,) will supply for City or country good Protestant and Catholic help at reduced wages. Charges moderate. Please remember, 133 West 11th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take gentlemen's or family washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 244 West 18th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS gentlemen's or families' washing; best of references given. Call on Mrs. Cummings, No. 302 West 20th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a few places to wash and iron at by the day. Address M. R. D., No. 141 West 35th st.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel or private family or boarding-house; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 15th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM AND coachman; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dickel's Riding Academy, 39th st. and 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SICK NURSE; IS excellent, and has splendid recommendations; understands the Swedish movement. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A WELL-recommended man; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address Industry, No. 54 North Moore st., City.

HELP WANTED.

COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Monday, basement door, No. 48 West 49th st., between 5th and 10th avs.

GARDENER—COOK.—A MARRIED COUPLE (Protestants) wanted to fill the above positions on a gentleman's place one hour from the City by rail; the man will be required to attend to a steam furnace during the Winter. Address a note to G. H. S., Union League Club, stating where an interview can be had till Tuesday, Nov. 3.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000 CASH—either silent or active; business legitimate; patent; money secured; actually no risk; profits large, even in dull times; City references given and required. Address, with real name only, G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY and do good at same time, in a superb panorama of high moral character; will be sold cheap on account of death of owner. Apply to THOMAS LANE, No. 207 Canal st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LECKLER & GRILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. L. A. GRILL retiring. The business will hereafter be continued by Mr. WILLIAM A. LECKLER, who alone is authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.
WILLIAM A. LECKLER,
LOUIS A. GRILL.

RODGERS & ORR,

NO. 183 8TH AV.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

IMPORTANT SALE

of rich black Silks, Dress Goods, black and colored Cashmeres and Merinos of "Lupin's" best make; Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, &c., bought for cash during the week, 65c. on the dollar at RODGERS & ORR'S.

As we advertise only when fully prepared to offer extraordinary inducements, and owing to the depressed state of the markets and our constantly increasing business, we are now prepared to exhibit an unprecedentedly large stock of Rich Goods at prices never before known, such as

10 cases black Alpaca, 20c., 22c., 24., 26c., 28c., magnificent qualities.

500 pieces Lupin's best Melange Poplin, 24c., 28½c., 31½c.

100 pieces Lupin's Empress Cloths, 31c.; worth 50c.

1,500 pieces fine French Cords, double width, 3½c., a great sacrifice.

2,000 pieces richest Poplins imported, all wool and silk wool, 35c., 38c., 41c., 50c., sublime quality.

1,000 pieces Poplin, 12½c.; worth 30c.

1,040 pieces Broche Poplin, 16c., worth 40c.

1,131 pieces Silk Poplins, 55c.; worth $1 25; cost more than double to import.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

5 cases French Cashmere, 50c., 75c., 85c., upward.

10 cases Lupin's best Cashmere, 89c., 92c., 98c., upward.

100 pieces Alpaca, Buffalo brand, 31c., worth 50c.

200 pieces black Crape Cloth, 35c., 38c., 45c., yard wide, worth double.

100 pieces Drap de Alma, 50c., worth 80c.

500 pieces of Lupin's celebrated Silk Warp Henriettas, Tamese Cloth, Drap d'Ete, Bombazines, Gro de Surichs, richest mourning goods imported.

5 cases black (all wool) Empress Cloth, 35c., worth [illegible]

BLACK SILKS.

50 pieces black Silk, 90c.; worth $1 25.

50 pieces best black corded Silk, $1 08, $1 25, $1 50, very cheap.

150 pieces of C. J. Bonnets & Co.'s best Satin Face, only $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $3 50, worth double.

The cheapest lot of Black Goods ever offered in this City.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

second and third floors.

500 Poplin Suits, handsomely trimmed and well made, $4 85 to $8 50; worth fully one-half more.

650 Poplin Suits, in all the new cloth shades—plum, navy blue, Byron and mahogany browns, &c.—$6 75 to $19 85; about one-half present value.

740 Cashmere d'Ecosse, in self or combination, $8 45 to $16 50; worth double.

800 in all-wool Serges, Sateens, Diagonals, and [illegible] materials, $12 35 to $21; should be $18 to $35.

874 very fine French Cashmeres and Merinos, in very choice shades, superbly trimmed, $14 90 upward; all worth $8 to $12 more.

1,000 Black Alpaca Suits, $5 85 upward; newest styles and elaborately trimmed, not more than cost of material.

1,200 Mourning Suits, in all the desirable material, in endless variety and very low prices.

Mourning Suits to order on six hours' notice.

Wedding Outfits and Ball and Reception orders in superior style.

All ready-made garments fitted by experienced cutters. A separate department for orders. Prices same as if ready-made. We guarantee

latest styles and perfect fitting. } { best work and reduced prices.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

225 Cashmere Jackets, $3 85; cost $8 to import.

500 English Walking Jackets, $2 90 to $7 50; worth more than double.

850 others, Paris and Berlin Jackets, and Solman's, elegantly trimmed, at less than cost of importation.

2,000 broche and wool square and long Shawls, in endless variety and low prices. RODGERS & ORR.

Great bargains in Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Domestics, Linens, Damasks, &c.

10 cases best American Cambric, 6c.; worth 10c.

10 cases best Shirting Muslin, 10c. and 12c.

100 dozen Towels, only $1 50 per dozen.

100 pieces Table Linen, 37½c.; worth 62c.

RODGERS & ORR'S,
No. 183. 8TH AV. No. 183.

Extraordinary Bargains At Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES
A LARGE INVOICE OF

Real India Camel's Hair LONG SHAWLS

At about ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

Real India Square Shawls, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS, from $125 each upward.

DELHI AND BOMBAY TRAVELING SHAWLS, in CHOICE COLORS, from $13 each upward.

50 dozen REAL INDIA SCARFS, at $5 and $7 50, formerly sold at $10 and $15.

Together with the LARGEST COLLECTION of

Heavy Traveling Shawls

EVER OFFERED, CONSISTING OF
DUCHESS, VELOURS,
HYMALAYAN, &c., &c.

AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE LINE OF LADIES'

Ready-Made Suits,

IN SILK, MATELASSE, CHAMILLE and CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, stylishly trimmed, at $45 and $50 each, upward.

COLORED SILK DRESSES, with CASHMERE POLONAISE, ONLY $45 each, value for $65.

POPLIN DRESSES, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, ONLY $19 each.

The LATEST

Parisian Novelties

Just received in PLAIN, BEADED, and EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOTH and MATELASSE

Cloaks, Polonaise Jackets, &c.,

At EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

HATS AND BONNETS

In all the LATEST SHADES of FRENCH and ENGLISH FELT, &c.

CRAPE and MOURNING BONNETS ALWAYS on HAND.

They invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to their IMMENSE STOCK of

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

NIGHT ROBES,
CHEMISES, DRAWERS,
CAMISOLS, CORSET COVERS,
DRESSING SACQUES, &c., &c.

FLANNEL BREAKFAST JACKETS. a CHOICE LINE OF HAND EMBROIDERED, at *immensely attractive prices.*

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered in

Infants' Furnishing

EMBROIDERED NAINSOOK DRESSES ELEGANTLY TRIMMED with REAL LACE, from $7 to $16.

SKIRTS from $1 to $1 50.

RICHLY-EMBROIDERED WALKING CLOAKS from $10 to $25.

Together with the LATEST STYLES of CAPS, HATS, and BONNETS, just received, prices from $2 to $7 50 each.

The INCREASED VARIETY and the ATTRACTIVENESS of the DISPLAY of IMPORTED NOVELTIES and the well-known EXCELLENCE of DOMESTIC FABRICS, together with a LARGE DECREASE IN PRICES, will enable purchasers to make satisfactory selections.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STREETS.

A. T. [illegible] MAISON WALTON, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, above Union Square.—Importer of Fashions in Bonnets and Round Hats. Mourning a specialty.

DRY GOODS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,

ARE OFFERING AT RETAIL

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED

LYONS SILKS

AT $1,
FORMER PRICE $2 25.

180 PIECES FANCY STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS, 75c., PREVIOUSLY SOLD AT $1 12.

119 PIECES RICH BROCADE SILKS, $2; PRICE LAST SEASON, $7 50.

The following celebrated makes of BLACK SILKS HAVE BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE 50 PER CENT. BONNET, PONSON, TAPISSIER, GUINET, and our own superior hand-spun silk.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

PONSON'S AND GUINET'S BLACK SILK.
CLOAKING VELVETS
at $7, former price, $10.
TRIMMING VELVETS,
IN ALL COLORS. CUT BIAS.

A LIKE REDUCTION MADE IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRESS GOODS.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, $2.
Price last week, $3.

CASHMERES, MATELASSE DRAP D'ETE.
VELOURS in COLORS, 50c.,
PRICE LAST SEASON, $2 25.

7,890 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS, 1½ YARDS WIDE, ALL COLORS, 62c.; price last week, $1 25.

IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR, 65c., recently sold at $1.

1,811 PIECES PLAIDS, STRIPES, AND CHECKS, 37c., FORMERLY SOLD AT 62c.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

LINENS, FLANNELS, PILLOW SHAMS, SHEETINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, MEDICATED FLANNELS, and

20 CASES 10-4 ROSE BLANKETS, $2 50, worth $7.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

ALL GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT MADE TO ORDER EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH......	$1 75,	former price $3 00
BOMBAZINES..............	1 12,	former price 1 50
HENRIETTA CLOTHS........	70,	former price 1 00
CASHMERES...............	75,	former price 1 00
DRAP D'ETE..............	1 75,	former price 2 50
IRISH POPLINS...........	1 50,	former price 2 25
SICILIENNE POPLINS......	2 00,	former price 2 75

ENGLISH CRAPE AND ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
$1 25 AND UPWARD.

THE OTHER GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

64 INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS $175, formerly $350.

75 INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS $60, former price $100.

790 INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS at $3 and upward.

FRENCH, SCOTCH, and AMERICAN SHAWLS at an equal reduction.

CLOTHS.

We are now offering at remarkably low figures all the popular brands of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, VENETIANS, WEST OF ENGLAND, FRENCH AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, PLAIN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS, together with a complete stock of ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASSIMERES.

FUR DEPARTMENT

Contains all the novelties in Fur, such as RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE, SILVER GRAY and ARCTIC FOX, MINK, ERMINE, BLACK MARTEN, CHINCHILLA, SEAL, OTTER, AND BEAVER SETS.

SUIT DEPARTMENT

has been thoroughly replenished with a full WINTER STOCK of

CLOAKS, MANTLES, JACKETS,
OVERDRESSES, POLONAISES, AND SUITS.

BOYS' AND MISSES' DEPARTMENTS
have received extensive additions of
WINTER GARMENTS,
LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.

BALL FRINGE in NEW SHADES, BEADED, PLAIN, and YAK LACES, SPANISH NET, POINT GAZE and POINT APPLIQUE, SILK and JET FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE, GUIPURE and THREAD LACES, and a variety of Trimmings in NEW DESIGNS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR. An extensive assortment of KID, WOOLEN, AND FUR GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

PERFORATED CHAMOIS VESTS, SCARFS, TIES, &c., &c.

CARPETS.

Our stock of CARPETS, which is entirely new, has been carefully selected, with excellent taste and judgment, from the very latest productions of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, and contains a large and varied collection of FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, TURKEY CARPETS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, and an unequaled variety of all the lower grades, together with a large importation of TEHERAN RUGS, the latest Oriental novelty. THIS DEPARTMENT is complete IN EVERY PARTICULAR; and as the goods are all FRESH, they possess many advantages over those of OTHER HOUSES, longer established in this branch of the business, WHOSE ASSORTMENT must of necessity contain MANY OLD and UNDESIRABLE PATTERNS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Contains the most recent designs of CURTAINS in REAL and IMITATION LACES, FURNITURE COVERINGS, and CURTAINS in SATINS, SILK TERRYS, DAMASKS, COTALINES, TAPESTRIES, and ALL-WOOL REPS, CORNICES, BEDS, and BEDDING, all of which are entirely new goods.

THE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT

Is directed by a MODISTE of known reputation for STYLE, FIT, AND ARTISTIC FINISH, and our CUSTOMERS are assured that any orders given to this branch of our business will be CAREFULLY EXECUTED TO THEIR ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 9TH ST.

NOVELTIES!!

WILSON & GREIG ARE SELLING MATELASSE Cloaks and Jackets in a variety of novel designs, not found elsewhere.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A LARGE VARIETY of plain and beaded Matelasse for Jackets and Cuirasses, 28 inches wide.

WILSON & GREIG ARE OFFERING EMbroidered and beaded Cloth and Cashmere Jackets in unmade and entirely new patterns.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, will offer Paris and Berlin Costumes at from $10 to $15, worth from $40 to $50, to close. These are surprisingly cheap.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE NOW OPEN THE largest stock of Cloth Cloaks and Jackets to be found in the City, and at very reasonable prices.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY.
REDUCTION! REDUCTION! REDUCTION!
In Black Cashmere Polonaises, Jackets, Tabliers and Jackets, Metternichs, Cuirasses, &c.,
Embroidered and Beaded, in unmade patterns.
Great Bargains.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE NOW A FULL ASsortment of
Mourning Dress Goods and Black Silks,
the best English Crapes, Bombazines, Henriettas,
Alpacas, &c., all reliable goods,
at extremely low prices.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY, INvite special attention to their stock of
Camel's Hair Cloth, English Waterproofs,
Beavers, Irish Frieze,
and other novelties
for Polonaises and Jackets.

WILSON & GREIG'S LADIES' AND CHILdren's Furnishing Department
is now replete with
Every novelty, suitable for the present season,
For Mourning and Wedding Outfits.

WILSON & GREIG.—DRESS-MAKING FOR LAdies, Misses, and Children. Exclusive styles, superior fit, promptness, and careful charges can be relied on.

WILSON & GREIG, NO. 771 BROADWAY,
have always something new,
and not to be found elsewhere, and
solicit an examination of their stock.

Special Notice.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WILSON & GREIG OFFER THE GREATEST bargains in Furs of all kinds for Ladies and Children, which will be found twenty-five per cent. cheaper than in retail fur stores.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS.
THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
ARE OFFERING THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING AND ROBES,
AT RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE DISCOUNTS.

Call and examine this excellent stock and save the profits the retailer always makes, viz.:
Common Blankets, 15 per cent.
American Kersey Blankets, 20 per cent.
English Kersey Blankets, 25 per cent.
Sweating Blankets and Hoods, 15 per cent.
Robes, Plush, Buffalo, Wolf, &c., 20 per cent.
They have several job lots of Stable and Fawn Truck Blankets at great bargains.
Made up Blankets from $1 to $20.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for the kind of Blanket and the price you wish to pay, and we will send them, C. O. D., subject to inspection.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, JUST ARrived from Orange County, sixteen hands high, seven and eight years old, sound and kind, good roadsters and stylish drivers. Call on or address P. J. RONK, No. 162 Chambers st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK, to let; six stalls, ample carriage room, coachman's rooms, &c. No. 223 East 20th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE suite of furnished rooms, with bath, comprising entire second or third floor, with private family residing in their own house on the avenue, either without board or with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEmen only, a small parlor, bedroom adjoining, second floor; also single bedroom on second floor; in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by a refined English family of two; French and German spoken. Terms very moderate to persons of undoubted respectability. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

FIFTH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts.—Desirable accommodations, consisting of an entire second floor, six rooms; also, elegant suite on parlor floor, bath, closets, &c., vacated by parties going South, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

SUPERIOR BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF ADULTS. —A responsible party who is willing to pay liberally, can have the use of a newly-furnished house near Central Park; everything first-class. Address Post Office Box No. 2,045.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A small private family can accommodate a party of two or three persons with board, elegant parlor, and one or two large bed-rooms. For particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., below 45th st.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, newly-furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or single; also alcove room on third floor, southern exposure; use of bath and parlor.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Broadway, above 34th st., would let a second floor, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, in Lexington av., near 38th st., will let, with superior board, their entire second floor, separately or en suite. Address Q. E. D., Box No. 4,837 Post Office.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOME, HIGH-CEILED rooms, Southern exposure, nicely-furnished, with ample closets and every modern convenience: hot and cold baths; private table, if desired; locality highly respectable; Astor row, No. 628 7th av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board; also two single rooms on fourth floor, with or without board; location central and very pleasant; house first-class. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, parlor floor, with or without front basement; also magnificent second floor, with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 359 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, two handsome sunny rooms, second floor front, in private brown-stone house; house and appointments first-class in every particular.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of three rooms on parlor floor and two above to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; family small; house first-class; few doors west of Broadway.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—BOARD, WITH BEAUtiful rooms on second floor back and third floor front; unexpectedly vacated by parties leaving the City.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR or basement, in 42d st., near Broadway, to let to a physician. Address L. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR BROADway.—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite and single, with board; terms, from $8 and upward per week; call and see.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 208.—ELEGANT APARTments, handsomely furnished, (entirely new,) en suite or separately, with private table or table d'hote, to first-class parties. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 354 WEST 23d ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board, with large, pleasant, second-story front room, in a private family; best references.

MRS. CAMP, NO. 141 WEST 14TH ST., has to offer for the Winter two of her most desirable suites, with board.

NO. 51 EAST 21st ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board. Also one large extension parlor. Table board for one or two.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families and gentlemen; dining-room on parlor floor; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.

Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best reference given.

HANDSOME PARLOR.—ALSO LARGE ROOM on third floor, southern exposure, in first-class house; gentlemen only. Call at No. 13 East 28th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentlemen only. No. 61 East 21st st., corner 4th av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, also front four-story bedroom, at No. 32 West 32d st.; references required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway, a large and elegantly furnished floor to let, with private table. References.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 5th av., a suite of three rooms, on third floor, to rent, with board; possession Nov. 11.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-FURNISHED bedroom for a gentleman will be to rent from Nov. 1. Apply at No. 21 West 19th st., near 5th av.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST., A LARGE SECONDstory back room to let, with first-class board; also, hall rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, one single room to let, with board.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor to be rented, with board.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—THREE-STORY FRONT ROOMS to rent, together or separately, with good board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE AND SMALL rooms; No. 50 West 46th st.; family private.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments; private table if required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, on second floor, for gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; private family preferred; location between 20th and 40th sts., Lexington and Madison avs.; references required. Address, with full particulars, B, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, INVALID wife, and servant; sunny room; location east side, between Bond and 30th sts., or on 2d av.; good table, reasonable prices; references. Address, giving full particulars, J. S., No. 334 4th st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INfant, (eighteen months old,) and nurse; two rooms on second floor required; must be first-class and moderate. Address HENSHAW, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AFTER NOV. 25, FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by gentleman and wife; second story front room and adjoining bedroom, on 5th av., below 14th st., or within a block of 5th av., between 14th and 28th sts.; terms about $45. Address S. T., Post Office Box No. 1,295.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., will be kept open during the Winter months at reduced rates. The house is thoroughly first-class, heated throughout with steam. Fine stabling for horses. S. P. BARBOUR, Proprietor.

ELIZABETH.—BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate three or four adults for the Winter; house first class, and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from the depot. Address P. R. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20, 22 and 24 East 35th St.,
has two elegant parlor suites to let with private table, exclusive bath and dressing-room, suitable for large families; also, parlor and hall bedroom on second floor, without private table; houses English basement.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, a handsome, large room, with hall room connecting, separately or together; southern exposure; every convenience; also rooms for single gentlemen; house and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN THE neighborhood of the Windsor would like to let with board, a large alcove front room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms moderate, if permanent. Address WINDSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with small room adjoining, also large dressing room in fourth story, to let, with board, in a private family, at moderate terms for the Winter; house and appointments first-class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, with or without board, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE new apartment-houses built by Mr. John H. Sherwood. Nos. 531 and 533 5th av. and No. 1 East 44th st. Meals will be served at table d'hote or by private table. Apartments can be seen between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JAMES P. COLT.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—ELEgant suite, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed, and dressing-rooms handsomely furnished, second story, front, for gentleman and wife, with or without private table. No. 206 5th av.

NO. 39 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite: house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Railway.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; privilege of bath and parlor; home comforts; references exchanged. Address PLEASANT HOME, Station E.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A SMALL private family can accommodate a party of two or three persons with board; elegant parlor and one or two large bed-rooms. For particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., below 45th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

No. 260 4th av., is offering a very desirable parlor suite, newly painted and carpeted, in corner house, with private table; also, a suite from Nov. 20 to Jan. 1, and one from now till Dec. 1.

AT MISS SETON'S,

No. 70 5th av., large fourth story room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, front basement, with first-class board.

NO. 29 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Furnished rooms with modern improvements, to let, for gentlemen only; reference.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST.

Desirable handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; also table board.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET—FURNISHED with board, second story rooms. Also, rooms on third floor; hot and cold water, and gas; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, one and a half blocks from Broadway.—Rooms en suite or separate on second and third floors, with board and attendance; proper reference required.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av., handsomely furnished third-story front room; southern exposure; also single room, with first-class board. References.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Front and back rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra size; location unexceptionable.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WOULD rent bath-room floor, nicely furnished, with or without board; reference exchanged. Apply or address No. 107 West 41st st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board and good table, on the west side, near steam station and 23d st.; references and living prices required. Address S. V. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Large and elegantly-furnished rooms en suite, on first and second floors, with first-class board; private table, if desired; best references given.

THIRD DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE second floor and room on third floor; excellent table; very moderate prices; best references. No. 6 West 43d st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., REAR GRAND HOtel—English-basement house; reception and adjoining room, suitable for physician; also, small upper room; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—A suite of five rooms to let, together or separate; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 125, WEST, BEtween 6th av. and Broadway.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with board; private table if desired; references.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS HAVE A few elegant rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 684 Lexington av., between 56th and 57th sts.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer large room, newly furnished; ample closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., adjoining; terms moderate.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR THE WINDsor.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private table; house recently renovated throughout.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—HANDsomely-furnished sunny front rooms, second and fourth floors; suite of three rooms third floor; liberal table; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—The second floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, with good board to a permanent party, from Nov. 1; reference exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—(BETWEEN BROADway and 4th av.)—Rooms, en suite, on second floor. Also, one large and one single room, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNEXceptionable board, large, handsomely furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR; ONE ROOM fourth floor; superior board; No. 22 East 49th st.; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room on second floor, bath-room attached, in a private family, with or without board; references.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A private family will let, with board, one or two very large, pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

MRS. R. B. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has vacant an entire third floor and one suite on second, southern exposure, to rent, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if necessary. No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF five rooms on second floor, with private table; highest reference given and required.

A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE ADULTS wishing good rooms and board may apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 1 EAST 41ST ST., CORNER 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with unexceptionable board, and comforts of a refined home.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN ENTIRE second floor, with strictly first-class board, with or without private table. No. 146 East 17th st.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 109 WEST.—TO rent, with board in private family, neatly furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also, rooms on third and fourth floors.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished, sunny room, third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A second floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 130 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen or families.

TO LET—FURNISHED, PARLOR FLOOR, IN A PRIvate family, at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of rooms, with private table or without board.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, to let, with board. Reference.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.................................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager.......................................Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 10:40; Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

SECOND WEEK,

AND

POSITIVE SUCCESS

OF THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF

THE HUNCHBACK

which has attracted during the past week a series of most brilliant and crowded audiences.

Cast of characters as follows:
Julia.......................................Miss Clara Morris
Helen...Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter....................Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford..........Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus..................................Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel..........................Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom................................Mr. J. Edwin Irving
Master Wilford...........................Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell.....................Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove..............................Mr. John Mathews
Stephen................................Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell...................................Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant...................................Mr. W. S. Quigley
SATURDAY, NOV. 7—SECOND MATINEE OF HUNCHBACK.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUET AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S HIPPODROME AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. Grau and Chizzola.................Lessees and Managers.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
the reigning queen of the London stage, will make her début in this country in
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE,
supported by her numerous and complete
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8,
in Offenbach's favorite opera,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
New Scenery, New Costumes, New Properties, &c., &c., and the following brilliant cast:
Drogan (apprentice Pastry-cook)..........Miss Emily Soldene
Genevieve (Duchess of Brabant)...............Miss Lyndhurst
Brigitte (her confidante)............................Miss Robson
Cocorico (Duke Brabant)..............................Mr. Wallace
Oswald (the Duke's peculiar page)..................Miss Vesey
Golo (Minister of Police)...............................Mr. H. Lewons
The Burgomaster of Curacao.....................Mr. J. B. Rae
Charles Martel (a paladin)..............................Mr. Laurant
Philibert (his squire)......................................Miss St. Clair
Gaburge } the two gens d'armes { ....Mr. Marshall
Pitou } { ....Mr. E. Beverley
The Hermit of the Valley.........................Mr. C. W. Norton
Pip } pages of the household { ....Miss Roberts
Peterkin } { ....Miss Brooke
Maids of Honor.
Christine....Miss Williams | Houblonne.....Miss Loftus
Guoule........Miss Durant | Yolande...........Miss Digby
Isoline.........Miss Carthew | Bradamante.......Miss Gray
Gretchen......Miss Travers | Euroline.......Miss Hargrove
Musketeers of the Guards, Messrs. Maynard, Cullen, Quaine, Cooper, Hillier, Quinton, and Cottrell.
Members of the Council, Apprentice cooks, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor...............Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON
Box-office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
Third week of the Notable and Overwhelming success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his Original Entertainment,
BEGONE, DULL CARE;
OR, AN ELYSIUM OF HUMOR, MUSIC, AND VENTRILOQUISM.
Brilliant, indeed, are the flattering ovations accorded nightly by the increased and enthusiastic audiences who, by crowding Steinway's elegant and commodious hall for two weeks, have testified that this is the most Extraordinary Entertainment, and in every way the most Wonderful they have ever witnessed, depending solely on the versatility and exertions of a single artist.
MACCABE'S PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
of Original MIRTH, PERSONATIONS, and SONGS, including those Marvels of Delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW!
MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTRELS! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER!
in which Mr. Maccabe will Impersonate Seven Individuals without leaving the sight of the audience, will be repeated Every Evening until further notice.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 and 50 cents extra; at Steinway Hall daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND
PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5, at 2:30.
FIRST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL
Admission tickets, 75c. Reserved seats, 25c. extra.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16..........Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new..........Edvard Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica..........................Beethoven
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Symphony Concerts will commence on MONDAY MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.
Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
"There's millions in it."
EIGHTH WEEK OF
Mr. John T. Raymond
In his great character specialty of
Col. Mulberry Sellers,
In a serio-comic American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
The hit of the present season.—*World.*
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30.
Telegraph for seats. Seats secured ten days in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, AT 8,
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT
BY THE STRAKOSCH COMPANY.
Gounod's
FAUST.
Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Del Puente, Signor Fiorini, Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Mr. S. BEHRENS
Family Circle, 50 cents: admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale at Box-office, Grand Opera-house, throughout Sunday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8,
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
BY THE STRAKOSCH COMPANY,
Gounod's FAUST.
Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Del Puente, Signor Fiorini, chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..............S. BEHRENS
Family circle, 50 cents; admission to parquet, balcony, and dress circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701, and 114 Broadway; also at box-office, Grand Opera-house, throughout Sunday.

BILLIARDS. D. E. GAVIT, DIRECTOR.
NATIONAL GRAND TOURNAMENT,
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA,
$2,500 IN CASH, and THE EMBLEM,
presented by Mathew Delaney, Esq., patentee of the new and popular Wire Cushion.
THE GREATEST GALAXY OF PLAYERS
ever brought together, consisting of
MAURICE VIGNEAUX,
FRANCOIS UBASSY,
ALBERT GARNIER,
EDWARD DANIELS,
A. P. RUDOLPHE,
J. and C. DION,
MAURICE DALY,
GEO. F. SLOSSON.
Commences at TAMMANY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, and continues
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, NINE DAYS.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. No charge for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.
Seances commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ANOTHER GRAND SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Continued triumph of
THE CAN-CAN,
and the beautiful troupe of ladies;
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS,
the quintessence of
BURNT CORK COMEDY;
BILLY COURTWRIGHT and JOHNNY TURNER,
and the SPLENDID COMPANY of VARIETY STARS.
MATINEES, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

Lights and Shadows of New-York, by Prof. Hutchings.	Paris by Moonlight. Midnight Storm. Jarley's Wax-works. The Tumbleronicon. Promenade Concerts. Comic Lectures.	The greatest living Pianiste, Mme. Clotilde L'Hote.

Prof. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist. Every Matinée, (excepting Saturday) 50c.; children, 25c. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"There's Millions in It."
The Two Orphans—The Critic.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

FROBISHER'S READINGS, (SERIAL.)
Contains SISTER HELEN, read by Charlotte Cushman, 30 cents.
SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 14 Bond st.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

WANTED—A PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW, WITH A man to exhibit, at a church fair; must have first-class apparatus and satisfactory references. Address C. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 10 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent.; commence the first of every month.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND	P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT	OPENING
GRAND	ROMAN HIPPODROME. ROMAN HIPPODROME.	OPENING
GRAND	MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.	OPENING
GRAND	MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2. MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.	OPENING
GRAND	MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2. MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.	OPENING
GRAND	The Gorgeous	OPENING
GRAND	CONGRESS OF NATIONS Improved	OPENING
GRAND	BEYOND RECOGNITION.	OPENING
GRAND	All the BRILLIANT ROMAN RACES	OPENING
GRAND	and the DARING JOCKEY RACES!	OPENING
GRAND	Every	OPENING
GRAND	FEATURE OF THE VAST Programme	OPENNIG
GRAND	AUGMENTED FOUR-FOLD!	OPENING
GRAND	INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!	OPENING
GRAND	INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!	OPENING
GRAND	INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! A	OPENING
GRAND	A CHASE FOR A WIFE!	OPENING
GRAND	CHASE FOR A WIFE! CHASE FOR A WIFE!	OPENING
GRAND	CHASE FOR A WIFE! CHASE FOR A WIFE!	OPENING
GRAND	A brilliant Equestrian spectacle, introducing	OPENING
GRAND	fifty of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the company.	OPENING
GRAND	The Great	OPENING
GRAND	ENGLISH STAG HUNT, Complete	OPENING
GRAND	UPON THE GRAND COURSE!	OPENING
GRAND	CHARIOT STANDING,	OPENING
GRAND	RACES FLAT, JOCKEY,	OPENING
GRAND	LILLIPUTIAN, LAMB,	OPENING
GRAND	ELEPHANT, CAMEL,	OPENING
GRAND	PONY, MONKEY,	OPENING
GRAND	IMPROVED. WHEELBARROW, SACK,	OPENING
GRAND	LANCASHIRE, LIBERTY.	OPENING
GRAND	THE BEAUTIFUL	OPENING
GRAND	MLLE. VICTORIA. MLLE. VICTORIA.	OPENING
GRAND	QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE! QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE!	OPENING
GRAND	DONNYBROOK FAIR!	OPENING
GRAND	DONNYBROOK FAIR!	OPENING
GRAND	THE GREAT MENAGERIE THE GREAT MENAGERIE	OPENING
GRAND	OF RARE WILD BEASTS.	OPENING
GRAND	RARE WILD BEASTS. THE LARGEST	OPENING
GRAND	ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION	OPENING
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GRAND	THE MUSEUM OF WONDERS.	OPENING
GRAND	MUSEUM OF WONDERS.	OPENING
GRAND	NOVELTIES NOVELTIES	OPENING
GRAND	BEYOND ENUMERATION. BEYOND ENUMERATION.	OPENING
GRAND	MARVELS MARVELS	OPENING
GRAND	FOR THE MILLION. FOR THE MILLION.	OPENING
GRAND	The grand opening will	OPENING
GRAND	be followed by full and Complete Exhibitions	OPENING
GRAND	AFTERNOON AND EVENING. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.	OPENING
GRAND	ADMISSION,	OPENING
GRAND	GRAND ORCHESTRA..........$1 50 ORCHESTRA.......... 1 00	OPENING
GRAND	FAMILY CIRCLE.......... 50	OPENING
GRAND	DOORS OPEN AT 1 and 6:30. PERFORMANCE AT 2 and 8.	OPENING
GRAND	BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY	OPENING
GRAND	FROM 9 TO 4.	OPENING
GRAND	SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.	OPENING
GRAND	MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2. MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.	OPENING
GRAND	MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2. MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2. MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.	OPENING

ELECTION RETURNS AT BARNUM'S.

To accommodate the thousands anxious to receive the earliest returns on TUESDAY NIGHT the management of the GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME has arranged with the Western Union Telegraph Company for opening a temporary office near the grand stand, at which the latest news will be received. These dispatches will be bulletined to the audience SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THEIR APPEARANCE IN PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.

ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in* New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos *and* Organs *to let until the rent money pays the price of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS,
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MEMBERS OF THE AMATEUR PHILHARMONIC society and others (competent) desirous of joining an amateur orchestra under the direction of HERR LEOPOLD MEYER are welcome at No. 43 West 4th st., (South Washington square,) Nov. 7 at 8 P. M.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST AND DIrector of music in an Episcopal Church in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, competent in every respect, and a thorough churchman; best of references. Address, stating salary, W., care Carl Heuser, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuals, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GORDON PIANOS, and Prince Organs; rent, $3 and upward; small installments taken; rosewood Æolian Piano, $75.
GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

A $150 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, HALL & LOW, Piano and stool, on instalments or to rent. $6 monthly. GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

PROF. EUGENE PLATZ, LATE OF CONVENT Sacred Heart, just returned from Europe, will give instructions on piano. Address No. 172 East 30th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS WITH GREAT MUSICIANS.

The American Literary Bureau announce a course of five lectures on music, with piano illustrations, at De Garmo Hall, corner 5th av. and 14th st., Nov. 10, 17, 24, Dec. 1 and 8. Course tickets $4. For sale at Weber's, No. 108 5th av., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE for Women, No. 51 St. Marks place.—A course of six lectures will begin Nov. 5. Tickets for the entire course, $2 50; for sale by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, out at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
Monday, Nov. 2,
and
Tuesday, Nov. 3.
(For these two occasions only.)
THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

With all the new effects, and the great and favorite cast of this theatre. Mr. Charles Fisher as Sir Peter Teazle; Miss Fanny Davenport as Lady Teazle; Mr. George Clarke as Charles Surface; Mr Louis James as Joseph; Miss Sarah Jewett as Maria; Mr. W. Davidge as Sir Oliver; Mr. Hardenberg as Crabtree; Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour; Mr. Ringgold as Sir Benjamin Backbite; Mr. Fawcett as Moses; Mr. Russell as Trip; Miss Alice Grey as Lady Sneerwell.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOV. 4.
Extraordinary revival of Cowley's famous and brilliant comedy in five acts, of
THE
BELLE'S
STRATAGEM,
Which has been newly arranged expressly for this theatre, and will be offered with new costumes and scenery, and with a reproduction of the peculiar old country dance called "The Saraband," which will be danced by the principal characters during the masquerade scene of the fourth act. The cast will be remarkable as presenting Mr. Louis James in the rôle of Doricourt; Miss Fanny Davenport in the rôle of Letitia Hardy; Mr. George Clarke as Flutter, and Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Jewett in appropriate characters. Mr. Davidge will also appear in his excellent personation of Old Hardy.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY—14TH ST. AIDA.
LAST WEEK BUT THREE.
Strakosch Italian Opera—Sixteenth subscription night.
MONDAY, Nov. 2, last night of Verdi's greatest opera,
AIDA.
Signora POTENTINI...................................Aida
Miss A. L. CARY......................................Amneris
Signor CARPI...Radames
Signor DEL PUENTE...................................Amonasro
Signor FIORINI..Ramfis
Signor SCOLARI, The King. Signor LOTTI, Messenger.
Magnificent *mise en scène,* chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO
TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY, Nov. 1, FOURTH GRAND CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH COMPANY,
at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
*** See special announcement.***
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4—Fifth appearance of
Mlle. EMMA ALBINI,
in conjunction with Mlle. HEILBRON and Miss CARY,
and revival of MIGNON.
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, Brooklyn Academy—AIDA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6—Sixth appearance of Mlle. ALBANI.
SATURDAY, Nov. 7—Grand Popular Matinée.
*** Due notice will be given of the first performance of VERDI'S MESSA DI REQUIEM.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
MISS CUSHMAN will appear every night this week, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in her immortal part of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the romantic drama, GUY MANNERING,
which will be offered with all of Sir Henry Bishop's delicious music, interpreted by superior soloists and augmented orchestra, and the OPERATIC CHORUS of 100.

On THURSDAY next, an EXTRA MATINEE of MEG MERRILIES.
On Saturday evening, MACBETH, in which Miss CUSHMAN and Mr. VANDENHOFF will appear. The LAST NIGHT OF MISS CUSHMAN.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S engagement begins on MONDAY, Nov. 9, when RIP VAN WINKLE will be presented.

SALE OF SEATS.
*** THE SALE OF SEATS for any performance of this week, including that of the LAST NIGHT, begins on Monday morning. The box office will be open continuously from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. An extra office will be established in the vestibule for the sale of the tickets securing seats for THURSDAY'S EXTRA MATINEE. Places for the RIP VAN WINKLE nights will be offered on WEDNESDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
Jarrett and Palmer beg to announce that an
☞ EXTRA MATINEE ☜
of
MEG MERRILIES
will be given on THURSDAY next, for the purpose of meeting, in a degree, the excessive demand for seats to witness MISS CUSHMAN'S impersonations. This will afford residents of districts suburban to the Metropolis an excellent opportunity to visit Booth's Theatre. The doors will be open at 1 and the performance commences at 1:30. Seats can be secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1874.
Engagement extraordinary. First appearance this season of the great, renowned Hon. W. F. CODY, known as BUFFALO BILL.
Mr. CODY has just returned from the Black Hills where he acted as guide to the famous Big Horn Expedition. This great border hero will appear in his grand original drama, in four acts, of
THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS,
which will be presented with a truthfulness to nature, depicting scenes in the eventful life of this great scout and popular guide of the wilds in the Far West. Commencing with the comic operatic burletta of the SOLDIER'S RETURN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1874.
EIGHTEENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
Will be produced the beautiful drama of the
GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW.
Also, revival of the grand play of
THE BLUE DWARF.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
Nov. 2. OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
and WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
BEN. McCULLOUGH.
MATINEES,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
In the new play—DONALD McKAY.
200 Auxiliaries—Full Brass Band.

OLYMPIC. | NO. 624 BROADWAY.
| GREAT | AMERICAN | VARIETIES. |
Attractions of THE WEEK: First appearance in America of the wonderful English Acrobats, the Marvelous Faust Family. Miss Alice Harrison and troupe, in her immense hit, Genevieve de Brabant, Living Fountain, Gus Williams, Sam Rickey, and Master Barney in new farce and specialty. First appearance of Miss Emma Hoffman in character songs; 100 artists in Opera, Farce, Sketch, Song and Dance every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

GLOBE THEATRE,
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
A CARD.
The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they have effected an engagement for a limited time with New-York's greatest favorite and most gifted artist,
Mrs. JOSEPH LLOYD HAIGHT,
(née Jennie Hughes,)
who will shortly make her reappearance at the Globe Theatre.
CAMPBELL & MURTHA.

NIBLO'S.
CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST. Betty Remnelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boisset Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

ELOCUTIONIST.—DR. CHAS. O. HURLBUTT, pupil of the distinguished Chas. A. Guilmette. Walter S. Wells, M. D., says: "I found Prof. Hurlbutt a fine reader and an excellent teacher." Terms moderate. No. 4 St. Mark's place.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITALS.
STEINWAY HALL, NOV. 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 22d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.
References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

$80,000. FURNITURE. $80,000.

Continued great sale of parlor, library, dining, and chamber suits to close out a large stock previous to removal at Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

CHROMOS WANTED IN LOTS OF 200 TO 4,000 not smaller than 16x22 inches. Address B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

JEROME PARK.

THE FALL MEETING "EXTRA DAY."

TWO STEEPLE-CHASES AND THREE RACES—MOONSTONE, MILDEW, SHYLOCK, GIRL OF THE PERIOD, AND TROUBLE THE WINNERS.

The extra day's racing given by the American Jockey Club yesterday proved to be a grand success, both in the character of the racing and in the large concourse of people who gathered on the grand stand and quarterstretch to witness the final struggles of the thoroughbreds for the season. About 5,000 persons were present within the inclosure of the course, while the bluff outside and overlooking the track was crowded with spectators. Messrs. Purdy, Withers, Sanford, Belmont, and other members of the club were opposed to giving an extra day's sport so late in the season, and, consequently, they did not enter their horses; nevertheless, the racing was good, and a pleasant day was spent at the beautiful Park. The programme presented five races, embracing two steeple-chases, a dash of a mile and a half, a mile and an eighth, and a hack race for gentleman riders of half a mile. All of them were well contested, especially the last steeple-chase. The Paris pools were, as usual, well patronized, and paid as follows: First race, Moonstone, $34 20; second race, Mildew, $9 40; third race, Shylock, $25 10; fourth race, Girl of the Period, $9 30; fifth race, Trouble, $6 50. John Coffee and Hugh Gaffney were ruled from the course for fraud in throwing races, the Jockey Club being determined to rid the turf of the parasites which at the same time feed upon and destroy it. The exemplary punishment of these two individuals will meet with the approval of all who love the turf for the sake of the sport it furnishes. The details of the racing are given below.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

To inaugurate the day's sport a steeple-chase handicap for all ages over the regular course was placed first on the programme. There were thirteen horses entered, and the following five sported colors when they were summoned for the chase, viz: George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, aged; Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years; M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years; M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged; and A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 5 years. Resolute was to make his début as a jumper on this occasion; but notwithstanding he was new at the business, his well-known speed on the flat, combined with the fact that his tuition for his new vocation had been very thorough, he became a warm favorite; and as Gaffney was to ride him, his backers were all the more confident. They were doomed to disappointment, however, and subsequent events proved Gaffney to have thrown the race, for which he received adequate punishment. The winner turned up in Moonstone, and the so-called knowing ones found to their cost that they knew very little after all. The pools on the result averaged as follows:

Resolute	$70	$300	$450
Mary Clark	40	160	210
Vesuvius	20	60	105
Moonstone	20	60	100
Blind Tom	15	40	75
Total	$165	$620	$930

THE CHASE.

Mr. Conner dropped the flag to a good start, the five getting off evenly. As soon as they were under way, Mary Clark was sent to the front and leaped the first hurdle three lengths ahead of Moonstone, who was the same distance in front of Blind Tom, while he led Vesuvius four lengths, and a length behind came Resolute. They ran into the north field and Mary Clark got away six lengths and jumped the second and third obstacles with the same lead, followed by Moonstone second, Blind Tom third, Vesuvius fourth, and Resolute fifth, all stringing out with several lengths of daylight between them. They came under the hill from whence they started in the same order, and leaping the hurdle at the foot of the hill handsomely, they ran into the south field, and by this time Mary Clark was leading a dozen lengths or more. They went over a fence, then a hurdle, making the circuit parallel with the bend of the lower turn, and then shaped their course parallel with the homestretch, coming up toward the stand. In the meantime, Moonstone had moved up to within six lengths of Mary Clark, the others following in the same order. They now came to the water-jump, which they all took beautifully, Mary Clark still showing the route by six lengths, Moonstone still second, twenty lengths in advance of Blind Tom, followed in the fourth place by Vesuvius, and Resolute still in the rear. They now went to the hill in what is called the picnic grounds, and Moonstone closed rapidly on Mary Clark. When they jumped the stone wall on the hill, Moonstone was but a length and a half behind the mare, the others being out of the race entirely. After getting over safely, Moonstone shot past Mary Clark, and led her six lengths, but when in the south field again Mary recovered some of the lost ground, and when they turned into the regular course, on the lower turn, a length of daylight separated them. Mary received the whip from this point, but she could never get to the head of Moonstone, who won the race after a fine contest by a length; Vesuvius was third, about a furlong behind, and a hundred yards before Resolute. Blind Tom broke his stirrup-strap during the chase, and did not finish the course.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase Handicap; purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse; three or more to start; entrance free; about two miles and a half.

A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick; 148 pounds.... 1
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe; 145 pounds. 2
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by Lexington; 148 pounds........ 3
Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., by imp. Yorkshire; 140 pounds.............................. 4
George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave; 148 pounds.............................. 0
Time—4:25¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second race on the card was a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and an eighth, for which there were three entries, and all of them started, viz: R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 5 years; J. G. Bethune's b. g., by imp. Hurrah, 3 years, and John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years. The betting showed that there was something radically wrong, as Mildew was a great favorite, although he had run throughout the season with light weights, without getting a place, while Carver had won several good races. There was villainy somewhere, and the outside public, following the quotations of the pool-stand, plunged heavily on Mildew. In the Paris pools, while the auction pools averaged as follows:

Mildew	$250	$300	$200
B. F. Carver	170	170	145
Hurrah gelding	145	150	175
Total	$565	$620	$520

THE RACE.

They were started from the furlong pole, midway of the home stretch, and when the flag fell they were moving away on even terms, but before they ran fifty yards Carver was deliberately pulled several lengths in the rear. When they passed the Judges' stand Mildew was a length in front of the Hurrah colt and Carver was ten lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn Mildew increased his lead, and was showing two lengths before the Hurrah colt, Carver now being a dozen lengths behind. At the quarter pole there was half a length of daylight between Mildew and Hurrah, while Carver had fallen fully fifteen lengths in the rear. As they came to the hill Mildew led two lengths, and the Hurrah colt received the whip on going out of sight. When they reappeared Mildew and Hurrah were head and head, and making a splendid race. They came round the lower turn together, but on coming into the homestretch the colt received the whip as Mildew appeared to outfoot him. He responded gamely however, and was soon pushing Mildew again. The race to the finish was splendidly contested, and Mildew won it by a neck only in the fast time of 1:58¼. Carver was fifty yards behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money to second horse. The winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry weight for age; for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds; one mile and an eighth.

R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Mildew, by Glencoe, 99 pounds..............1
J. G. Bethune's b. g., by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Dowling, 86 pounds..............................2
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, by imp. Balshazzar, 108 pounds...3
Time—1:58¼.

According to the conditions of the race, Mildew was sold at auction, and was bought by Dr. J. W. Weldon, for $340.

RULED FROM THE COURSE.

It was so palpable that Carver was pulled in the race, and a fraud committed, that the Judges made an investigation, and after questioning the colored boy who rode the horse, and John Coffee, the owner, they ruled the horse, owner, and rider from the course, and consequently from the tracks of all other respectable associations in the country. The verdict was received with favor by the spectators, for this is the only way to preserve the turf from swindlers.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The third race on the card was a handicap for all ages, one mile and a half, which closed with the following six entries, viz.: James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, three years; Lawrence and G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, five years; M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, six years; J. W. Weldon's b. g. Kadi, five years; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, three years. Grinstead was a great favorite, but the knowing ones again got into a "hole," while the friends of Shylock reaped a harvest. The following quotations will show the state of the market before the start:

Grinstead	$100	$300	$800
Shylock	40	110	330
Kadi	30	85	125
Emma	15	75	150
Nettie Norton, Mary Clark,	10	25	70
Total	$195	$595	$1,475

When they were called upon to face the starter, neither Mary Clark nor Nettie Norton put in an appearance.

THE RACE.

They were started from the new course, and at the fall of the flag Emma darted away in the lead, the others being well together. When they turned into the regular course at the three-quarter pole Emma was leading four lengths, Shylock second, Kadi third, and Grinstead fourth. When they came up the stretch Kadi took the second position from Shylock, and this was the only change that occurred. At the finish of the first half mile Emma was in the van, two lengths ahead of Kadi, who was the same distance before Shylock, who was leading Grinstead a length. The pace was fast, and as they went round the turn Emma got away three lengths, while Shylock was moving up rapidly and was at the quarter of Kadi, while Grinstead was in hand and waiting. When they reached the quarter-pole Emma was still cutting out the work in fine style and was still three lengths in front of Kadi, while Shylock was at the latter's saddle-girth, two lengths in advance of Grinstead. As they came to the hill, Kadi shook off Shylock and led him a length; while the pair ran thus they gained ground on Emma, who only led Kadi a length. As they went out of sight Shylock was observed to pass Kadi and to get on nearly even terms with Emma, and, on reappearing, he led her half a length. As they came round the lower turn Shylock came away, and, at the three-quarter pole, was two lengths before the other three, who were in close order. Coming up the stretch the contest lay principally between Shylock and Grinstead, but the latter received the whip, and Shylock beat him home by four lengths in 2:38, the best race at the weight ever run in this country. Grinstead was three lengths ahead of Kadi, and he four lengths in front of Emma.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages, purse, $600; of which $100, with the entrance money, to the second horse; one mile and a half.

Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imported Sovereign, 114 pounds.............................. 1
Thos. Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, by Sovereign, 98 pounds.............................. 2
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, by Vaucher, 108 pounds.............. 3
James Thompson's ch. f. Emma, 3 years, by Australian, out of Maria Tunis, 86 pounds............ 4
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless.........................dr.
John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Long Nine........................dr.
Time—2:38.

THE HACK RACE.

The fourth event was a hack race, for gentlemen riders, half a mile, which had five entries, and the following three started: P. Lorillard's b. m. Girl of the Period, Robert Center's ch. g. White Hose, and Mr. Purdy's b. m. Satanella. In the pools, Girl of the Period was the favorite, and sold at the following rates:

Girl of the Period	$550	$410
White Hose	135	150
Satanella	70	80
Total	$755	$640

THE RACE.

They were mustered on the T. Y. C., and after one false attempt, the flag fell with Girl of the Period in the lead, White Hose second, and Satanella third. When they turned into the regular course at the three-quarter pole, Girl of the Period was leading four lengths, White Hose being half a length before Satanella. The race was very fast, and the Girl increased her lead, finally winning the race by six lengths. Satanella came in second, beating White Hose nearly half a length. Time, 50¼ seconds.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Hack race, gentlemen riders, for a silver cup of the value of $300. Entrance $20 each, to go to the second horse. Welter weights and overweights allowed. Half a mile.

P. Lorillard's b. m. Girl of the Period, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 151 pounds. Mr. Peters.............................. 1
A. B. Purdy's b. m. Satanella, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Satinstone, 145 pounds. Mr. Purdy.... 2
Robert Center's ch. g. White Hose, 5 years, by King Lear, out of Ear-ring, 151 pounds. Mr. Center.. 3
R. Etche's ch. g. Crown Prince, aged, by Lexington, dam by Knight of St. George.......................dr.
Edward Jackson's gr. g. Buckshot, aged, pedigree unknown.......................dr.
Time—0:50¼.

THE GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.

Bringing the season to a close was a grand steeple-chase handicap, the same thirteen horses being engaged as in the first race, and the following ten started, viz.: Harry Booth, Blind Tom, Diavolo, Resolute, Austrine, Mary Clark, Vesuvius, Impecunious, Trouble, and Moonstone. This was the finest and largest field of horses that ever started in a steeple-chase in this country, and fittingly brought the successful season of 1874 to a close. The betting on the result was as follows:

Trouble, Moonstone		$800	$540
Resolute, Austrine		110	75
Mary Clark		85	55
Diavolo		70	45
Harry Booth, Blind Tom, Vesuvius, Impecunious	Field	110	50
		$1,175	$765

THE CHASE.

Considering the large field they were soon got together, and after one false attempt they were sent away, and Trouble immediately assumed the lead over the first obstacle, followed by Diavolo and the others in quick succession. At the second jump Diavolo took the lead from Trouble, but before the next hurdle was reached Trouble was in the van again and making hot work. The course was the same as the first steeple-chase, so it is unnecessary to go into detail. Suffice it to say that in the south field Trouble led ten lengths, Diavolo being second, Mary Clark third, and Resolute fourth. It was a beautiful sight to see the lot going helter skelter over the several obstacles that presented themselves in the course, Trouble doing splendidly in the van as a guide to the rest. Before half the chase was finished Impecunious had broken down, and of course fell out of the race. At the water jump Trouble was still in front, but by this time Diavolo was close upon him, with Mary Clark at his side, Resolute being fourth and close up, Vesuvius fifth. At the wall on top of the hill in the "picnic" grounds Trouble still led, Diavolo second, Mary Clark third, Resolute fourth, Austine fifth. In coming over Austrine threw her rider; but notwithstanding this, the mare followed the other horses over every jump and finished with them. Moonstone, at the same time, bolted out of the course and dropped out of the race. The race between those remaining in was close and exciting, and created intense enthusiasm. Trouble and Diavolo came over the last hurdle together, and Trouble won by half a length, Diavolo second, three lengths before Resolute; Vesuvius fourth, Mary Clark fifth. The time was 4:18—the fastest and best steeple-chase ever run at Jerome Park.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Grand steeple-chase handicap. Purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse; winner of the first steeple-chase, 7 pounds extra; second horse in same, 3 pounds extra; entrance free; three or more to start.

A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 4 years, by Neverston, out of Kate McDonald, 158 pounds. Hyland. 1
George Ayres' b. g. Diavolo, 4 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninetta, 140 pounds. Sutcliffe.......... 2
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 140 pounds. Richardson.............................. 3
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 148 pounds. Tully.............. 4
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 148 pounds. Little......... 5
A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 155 pounds. Roach......... 0
A. P. Green's b. h. Harry Booth, aged, by Lexington, out of Blonde, 140 pounds. J. Henry........... 0
George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 148 pounds.......................... 0
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. f. Austrine, 4 years, by Australian, out of Kate Hayes, 135 pounds........ 0
J. S. Cattanach's b. g. Impecunious, 6 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 142 pounds. Banes. 0
Time—4:18.

GAFFNEY RULED FROM THE COURSE.

Hugh Gaffney, who rode Resolute in the first steeple-chase, was ruled from the course, as it was evident from the running of Resolute in the second steeple-chase that he pulled the horse. This exemplary punishment will deter others from attempting frauds in the future.

A QUESTION OF PRACTICE SETTLED.

In the matter of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company against Aaron L. Bright and others, the defendants' solicitors, Messrs. Joseph B. Stuart and Francis Fellows, filed an amended answer and cross bill in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, praying that certain writs of subpœna should be issued. This was refused by the Clerk of the court on the ground that he did not think he had the authority to do so. The matter was then taken before Judge Blatchford, who yesterday decided that the writ should be issued, and issued an order to that effect.

SWINDLING THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

H. M. Lake, a young lawyer, residing at No. 9 East Fifty-seventh street, was arrested yesterday by Mooney, of Mooney & Boland's Detective Agency, No. 162 Broadway, on a charge of obtaining $300 from Francis Henriques, (Superintendent of the Lace department of H. B. Claflin & Co.,) residing at No. 8 East Fifty-seventh street. In the latter part of September Mr. Lake called on Mr. Henriques at his place of business and asked him to loan him $200 on his note, until he got time to go up to his private house, where he could get the money and return it. Mr. Henriques, knowing Mr. Lake as a neighbor who seemed to live in luxury, had no hesitation about advancing him the desired amount. About 3 o'clock of the same evening Mr. Lake came back and informed Mr. Henriques that he had just got a check from a gentleman named Dodge for the sum of $345, and if he would be kind enough to give him $100 more in cash, as he needed it just then, when he got up to his house he would take up the check. Mr. Henriques advanced him the money and took the check, asking Mr. Lake to sign it, so that he could get it cashed, the check being made payable at the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. Mr. Lake did not make his appearance as he promised, and Mr. Henriques, becoming suspicious, sent the check to the bank to be cashed. He was informed by the Cashier of the bank that no such man kept an account there. He immediately took steps to have Lake apprehended, and he (Lake) seemed to be aware of the fact, and gave the detectives considerable trouble to ascertain his whereabouts. He is now held by Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, under $1,000 bail to appear for examination.

THE NEW BUDGET FOR 1875.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT YESTERDAY—A REDUCTION OF $2,035,989 80.

After holding an executive session of nearly four hours yesterday, the Board of Apportionment met in the Controller's office, and the Mayor, as Chairman, announced that they had agreed upon a budget for the year 1875. The following is a comparative statement of the estimates as presented, and the amounts allowed:

	Amount Asked for by the Departments for 1875.	Amount Agreed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1875.
The Common Council	$122,500 00	$109,500 00
The Mayoralty	46,000 00	44,500 00
The Department of Finance	362,411 00	280,000 00
State taxes	8,012,386 00	8,012,386 00
Interest and redemption of debt	10,754,763 33	10,754,763 33
Miscellaneous	1,898,267 50	1,870,767 50
Department of Taxes and Assessments	129,800 00	129,800 00
The Law Department	352,350 00	188,500 00
The Department of Public Works	1,718,000 00	1,572,000 00
The Department of Public Docks	935,170 51	584,000 00
The Department of Buildings	110,000 00	95,000 00
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,459,398 95	1,200,000 00
The Health Department	249,150 00	205,000 00
The Police Department	4,533,580 00	4,237,325 00
The Fire Department	1,436,932 00	1,320,550 00
The Board of Education	3,683,000 00	3,303,000 00
The College of the City of New-York	150,000 00	140,000 00
Advertising, printing and stationery	196,000 00	174,000 00
The Judiciary	1,298,245 00	1,268,425 40
Election expenses	165,045 00	160,000 00
The Coroners	80,000 00	80,000 00
Jurors' fees	30,000 00	30,000 00
Commissioners of Accounts—salaries	14,400 00	12,000 00
Contingencies — District-Attorney	12,750 00	7,750 00
Surveys—King's Bridge	11,890 62	11,890 62
Disbursements and fees of County officers and witnesses	20,000 00	20,000 00
Charitable institutions	911,012 74	825,905 00
Investigating frauds, &c.		20,000 00
Total	$38,693,052 65	$36,657,062 85
Deduct estimated revenues of Criminal Fund		3,000,000 00
Total		$33,657,062 85
Reduction		$2,035,989 80

The board then adjourned. A copy of the estimates is to be sent to the Board of Aldermen, who are empowered to make suggestions, but not to alter the items. The Board of Apportionment will then take final action upon them. No provision has been made in the budget for the extra salaries of the Aldermen as Supervisors. The rule of taxation under the adopted estimates will be a trifle over three per cent.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills proved—Maria Connell, of the town of New-Lots: Edward Langstaff, Lucinda Sparrow, Elizabeth Dunning, Henry Hanson, Jacob Klockert, Catharine Pritchard, Charles B. Hardick, Julia A. Wardell, Thomas Wheeler, Doris Steffans, and William H. Sims, all of the City of Brooklyn.

In the will of Thomas Wheeler appear the following charitable bequests: To Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, $1,000, toward the erection of the Cathedral; To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, $2,000, to be divided equally between the male and female departments; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Bushwick avenue, $500; to St. Mary's Female Hospital, Dean street, Brooklyn, $500; to the House of the Good Shepherd, Atlantic avenue, East New-York, $500; to the Sisters of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, $500; to St. Vincent de Paul's Society and the Total Abstinence Society of St. Joseph's R. C. Church, $200 each; to Rev. Edward Cochran, of St. Joseph's Church, $200; to Rev. Patrick Creighton, of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, $100; to Rev. Father McNamara, of St. Malachy's Church, East New-York, $100.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Rebecca C. Wilder, Rone Henser, James D. McFeely, Catharine Kelley, Emeline Robinson, Lizzie J. Northrup, John Farrell, Charles W. Platt, Julia A. Benton, Cecelia Bingel, Eliza A. Walker, Bennett Currie, and Dennis O'Keefe, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Thomas Brooks and William J. Brooks, were granted to Michael Woods, in place of Bridget Woods, deceased; of Alfred De Witt Mason, to Theodore L. Mason; of Benjamin Smithwick, to William Smithwick; of John A. Cochran, Maria L. Cochran, George G. Cochran, William St. A. Cochran, and James W. Cochran, to Alexander Cochran, all of the County of Kings.

Letters of administration, with the wills annexed, were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Edward Langstaff, Lucinda Sparrow, Isaac U. Silleck and Doris Steffans, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

In view of the pressing demands for stationery, printing, and blank books by the City departments, officers, and courts, and the want of appropriations to provide the same, Commissioner Van Nort has written the following letter to his Honor the Mayor, requesting immediate action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor, and Chairman Board of City Record:

SIR: I deem it my duty to request you to call the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the imperative necessity of taking early action on the request of the Board of City Record for the transfer from several unexpended balances of appropriations of the sum of $25,682 40 to the appropriation for "printing, stationery, and blank books."

The inability of this department to respond to the requisitions for stationery, printed blanks, record books, &c., from the various departments, officers, and courts, is causing serious embarrassment. The appropriation of $8,000, lately made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by transfer from other appropriations, was entirely consumed in printing law points for the Law Department, to enable it to defend suits against the City, and in printing the minutes and documents of the Common Councils. We are unable to print the report of the Board of Police Justices, which the law requires should be made before the 1st of December, or the last annual report of the Department of Public Parks, which was authorized to be printed by the Board of City Record, and which the President of that Department, Col. Henry G. Stebbins, is very anxious to have published as early as possible. Many of the departments and courts are sadly in want of the most necessary articles of stationery and of printed blanks. Further delay in this matter will cause a partial suspension of public business in the several courts and in some of the departments, which would seriously affect the administration of justice and work great injury to the public interests. Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The French Benevolent Society (Société Française de Bienfaisance) held its fifty-sixth annual meeting at Masonic Hall last night. Mr. Coudert presided, and an annual report was submitted showing that the receipts of the society during the past year amounted to $16,415 58. The contributions of 295 members amounted to $3,003, and two legacies were received during the year amounting to $7,000. The funds expended in aid of the poor and destitute of French nationality in this City amounted to $15,057, and a balance of $8,798 48 remained in the treasury. Five thousand dollars were expended in cash donations during the year, and 20,070 pounds of bread and 33 tons of coal were distributed among the poor. The assets of the society amount to $35,398 48. Funds to the amount of $1,758 72 have been raised by subscription toward erecting a French asylum in this City. Of this amount $500 were contributed by the Alsace and Lorraine Society. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, F. R. Coudert; First Vice President, L. Lafon; Second Vice President, George Marchand; Third Vice President, A. Buteux; Treasurer, F. Brossard; Secretary, A. Guichard.

FAILURE OF A GERMAN IMPORTING HOUSE.

The failure of John Sattig & Co., importers of wine and spirits, No. 200 Broadway, was announced yesterday. The Sheriff's officers are now in possession of the establishment, and Mr. Nevin W. Butler, of No. 41 Fulton street, has been appointed assignee. At present it is impossible to estimate the amount of the liabilities, but they are believed to be large. The firm, it would seem, did not confine themselves exclusively to the importation and sale of liquors, but also carried on a kind of foreign exchange business, selling drafts on correspondents in Europe, and especially in Germany. It is reported that a very large number of German citizens, who had intrusted them with remittances, are sufferers by the failure.

THE LICENSE BUREAU.

Licenses granted and amount received for licenses and fines by Marshal Conklin for week ending Oct. 31: Licenses granted, 2,007; amount received, $3,267 25. The corporation ordinance, relating to carts and cartmen, having recently been amended by the Common Council, increasing the license fees, Marshal Conklin, by order of the Mayor, has extended the time for renewing public cart and truck licenses to Nov. 10. No licenses will be renewed after that date at half rates.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During the past week the Police arrested 1,788 persons.

The European steamers took out 51,051 letters and 77 bags of newspapers yesterday.

The fare on the Broadway and Fourteenth Street Stage Line will be reduced from ten to seven cents to-morrow.

In the case of Amelia Koehnke against Joseph Ross, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, the jury has found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $9,825 06.

Controller Green will pay on Monday, Nov. 2, the interest on the City debt due Nov. 1, amounting to $3,350,960 27. City bonds will mature on the same date amounting to $8,931,272 30.

Owing to the great success which has attended the fair in connection with St. Peter's Church, it has been decided by the ladies' committee to continue the fair for another week.

An address will be delivered in Association Hall by Mr. Henry Moorhouse, of Manchester, Eng., to-morrow, at 4 P. M. Subject: "The Tabernacle."

Edward Mullen and William E. Harding, the celebrated pedestrians, start on Tuesday on their walking-match to Philadelphia and return, for a purse of $300, offered by Tony Pastor and J. M. Mortimer.

This evening will be commenced, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-sixth street, near Broadway, a course of sermons for young people, by different clergymen. Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of San Francisco, will be the first speaker.

The past week was unusually dull in the Excise Department, only seven applications, with the sum of $410, having been received. This makes the total number of applications since May 1, 2,113, and the total amount, $148,692 88.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 519 deaths, 461 births and 154 marriages, showing a decrease of 7 deaths, 31 births, and 6 marriages, as compared with those of the preceding week.

The free class in composition and elocution will be formed in the Geographical Lecture-room on Friday evening, Nov. 6. Prof. J. C. Tachos, the Curator, will instruct the class. Tickets can be obtained by applying at the office of the Cooper Union.

Julius S. Adams attempted to shoot John H. Merritt, at his saloon, No. 80 East Ninth street, on Thursday night. The only damage done was the breaking of a pane of glass. He was held in $2,500 at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

An informal conference was held yesterday between several members of the Produce Exchange and a committee from the American Society of Civil Engineers. Among the subjects under discussion was the best method of delivering grain in this City.

William H. Raynor, one of the largest and best known real estate operators and brokers of the City died yesterday at his residence in Fifth avenue. The deceased had been ill but a week, and therefore his comparatively sudden demise was a painful surprise to his many business friends.

Divine service will be held in the Baptist Church, West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, this morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30, at each of which services the Pastor, Rev. David B. Jutten, will preach. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers.

John Harrison, alias Clarke, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, who caught him in the act of stealing a gold watch from John Hurley, of No. 17 Park row, while on a Third avenue car on Friday night. Harrison was held for examination.

During the year ending, Sept. 30, the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association furnished free lodgings to 8,409 persons; 3,509 availed themselves of free baths; meals were provided for 56,878; 650 garments were issued, and 1,308 supplied with situations.

The Court of Arbitration held a session in the Chamber of Commerce building yesterday afternoon, Judge Fancher presiding. A suit was commenced against the Laflin & Rand Powder Company by George A. Gardner, a former employe, for the recovery of his salary.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, as Mrs. George Hoyt, of No. 5 Bedford avenue, was walking through Fourth street, a young man, well dressed, came up behind her, and, throwing his arm round her neck, unclasped one of her ear-rings, a diamond, valued at $1,000, and made his escape with it.

The monthly statement of the United States Assistant Treasurer shows the receipts from all sources during the past month to be $42,488,593 25; disbursements, $35,758,305 51, and receipts for customs, $9,055,588 43. The statement of the Assay Office for the month shows the deposits of gold to be $770,000, and of silver, including purchases, $654,000.

Yesterday afternoon, Michael J. Falvey, of No. 174 Hester street, quarrelled with Patrick Moran, in front of Brooke's Assembly Rooms, No. 261 Broome street, and Moran struck him on the head with a hammer, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. Falvey was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Moran was arrested.

A free exhibition of the "Congress of Nations," from Barnum's Hippodrome, was afforded to a large number of people yesterday. The spectacle, which appeared to have lost none of its original magnificence, included the gorgeous chariots representing the several nations of the world; the stud of performing horses, led by their grooms in livery, and an English fox-hunting party.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., left the City yesterday afternoon for Cooperstown, N. Y., to attend the funeral of the late John H. Anthon, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, and for many years the Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The usual number of ocean steamers sailed for Europe yesterday, and although there was a marked decrease in the number of passengers, there was no diminution in the shipments of freight. The Cunard steam-ship Calabria carried 41 cabin and 130 steerage passengers; the Oder, of the North German Lloyds, 50 cabin and 109 steerage; and the Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, 25 cabin and 294 steerage passengers.

Late yesterday afternoon Col. George T. Wingate appeared in the Essex Market Police Court and submitted to Justice Kilbreth 300 affidavits against parties in the Eighth Assembly District for illegal registration. He asked that warrants be issued on the affidavits, which was granted, and, until a late hour, Col. Wingate and his clerks were busily engaged in preparing the documents. The warrants will probably be executed to-day.

A boarder in the Broadway Hotel, named D. H. Regensburger, became involved in a quarrel with a colored bell-boy, named Guy H. Van Schaick, about a pitcher of water on Thursday. About two hours after Van Schaick returned and renewed the dispute. He was thereupon ordered out of the room. Without heeding the order, he seized a lamplighter and struck Mr. Regensburger a fearful blow over the head, felling him to the floor. Guy was arrested and held in $4,000 bail, to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 431 arrests this week.

Mary Ann Morrison, aged sixty years, was found dead yesterday at her room, at No. 60 Bergen street.

During the past month the tax receipts amounted to $115,462 68, of which $42,549 82 were collected during last week.

A Mrs. Stinson, residing at No. 68 Hall street, was seriously burned by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, last evening.

At a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, contracts to the amount of $2,251 08 were awarded.

John O'Donnell, aged nineteen, while at work in the saw mill of Dikeman, Elsworth & Co., yesterday, had all the fingers of his left hand cut off by a circular-saw.

Cornelius Scanlon and Charles O'Neil, the men who killed David Hartigan on Woodruff & Robinson's docks, on Friday afternoon, have not yet been arrested by the Police.

Capt. J. C. Nichols, of the schooner William L. Burrell, at present lying at the foot of Joralemon street, was killed yesterday by falling accidentally into the hold of his vessel. Capt. Nichols tripped over a hawser.

In the case of Sarah Merrigan, who has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill for the past five days, disagreed yesterday morning after being locked up all night. A motion to admit the prisoner to bail will be heard next week.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday the assessment for repairing Court street, from Joralemon street to Atlantic street, was confirmed. The total amount is $37,822 73, of which $12,607 58 will be paid by the city, and the remainder by the property-owners benefited by the improvement.

LONG ISLAND.

Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn will administer the rite of confirmation in the Free Episcopal Church at Syosset to-day, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The last of the water-pipes have been laid in the streets of Flushing, the engine and machinery have been put in position, and the probability is that before the 1st of December the village will have a full supply of pure water.

A petition is in circulation in Sayville in the interest of the oyster planters of the neighborhood, asking the Legislature to amend the laws, or rather to enforce the provisions of such as are now in force, regulating the taking of oysters in the Great South Bay.

The schooner Mary Miller, Capt. Orvin Dayton, of Port Jefferson, bound from Providence to Philadelphia, went ashore off Southampton on Thursday night. Capt. H. G. Huntting, of Bridgehampton, Superintendent of the life-saving stations, with a force of twenty men, succeeded in hauling her into deep water at high tide on Friday evening, and it was found that she had sustained no injury.

During the past week the Hempstead Branch Railroad, from Valley Stream to Hempstead, was not in operation, the rolling stock having been seized by order of the Receiver, but the matter has now been arranged, and the trains are running as usual.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. T. R. Slicer has been installed as W. P. of the new order of Sons of Temperance, recently organized at Rye Neck.

The firemen of Port Chester have organized a benevolent fund association, with the following officers: John E. Marshall, President; Jacob Messereau, Vice President; William E. Lowden, Secretary; Herman L. Marshall, Treasurer.

The woods surrounding the Asylum for the Blind, at One Hundred and Sixty-six street and Twelfth avenue, took fire last evening from sparks from a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad. The fire was, however, quickly extinguished by the firemen and Police.

An election for officers of District School No. 5, of Croton, resulted in the choice of Owen Maleady as trustee for the term of three years; Michael Furlong, trustee for two years; Cornelius Marron, collector; James J. Hynes, clerk; Caleb Tompkins, librarian.

STATEN ISLAND.

The people on the north side of the island complain that they have no night boat, and that when they take the railway ferry-boat from New-York at 11:45 o'clock at night, no cars can be had at Tompkinsville to convey them to their homes.

The establishment of the English manufacturing village of Lindeurnville, on Staten Island Sound, has considerably advanced the value of Staten Island property in that neighborhood. It is regarded as the beginning of the occupation of the entire line of the sound on both sides for manufacturing purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

Since Jan. 1, 2,087 persons have been committed to the Hudson County Jail.

The jury of inquest in the case of the boy Stumpff, who had his head taken off a few days ago on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, censured the company for not properly covering the trestle-work on which the accident happened, so as to prevent the boys from climbing through it.

Thieves broke into the residence of Mr. Henry Sloat, No. 116 Mercer street, Thursday night, and took away silver-ware valued at $150; then forcing an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Scott, adjoining, carried away goods valued at $30. The Police have no clue.

A young man named Gideon Lee Drew died at his home on Jersey City Heights, Friday night, in consequence of injuries on a Jersey City ferry-boat. While leaving the boat his foot slipped between it and the pier, and was crushed. Amputation became necessary, and the shock of the operation on his nervous system killed him. An inquest will be held.

The following statement of the public debt of Jersey City has been made public: May 1, 1871, the bonded debt of the city was $7,496,672 32, less $86,000 bonds in sinking fund, leaving an actual indebtedness of $7,410,672 32. The bonded debt Oct. 14, 1874, was $13,934,385, showing a net increase of $6,523,712 68. The assets May 1, 1871, were $7,059,123 63. On Oct. 1, 1874, they were $12,223,661 54, showing an increase of $6,513,602 07. A comparison of the increase of the indebtedness with that of the assets shows an actual increase of absolute indebtedness of only $10,110 61.

[Advertisement.]

DYEING AND CLEANING.—LORD'S French blacks in dress-goods surpass anything in America. No. 111 8th av. No. 630 Broadway, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Miss Annie Douglas, Mrs. A. D. Thomas, Miss Margaret Markham, W. T. Macy, Mrs. Macy, Andrew Lawson, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Annie Lawson, Master Andrew Lawson, Jr., Miss Essie Lawson, Miss Lottie Lawson, Mrs. A. Wolf, Miss Julia Woodruff, M. Coloma, W. Benjamin, J. Aug. Durgin, William Willau, John Lowe, William B. Carmichael and man servant, William P. Lewis, D. M. Vaughan, Mrs. Vaughan, Miss Moran, Miss A. Moran, C. H. Sessions, G. A. Sessions, J. P. Sherman, Charles G. Hayes, B. H. Campbell, Mrs. B. H. Campbell, R. Hannah, W. C. Barney, Jr., Charles E. Carpenter, Monfort P. Sayce, F. R. Chandler, A. Taylor, Herbert Wolf, A. E. Wedgewood, Mrs. Wedgewood, Wm. Ambrose, Mrs. Ambrose, Wm. R. Cominge, Charles E. Foster, Wm. Melville, Wm. Pretzfield, Mme. Journoud, Master T. Journoud and maid, Mrs. E. M. McGucken, Charles E. Cochrane, Mrs. Cochrane, Thomas Bousfield, Signor Carlos Florentine, Warner Sherwood, V. W. Bromley, Alexander Duncan, W. G. Barritt, W. L. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, William Douglas, C. J. Leigh, James W. Gwine, Curran Dinsmore, G. L. Gildersleeve, James Whiteside, A. A. Plant, G. McPherson, Austin Kelly, L. Sterne, George C. Batcheller, Fred Lyon, Mrs. Fred Lyon, Master E. Lyon, Master Fred Lyon, Jr., H. Seymour King, Thomas A. Painter, W. H. Campbell, Alfred Simson, Signor Don Jose Sevilla, Ernst Schmidt.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.—Eugene Flaurand, Rolph Marsh, R. McLane, A. Jouffrey, Mrs. S. C. Bibb, Adolphe Truy, Mrs. Truy, Captain of frigate Tamborine, Mrs. H. C. Creveling, Miss C. Creveling, G. A. Girod, E. Ludwig, John G. Neeser, Master John Neeser, Mrs. John G. Neeser, J. H. Yost, Mrs. J. H. Yost, Baron d'Auchald, Jean Baptiste Gros, Mrs. Jean Baptiste Gros, Miss Amelie Bidet, Mrs. V. Bugle, Mrs. Marie Peters, A. B. Doremus, Mrs. A. B. Doremus and child, Jean Beque, Max Weil, Auguste Secorre, Ferdinando Granella, L. Polydore, Leon Flanaud, Rigis Hebert, Henry A. Brown, Mme. Rosalie Carpentier, Georges Carpentier, Henri Riballier, Mme. Pauline Bosette, Charles Hahn, Jacob Levy, Michael Levy and child, Jacques Opielos, Alexandre Coly, Mrs. Alexandre Coly, Miss Louise Coly, Miss Josephine Coly, Edouard Coly, Mme. Marie Guffroy, William Chevalier, Antoin Larena, Justin Toupense, Alexis Botet, Mrs. Botet, Joseph Carite, Denis Mosse, Mrs. Denis Mosse, Jean Hamond, Francois Desormeaux, Mrs. Sarah Bernard and child, Eugene Fourdriguier, Mrs. Julie Grondet, Oratio Raffa, Mrs. Oratio Raffa, Mme. Josephine Moireau, Paul Leroi.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. L. Dewitt, infant, and boy, Miss Addie Dewitt, Miss Sussie Dewitt, Daniel Stapleton, John Brady, John Robinson, Charles Busch, A. J. Setze, wife and child, P. E. McMurray, A. Buteil, Miss Mary Klaim, William Welch, Miss M. E. Robberts, Mrs. B. N. Wescott, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Miss L. Stone, Mrs. Carrie Stone, Miss Anne Clarke, W. J. Beldon, R. M. Shouse, wife, and child, Miss Ella Shouse, Miss Carrie Shouse, Miss Mary Shouse, C. C. Anderson, A. L. Fabyan, Prof. Stowe and wife and two daughters, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Snediker, infant, and two children, Master Snediker, Frederick Scheleka, Joanna Cooney, S. Fordham, C. H. Sheppard, Miss Snedaker, Adolph Kalble, J. Daniel, T. M. Crocker, wife, and two children, Mrs. Mary Daniel, Mr. Titus and wife, Mary J. Magnuss, Sarah S. Jackson, Julia A. Crow, Annie J. Phillips, Mrs. E. Magnusson, Mrs. S. Phipp, Miss L. E. Shepard, W. Haversham, F. W. Hanley, Capt. B. N. Westcott, E. J. Kisling, W. Meacham and wife, C. M. Houghton, George Houghton, J. O. Matthews.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen, &c.—Mrs. George Richardson, child, and servant, Mrs. J. V. Crawford, Lord Borthwick, Chevalier Von Bunsen, Gabriel Mayer, D. G. Knoop, Louis T. Illge, wife, and child, Louis Kohn, John Muller, S. S. Moore, H. Trisdorfer, Heinrich Honke and wife, Johanne Klaer, Catharine Winterthurm, A. Riley and children, Ellen Bahle, Ellen Hastly, K. Holtey, S. M. Williams and child, Betty Williams, Andrew T. Drummond, Mrs. John B. Palmer and two children, Anton Meyer, Mrs. Devlan, Dr. Ernest Frignet, Mrs. Anna D. Ermont and neice, Mrs. Charles S. Norton, Miss Florence Norton, Master Charles Norton, Mrs. Isaac M. Roberts, Miss B. De Lescault, Mrs. Margarethe Christophs, Henry Belknap, Perkins Buss, wife, child, and servant, Miss Gertie Bass, Master F. Bass, Miss M. Frances Smith, Miss Palmer.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Julius Silverman, L. Granks, Fred. Simons, Mr. Kleinberger, R. M. Wallace, L. T. Brundiech, Mrs. C. W. Wood, Mrs. C. A. Guaybill, Mrs. L. R. Mabbett, three children and nurse, Miss Mary Bradley, T. J. Mast, W. E. Wild, B. Genovar, E. B. Scousey, John Flynn, Thos. Quatters, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. C. F. Brundiech, J. Felders and lady, Mrs. J. L. Hardee, five children and nurse, Mrs. W. D. Waples, Mrs. Smythe and daughter, Mrs. E. Shirley, Mrs. E. G. Welsh, A. Burnham, O. Hoyt, J. H. A. Bruce, Geo. Firsk, Jas. Dallas, T. Delaney, Fred. Massey, M. Ashworth, Jas. Crump, John Thompson, Wm. P. Robbins, D. Curran, B. Radcliffe.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—Edgar T. Wells, Alexander Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Morgan, W. D. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. James Sadlier, Mrs. Wright, three Misses Wright, two masters Wright, and maid, E. A. Ahl, Capt. Ruxton, wife, infant, maid, and man servant, Mrs. Henry Grinnell and servant, F. Westwood, Rev. J. B. Van Meter, United States Navy, wife, and two children, Miss Cassell, David Stirratt, Mr. Petel, T. R. Sampson, Mr. McCarty, A. Telfer, Mr. Macaw, B. Sandheim, Mrs. L. Hoppock, Miss Mary Carter, W. Parker.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Rev. J. L. Whitley, Mrs. Whitley, Count De Narbonne, Mr. Beatty, Rev. James McElroy, T. McCoy, Mrs. H. Fortescue Hunt, Miss A. Turner, N. A. Campbell, Mrs. Sarah White, Alfred Shinkwin, Walter G. Wright, Thomas Barry, John Cottrel and wife, Arthur Nelson, wife, and child, Woodie Cook and wife, Rev. G. Langmuir, Miss Langmuir, Miss E. Gill, Mrs. John Clay, nurse, and infant, Frederick W. Bliss, Mrs. W. R. Bliss, Miss Nina Howland.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.—Capt. Chapman, James O'Neill, Edward O'Neill, the Aztek children and nurse, S. A. Gage, Rev. Francis Haye, Mr. Wakefield, Mrs. C. E. Gould, W. Whiteside, Mr. Whiteside, George Brock Jones, W. Sharwood, P. Nolan, Mrs. M. T. Donaher, J. A. Green.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Henry Heidegger, Harriet Ide, Julia Ide, Jewett Ide, David Leisner, Henry Villand, Leo Rosenstein, Max Oppenheimer and wife, Charles Leobolditi, H. Hegeler, F. Duysters, A. Caesar, F. E. Smith, H. Bolte, A. L. Sieghörtner, Mrs. Charlotte Haneisen and family, H. Schöverling, Julio Stein, Henry Deppen and family, Francis Collins and wife, Mr. Freudenberg and wife, Vincent S. Lovell, Heinrich Glade, Miss Louise Von Papen, Christian Schnitzer, Albert Block, Miss Babeste White, John Heinrich Grube, Carl Gerstendorfer, Wilhelm Gutte, Miss Frida Zang, Friedrich Knoop, Mrs. Margthe. Knoop, Henry Hobein, C. H. Hobein, Carl Dechent, Carl Degenhardt, Johann Stahr, Erich Fritsch, A. Groninger, Mrs. Anna Jost and children, Miss Marie Swiderska, Alfred Jaffe, M. Arnemann, Herrmann Remmers, A. Hannig, Mrs. A. Hannig, Mrs. Nanni Regensburg, Miss Anna Ulrich, Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, Moritz Michaelis, Max Beltiser, Alfred Canning, Isaac Schweitzer, Isaac Einstein, Isidor Emerich.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:30 | Sun sets.....4:57 | Moon rises.11:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:44 | Gov. Island..2:33 | Hell Gate...3:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......Saturday, Oct. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Danre, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalf, London, R. J. Cortis; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, A. Abbott; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Fanny, (Ital.,) Cardiglia, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; Johannes, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Doboy, Ga., Hermann Koop & Co.; Thor, (Norw.,) Thorwaldsen, Dublin, Tetens & Bockmann; May Flower, (Am.,) Lanfare, Bridgetown, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Thomas Pope, Fossett, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Teresa, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Cuba, J. & G. Fowler.

Brigs Proteus, White, Port Johnson, N. J., James E. Ward & Co.; New-York, (Ital.,) Amadeo, Civita Vecchia, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. E. S. Gildersleeve, Shailer, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray; Sadie Willcott, Barker, St. Kitts and Neirs, S. C. Loud & Co.; The Star, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen Oct. 17, via Southampton 20th, with mdse. and 423 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W., with high westerly sea to the Banks; from thence variable winds, fine weather, and smooth sea; Oct. 29, lat. 42 12, lon. 60, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 30th, lat. 40 37, lon. 68 31, steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) hence, for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Zealot, (Br.,) Bert, Trieste Aug. 27, Patras Sept. 5, Messina 9th, Palermo 19th, Denia and Jova 26th, Malaga Oct. 13, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Amelia, Burgess, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Was 22 ds. to the Grand Banks, with variable weather and westerly winds. Oct. 27, lat. 41 02, lon. 68 30, spoke bark Black Eagle, from Portland, for Galveston.

Brig Wm. D. Andrews, Wilson, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Had heavy easterly winds the entire passage. Left in port brigs Oliver Cutts, Mary Knowlton, schrs. Mary Witham, Nelly Grant, and Mary Cusham, all discharging.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Welton, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to A. Abbot. Had light E. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Manzanilla, (of Tremont,) Benson, Stonington, in ballast to master.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Brunswick, Ga., 14 ds., with lumber and naval stores to Chather & King—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had strong E. and N. E. winds; damaged rudder.

Schr. B. J. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Roundtree & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Celtic, City of Antwerp, Calabria, and Spain, for Liverpool; Belgic, for London; Bolivia, for Glasgow; City of Panama, for Aspinwall; Cuba, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; Mississippi and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; George Cromwell, for Portland; barks Thos. Pope, for Monrovia; May-Flower, for Barbados; Johannes, for Doboy; schrs. Daybreak, for Cienfuegos; Sadie Willcut, for St. Kitts; S. F. Seabury, for Jacksonville.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—Arr., schr. Kate Miller, from Galveston.

Cld., steamers Berlin, for Bremen; Saragossa, for Savannah; Potomac, for do.; barks Wieland, for Bremen; Anna, for Rotterdam; brigs Raffaela, for Cardiff; O. C. Clary, for Pernambuco; Chattanooga, for Ponce, P. R.; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schrs. Shiloh, for Matanzas; Rebecca Florence, for Fortune Island, Bahamas.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Arr. steamer Flag, Foster, from Charleston; schr. Lena Hunter, Rogers, from Philadelphia; E. T. Cottingham, Smith, from do.; William L. Abbott, Ludlum, from do.; Rachel Seaman, Seaman, from do.; Lena R. Stores, Beebe, from Port Johnson. schrs. Daniel Draper, Haskell, from Cape Haytien; Maggie Bell, Carle, from Richmond; A. D. Bacon, Bacon, from Philadelphia; Julia A. Garrison, Smith, from do.; Wm. Whiler, Wharton, from do.; A. P. Nowell, Lank, from do.; Joseph Maxfield, Davis, from do.; Archen and Reeves, Smith, from do.; C. L. Vandervort, Kelly, from Hoboken; Ellen Morrison, Cole, from Port Johnson.

Cld. steamers France, (Br.,) Altree, for Liverpool via New-York; Carroll, Wright, for Charlottetown, P. E. D.; Worcester, Hedge, for Savannah; Flag, Foster, for Charlestown; Roman, Crowell, for Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, for New-York; schrs. Habbie G. Dow, Nickerson, for St. Martins; Addie L. Cutler, Smith, for Jacksonville; M. F. Staples, Cole, for Fort Royal, S. C.; Maggie A. Fisk, Jay, for Charleston, S. C., via Weymouth, Mass.; William G. Lewis, Baxter, for Baltimore; J. S. Bragdon, Lavender, for do.

Sld. steamers William Crane, Carroll, Harrisburg, Roman, and France. Ship, Kentuckian.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 31.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, Boston.

Sld. steamer Virginia, Philadelphia; bark Elvina, Barcelona.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31.—Arr. United States steamer Myrtle, from Sandy Hook, with the light-ship Relief in tow.

The steam tug Adelaide is reported ashore at Brandywine Shoals, apparently full of water.

A bark, unknown, passed up this forenoon; also, at 11 A. M., a large vessel, in tow, without masts, supposed to be a Government vessel.

The steamer Myrtle remains. The steamer America is here, lumber-laden, and a brig from Bangor, for Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 31.—Passed up, steamers Aries, from Boston; Allentown, from Boston; schrs. S. F. Wines, from Providence; Carolina, from Millville, N. J.; ship Peter Maxwell, from Antwerp, and a deep laden schr. unknown; schrs. John D. Paige, from Salem; Rebecca M. Smith, from Boston; C. W. May, from do.; S. D. Hart, from Bangor.

Passed down, steam-ships Norman, for Boston; Catherine Whiting, for Providence; Wyoming, for Savannah; schrs. J. J. Moore, for Matanzas; Wild Pigeon, for Dighton; Frank B. Colton, for Boston; Leman Blow, for ditto; James S. Shindler, for Marblehead; S. J. Heraty, for Saco; Fannie Hanmer, for Naugatuck; H. W. McCalley, for Newbern, N. C., and David Clarkson, for Charleston; bark Maria Rose, (Ger.,) for Amsterdam.

Steamers Leopard and Perkiomen, for Boston; schrs. Rebecca W. Queen, for Quincy Point, Anne Stevens, for Providence, and United States tender Violet.

A United States steamer, probably the May Flower, from Norfolk, passed up at 1:15 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cld. steam-ships United States, and Knickerbocker, New-York; and State of Louisiana, Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Western Metropolis, New-York.

The steam-ship Jamaican, bound in, is aground near the South-west Pass.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sld., for the United States, C. B. Hazeltine, Minnie H. Gerow, Paquete de Nova-York, Royal Charter, and Oromocto.

Arr. out, on the 29th inst., Rans, Crown Jewel, Weser, Achilles, J. F. Pust, and Marietta W.

Also arr. out Speed and Marianna VII.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 31.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Bothnia, Capt. Moody, from New-York Oct. 21, touched at this port at 10 o'clock last evening, en route for Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—Arr. steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, New-York.

Union Adams & Co.
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
Are Selling at Low Prices
Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Furnishing Goods,
Neck Wear, &c.,
Prior to Removal to their New Store.

ESTABLISHED 1815.
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
WILLIAM
EVERDELL'S SONS,
NO. 104 FULTON ST.
Having enlarged their establishment during the current year by the addition of new and improved machinery, they are prepared to execute in the best manner LABELS, SHOW-CARDS, CALENDARS, GOLD LEAF and EMBOSSED WORK, and every description of PRINTING IN COLORS. Designs and estimates furnished.
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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
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REDUCTION.
CARPETS.
In accordance with instructions from the factories
CROSSLEY
Has again reduced the prices of English Carpets.
ENGLISH VELVETS, 6-4 . . . $2 10
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS . . 1 45
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS . . 95
ALL WOOL INGRAINS 50
Lowest prices ever named for genuine English Carpets.
LOWELL EXTRA,
SUPERFINE INGRAINS,
BEST QUALITY,
$1 PER YARD.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
363 BROADWAY 363
Corner Franklin.

B. L. Solomon & Sons
Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in
Furniture Coverings
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.
Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.
657 & 659 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1815.
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM
Everdell's Sons,
NO. 104 FULTON ST.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS invite parties wanting fine STATIONERY to examine their elegant stock of NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.
WEDDING INVITATIONS, CARDS, &c., approved styles, 10 per cent. lower than any house in the City; their facilities for fine work being unequaled, as the work is done entirely on the premises, and under their personal supervision.
Call and compare prices, &c., before placing your orders. No. 104 Fulton st. No branch offices.

BARGAINS
IN
Furniture,
Furniture Coverings,
And all Upholstery Goods at the closing-out sale of
G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Our Co-partnership expiring on the 1st of February next, we have determined to close out this Fall certain departments of our business, and offer at below cost our entire stock of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
COMPS. BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Purchasers can now Secure Bargains.
Also, at very low rates, China, Glass, and English Stone China, by the set or piece.
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686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.

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NAMES OF THE SPRINGS, HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
CAUTION.
To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.
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